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St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

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VOL. 45, NO. 30. ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1893.—THIRTY PAGES.

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BY CARRIER, FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK.

PILES OF DEAD

Horror Abiding in the Storm-Swept Sea Islands.

Help Needed Along South Carolina's Coast by the Survivors.

Shells of Houses Gone and Vessels Left in Cotton Fields.

UNBURIED CORPSES EVERYWHERE AND NO ONE TO MAKE COFFINS.

An Authentic Story of the Disaster and Present Condition of the Islands Written by the Only Visitor in Beaufort During and After the Storm—A List of Dead Furnished to a Traveling Man Foots Up 1,025—An Appeal for Help—Destruction in the Azores—A Cloud Burst.

The following is a description of the cyclone in the Sea Islands last Sunday night, written by W. Cooper, 317 West One Hundred and Twenty-first street, New York, for the WORLD and POST-DISPATCH. Mr. Cooper was a witness of the disaster and forwarded his story as soon as possible. The storm had caused such widespread ruin that the mail facilities were curtailed and only by special effort could the letter be got through to New York by last night. It was sent from thence to this office over the special leased wire between the WORLD and POST-DISPATCH. The story of the horror which overwhelmed the islands and still abides there in the pile of dead is temperately told and is approved by the Mayor of Beaufort.

BEAUFORT, S. C., Aug. 30.—The disaster of last Sunday night fell heaviest on the famous Sea Islands, which form a chain around this city and Port Royal. These islands are known for their crops of cotton and rice and for their rich deposits of phosphate. The principal islands of the group are St. Helena, Paris, Ladys, Hilton Head, Hunting (on whose shores the steamer City of Savannah was pounded to pieces) Coosaw, Wasaw, Buzzard, Datha and Port Royal. The principal rivers of the coast here are the Beaufort, the Coosaw, the Buell, the Broad, the Morgan and the Whale Branch, all of which are estuaries.

They form a sort of network on a background of swampy land through which the water finds its way to the sea, fifteen miles from Beaufort. The town of Beaufort consists of two long streets facing the water, one of these is Bay street, in which are the Sea Island Hotel and all the principal buildings and merchandise stores.

Beaufort has a population of about 5,000 and the proportion of whites and blacks is as one to four. Along the coast are a number of phosphate works, the workers in which reside on the various islands. Their residences are light wooden shells and they quickly yielded to the rush of wind and water Sunday night.

The principal loss of life occurred among these phosphate workers, whole families being lost. The tidal wave swept completely over one or two islands, leaving not a foot of dry land. In places the water was 6 and 12 feet deep.

On Paris Island was located the immense dry dock of the United States navy, claimed to be the largest in America. It is filled with water, and pile-drivers, valuable pumps and all the machinery are submerged. Both the Government steam launches are sunk in twenty feet of water. The Government sheds along the wharves are gone, and the boat-houses are a total loss. Not a single boat is left. At Quarantine Station a British barkentine, fully loaded, was landed in the center of a cotton patch, nearly a quarter of a mile from the water. The main light-house at Broad River was swept away.

At this writing only eighteen bodies have been found on this island, seven belonging to one family. Many are missing from back in the island, where already there is great suffering. Not a single mouthful of food was saved. Everything portable was swept away, even to cattle, which were sent here on account of the rich grazing.

There were forty or fifty tug boats in this neighborhood, and all but three are either wrecked or landed high and dry on shore. The three exceptions are now steaming around day and night rescuing those in peril, and carrying food to those in want.

The steamer Alpha, plying between Savannah and Beaufort, is lying high and dry at Bluffton, on the wharf, the meager reports from which port indicate fearful loss of life.

Here in Beaufort the destruction is beyond description. Scores of houses were swept away. More damage was done by flood than by wind. The sea wall was completely washed away and the bath houses of the Sea Island Hotel carried off. Every wharf and landing-place is gone and the ware-houses and merchandise stores along the water front are washed into a jumbled tangle. Groceries, merchandise and household effects are to be found in the same pile of wreckage.

The supply of food is dwindling. It has to support not only all here but those near by. The poor survivors in the islands around have nothing, not even fresh water, as the tidal wave filled the streams and wells with salt water. Certain sickness stares them in the face.

At St. Helena, less than a mile across the river from Beaufort, there are at present forty-eight dead bodies decaying in the sun.

There is no one to make coffins in which to bury them, almost the entire male population of the large island having been drowned.

It has been estimated that on St. Helena Island alone there were 900 deaths. Capt. John Kessler, a Beaufort pilot, and the British Vice-Consul at this port, was shipwrecked on the side of St. Helena Island. His ship was landed fully a mile from shore in the woods. He reported having seen scores of dead bodies lying about in all directions. No further news can arrive for some days, as the bridges and ferries are all down, but the sufferings of the survivors must be intense.

Coosaw Island, which is the center of the phosphate industry and the largest mine plant and machinery, etc., in the South, is a total wreck. The phosphate company has a fleet of ten dredgers, the finest of their kind, but not one of them is afloat to-day. The loss of life on Coosaw Island is simply appalling. The relief boat reports that many of the hands were crushed and jammed into the machinery, some so badly that their bodies had to be cut in two before they could be taken out. At this writing 102 dead bodies are awaiting the coroner at Coosaw Island.

On one of the company's dredges at Brickyard Point, Lady's Island, the crew of seven men took to the smokestack guy-rod. They held on for four hours, but were finally dislodged by the waves. Only one was saved, and he got out by swimming a mile to shore through a blinding sea.

At Saltwater trestle, on the Port Royal Railway, 104 bodies had been picked up by 2 o'clock Tuesday. In one house seventeen persons gathered for safety, but every one was lost.

Brave little Beaufort has set about cleaning up in gallant style. The active Mayor and excellent Board of Health authorities have labored unceasingly, but they can only do for Beaufort. The town needs all its laborers to put itself in shape. The work to be done may be judged when I say that many houses, although built on piles four or five feet above ground, had as much as three or four feet of water in their lower floors.

light-house keeper from the Hunting Island light-house brought the news of the total wreck of the City of Savannah. He tried to get help to the vessel, but failed.

Dr. Dowan Hazel, the aged physician at the naval station, left his home to go inland to inform some negro inhabitants of the danger. While returning the doctor and a family of seven who followed him were drowned. The doctor was beloved by all.

As the only New York visitor here, and knowing your power and desire to help the afflicted and suffering, I call on you to inform the public of the situation here. No more deserving cause was ever presented to a sympathetic and benevolent public. Homes are wrecked, friends and relatives are gone. There is no food, the crops are destroyed and all hope of employment is gone. There will be no chance for the Sea Islanders to earn a living again until the phosphate works are able to resume. And that will probably not be before spring. Want, misery and sickness are bound to come. No doubt an appeal through Gov. Tillman would bring relief, but opinion here favors an appeal through the WORLD, which goes to the homes of the millions in all parts of this country. Contributions should be sent to G. Holmes, Mayor of Beaufort, S. C.

W. COOPER,
Maiden Lane and 317 West 121st street, New York City.

Accompanying Mr. Cooper's letter is the following:

This is to certify that the accompanying report signed by W. Cooper is authentic and sent you with my permission and approval. It is not in the least part exaggerated, according to the reports up to the present time. I shall be glad to have your paper's co-operation.

G. HOLMES, Mayor.
Mayor's Office, Beaufort, S. C., Aug. 30.

A TRAVELING MAN'S STORY.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 2.—W. Cooper, a traveling salesman from New York who was caught in Beaufort, S. C., in the terrible storm, arrived here this morning on his way home. He says the suffering among the negroes on the islands about Beaufort is terrible as the tidal flood which swept over them carried away their homes, their stock and cattle, their provisions, their relatives and their friends. The islands about Beaufort had a population of about 7,000. The storm swept over 1,000 of them into the ocean and drowned them. The wind struck the water with such fearful velocity that a great wave, fifteen or twenty feet higher than the highest spring tide bore down upon the island and the mainland, leaving death and destruction in its pathway.

Mr. Cooper secured from George Reed a colored man, who is the Sheriff of Beaufort County, a list of the number who were drowned, showing that over a thousand lost their lives in the storm.

Reed's list shows that there were 175 drowned in Beaufort Township, 17 in Bluffton, 5 in Coosawahatchie, 100 in Hiltonhead, 150 in Lady Island, 190 in Shelton, 300 in Helena and 90 at Yemazie, making a total of 1,025.

Mr. Cooper says the negroes who are in need of assistance are the worthy, hard working class who have heretofore had plenty around them, but now they have not even a chick left and they must be provided for. If assistance is not sent them soon they will die of pestilence or starvation, as there is nothing to eat on the island and the marshes are filled with horrible odors, arising from the decaying carcasses of dead animals.

LOSS OF LIFE IN THE AZORES.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 2.—Viscount de Costa, the Portuguese Consul in this city, has received a cable dispatch bringing news of the havoc of even a worse storm than has visited this country in Fayal, in the Azores. The message says that the city of Horta was almost wholly destroyed on the 28th, many being killed outright, and that the greatest suffering now prevails among the people.

A new breakwater, which was being built by the Government and was almost completed, was swept away by the water, allowing the sea to break on the city with unrestrained fury.

By way of London it is learned that two vessels—one of them the American barkentine Fremont, loaded with lumber—had gone ashore and were a partial loss.

Thirteen houses were wrecked at Horta, and on the islands of Terciera twenty-seven houses were swept away. Altogether five lives are thus far known to have been lost, and the growing crops are ruined.

TRACKS OF STORMS.

Periods and Damage Caused by Great Winds of the Past.

The cyclone that has just swept over the United States in its eastern section, carrying with it destruction and devastation from Tybee Island to Atlanta and from Savannah almost northward to Boston, is but one of the many that have set their mark on the coasts of this country, and began visiting America at periods almost a hundred years apart. Apparently, with the advance of civilization and the increase of population they have reduced this resting spell and come with greater frequency and equal force.

A cyclone is uncertain, it comes in the shape of an enormous wheel, the diameter traveling at a rate of from twenty to one hundred miles an hour, laying waste everything in its path, extending from far inland to far out sea, perhaps, while the center, the hub, is often calm, as free from atmospheric agitation as though nothing abnormal was taking place. This is one of the peculiarities, and another is the presence of a wind supposed to be consigned to a particular division of the land in another entirely contrary direction. Thus people of Atlanta were astonished the other day by what seemed to be a northeast gale, coming direct from New England and the Middle States, while New York was at the moment enjoying the most serene weather under the most peaceful sky. At the same time Savannah was feeling the effects of a southwest blow and yet the Southwest, being out of range of the diameter of the cyclone, was secure in its apathy, as the North.

The records of cyclones in North America extend back no farther than 1761. And in that year South Carolina was visited by one of those afflictions which began and ended within two hours on the afternoon of May 2.

There was an interval of eighty years, and it was not until the same month in 1840 that the country was again visited in this way. On this second occasion the blow struck in the State of Mississippi and singularly enough, during the same murky weather that had prevailed in South Carolina. It is reported that early in the afternoon the sky assumed a peculiar yellowish tint. There were flashes of threatening light. Precursors of the storm came in the shape of boiling waves on the river, and then the cyclone struck square in the middle of Natchez, tearing houses into fragments and killing 137 persons, carrying some of them long distances, seriously injuring 108 others, sinking between sixty and seventy vessels, flooding the city to the depth of a foot and passing off within four minutes from the instant that it made its first appearance.

In 1842 another tornado visited Natchez with even more disastrous results, leaving behind it between 400 and 500 dead.

For nearly forty years there was a cessation of these visitations, until April 18, 1880, when Marshfield, in Ozark Township, the capital of Webster County, Mo., was totally wrecked by a cyclone that struck it and left it in five minutes. At that time Marshfield had a population of 655 only, but it was an enterprising town with an unusually large number of houses for its population. After the cyclone had passed 100 of its population had been killed and of the remaining 555 every individual was seriously injured.

In October, 1878, a cyclone had its origin in Cuba, where it did a great deal of destruction while in the confines of that limited space and finally breaking its bounds it swept over into the United States, entering the country at Wilmington, N. C., hit Washington a slanting blow on its way, got into Eastern Pennsylvania the same as Gen Lee did—by the way of Antietam—switched off into New England and left again via Portland, Me.

Previous to the experience of a week ago the most destructive tornado the United States has ever experienced was probably that which struck Louisville, Ky., and the neighboring States on the afternoon of March 27, 1890. Some slight warning had been given of the possible approach of a heavy blow, but it had not excited the caution that it was entitled to, and in two minutes and a quarter, timed by the ever alert Signal Service, the tornado—accompanied by a terrific rain—entered the city of Louisville at one side, passed through, leaving at the opposite side and in its wake two square miles of prostrate buildings, 100 dead and a vast amount of suffering. That the deaths should be limited to 100 is explained by the fact that the tornado extended over an area that embraced the business portion of the city, and most offices and stores were closed. Hundreds of lives were thus spared. One of the eccentricities of this tornado was that it leaped over certain blocks, leaving them intact in the midst of a vast space where everything else was prostrate. It picked one house from a number and wrecked it, turned about sharp corners, leaving everything in ruin on side of the street and everything as usual on the opposite side. It tore off one-half of a building, leaving the rooms and furniture in their proper places, exposed on the other half. It took a bell from the tower of a church, otherwise doing no damage to the structure. It swept around the City Hall and continued its journey for half a mile. Then, as if recalling the oversight, swung back, lifted the City Hall from its foundation and dashed it again to the earth. It took up the little building attached to the Louisville Hotel and occupied, as the bar-room for that place, utterly demolished it and left the hotel unscathed. The incidents to individuals that accompanied this storm are among the most interesting narrated. In one building the rector of St. John's Episcopal Church occupied a room, where he was preparing his Sunday sermon; in the adjoining room was a poker party of ten men. When the cyclone struck the house the minister was killed, and not a card was blown from the table in the next.

In another street a woman lay in a room on the upper floor, ill; she urged her children to leave her when it became evident that the building was in danger, but they refused. The roof was carried entirely away, but neither the children nor the mother was injured. A brick house fell, imprisoning a woman in its ruins, and when the rescuers reached her they found her standing in a niche formed by the falling timbers, and that had safely shielded her from the slightest harm. Aside from being frightened, she was not in any way inconvenienced. In another instance the walls of a dwelling house fell outward in four different directions, while the floors were left standing, supported by several columns. The inhabitants were uninjured.

Of the natural laws affecting or producing cyclones and tornadoes we know little as yet. It has, however, been observed that a cyclone is invariably preceded by unusually low barometer, but it affects only the lower strata of the air. Thus it happens that the Allegheny Mountains have more than once broken up a cyclone. The phenomena, according to some authorities, are caused by the sudden meeting of two opposing air currents.

The hotbed of American cyclones and tornadoes appears to lie in the Antilles and Caribbean Sea. Of the hundreds of recorded tornadoes which visited the United States during the last hundred years only one has ever occurred west of Dodge City, Ford Co., Kan. This would argue against the equinoctial theory as the cause of great wind disturbances advanced by many Statistics show that the last twenty tornadoes in the United States, of which we have records, destroyed 615 lives, the tornado of a week ago is of course not counted.

A tornado striking the tenement house district of a city would create immeasurable havoc as is shown by one instance during the Louisville tornado where fifty bodies were taken from a single house. After all it seems safest to be the inmate of a frame building during the prevalence of an electrical storm. The tornado which destroyed Camden, N. J., in August, 1885, destroyed six lives and 500 houses.

The Ohio State statistics prove losses to the amount of 9,000,000, occasioned by tornadoes and cyclones. Minnesota is said to have suffered $7,000,000 and Missouri and Mississippi $4,000,000 each. The most destructive tornadoes that ever happened in America struck the country in the month of May. April is next and then come June and July. The tornado seems to be the more destructive in the hours after noon, between 3 and 5 o'clock.

SAVED FROM THE SEA.

The Steamer Savannah's Castaways Overjoyed at Their Rescue.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 2.—The tug Paulsen, with the remainder of the passengers from the shipwrecked City of Savannah, reached this city at 1:45 yesterday afternoon. A great crowd assembled at the wharf when news was received that the tug had been sighted. Among the crowd were those of the passengers and crew of the Savannah who had been rescued by the Birmingham. Prof. Barrow of Winter Park, Fla., whose wife was aboard the Paulsen, was intensely excited and nervously walked up and down the wharf. As the Paulsen swung around the bend in the river she was greeted with cheers from the docks and screeches of steam whistles from the vessels at anchor. The derelict passengers waved their handkerchiefs and hats frantically and cried with delight at the sight of land and human beings. The rescued people were driven to the De Soto Hotel, where they are being taken care of at the expense of the Ocean Steamship Co. The delay getting back, said Capt. Savage, was caused by the separation of the party. Some were on St. Helena Island and the balance on Hunting Island and the Paulsen had to make a longer and more difficult trip than had been anticipated. The castaways were wild with joy when they saw the Paulsen heaving into sight. "I think there is a chance of saving part of the Savannah after all," added Capt. Savage. "While the upper work has all been washed away the sea is not breaking over her as heavily as I expected."

Second officer Partelow and the boat that he commanded landed on Coffin Island. His party stayed at the summer home of Senator Don Cameron from Tuesday morning until Thursday night. The ladies in this party suffered for lack of clothing, some of them being in their night dresses. They boarded the Paulsen last night, but the tug then proceeded to Hunting Island, seven miles distant, and rescued the first officer and his charges. Neither party had known where the other party was. The passengers on Hunting Island did not fare so well as those on Coffin Island. All, ladies included, were compelled to wade up to their waists in water to reach shore, holding the babies above their heads. The Hunting Island party started from the City of Savannah at 6 o'clock. It took two hours to reach the island and the light-house was reached at 11 a. m. The passengers had to walk to the light-house, a distance of several miles, much of the way through water. The island was a wilderness, say the passengers. The passengers lived in the light-house. Jane, the City of Savannah's stewardess, was the only one of the party to receive even the smallest injury. She sprained her ankle on the island. The ladies to-day at the DeSoto present a curious appearance. A gentleman who had two hats gave one to a lady who had none, and she wore it to the city to-day. The same lady had on a big plaid, unplaited dress that she got on Coffin Point. Another had on a brown dress with sleeves that stopped at the elbow, below which peeped the sleeves of her night-dress.

The estimates of loss by last Sunday's storm vary as the wind. The facts that twenty of the Sea Islands are yet to be heard from and that there cannot be less than 600 dead from those that have been heard from give an idea of what is to be expected. The dead are buried as fast as they are found now. People do not wait for coffins or even boxes. Hundreds of bodies lie in the mud and are washed up by the tide. Over these the earth is thrown, or perhaps they are rolled into trenches. It is impossible to dig graves. The stench from the decaying animal and vegetable matter is almost unendurable. One report brought in to-day from an outlying island was that within a radius of half a mile 150 bodies were found, whole families were drowned together, their bodies being found in heaps. Similar reports come form every part of the devastated country. In one place the bodies of fifty people were buried together in one big hole. At Coffin Point thirty lives were lost and bodies are floating up with each tide.

At Sparr's plantation thirty-seven were drowned or killed. It is estimated that between 8,000 and 10,000 inhabitants of the sea islands are entirely destitute, the cotton crop is entirely ruined and the phosphate industry is so badly prostrated that work is suspended. Suspension of royalty on phosphate rock will be asked. The schooner Meyer Muller of Belfast, Me., Capt. Tathson, was wrecked at Bull Point, light beach. She was from New York for Jacksonville. All hands were saved and the crew was brought to Savannah. Capt. Masson of the Martins Industry lightship is reported dying. He had three ribs broken and being an old man he will hardly recover. The lightship dragged her anchorage about thirteen miles.

LOOKING INTO THE LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2.—Members of Congress have taken up the latest case of neglect, that of the great loss of life in the recent hurricane which is attributed to the niggardliness of Congress in failing to make proper appropriations for the life saving service. A great point of weakness of this admirable system is the short term of service of many of the crews. The term is fixed by Treasury regulation, and that regulation is based upon the appropriation made by Congress.

In many localities, now, the term of service of some of these crews begins Sept. 1 and ends May 1. Senator Frye has at various times sought to have the term of service made permanent and maintained the year round, believing that the lives and property saved from shipwreck would more than repay the money expended for the extension of the service. Especial efforts were made in this direction during the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth and Fifty-first Congresses.

The real reason why the service has not been extended is charged by the friends of the service against the Treasury Department, which controls the work and which is, they say, governed by the old fashioned notions relative to the storm season and false ideas about economy. The August storms along the coast have been causing very serious losses during the past five years. The fact that twenty-four men have been drowned off the New Jersey shore along within a line of ten miles during the recent storm that preceded the hurricane, and that there were four unoccupied life-saving stations within warning distance, has aroused considerable comment on the incompleteness of the service.

The department, it appears, still clings to the idea that September is the proper month to look for storms and crippled vessels because in former years the autumnal storms began during the first week of September. Investigation and meteorological records have proven, though, that these storms now come upon us earlier, and are now due at any time between Aug. 20 and Sept. 1, and each year the wind appears to blow harder and the entire Atlantic shore front is strewn with wrecks.

The only legislation resulting in the improvement of the life saving service was the increase of salaries of the men which was granted by the last Congress, and which increased the appropriation annually for that purpose by about $230,000. The expense of this service has grown year by year as it has been extended, but the extension has been in the number of stations, and not in the extension of the terms of service.

A number of Senators are in receipt of letters from their constituents along the coast urging them to take some action which will still further improve the life saving service, which even as it is is acknowledged to be the finest and most complete in the world. It is not unlikely that a bill with that end in view will soon be introduced in the Senate by Senator Hunton of Virginia.

A CLOUDBURST.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 2.—Guyon, a small place thirty miles from here on the Central Railroad, was the scene of a terrible cloudburst. The persons were caught on the country roads and had to swim for their lines. The bridges were washed away. The approach to the south-bound bridge over the Savannah was swept away. It is not known whether there were any lives lost, but it is thought so. The water is now four feet deep in Guyton streets.

ACKNOWLEDGED HIS CRIME.

And Wm. Arkison Was Hanged by a Mob of Avengers.

MCKINNEY, Ky., Sept. 2.— Will Arkison, colored, aged 20, who assaulted Samuel Upgrove's little girl yesterday morning, was hanged by a mob of 150 men at Southfork at 8 o'clock to-night. Arkinson acknowledged his crime and asked that his body be sent to his mother, Mrs. Millis Arkinson of Harriman, Tenn. At his request M. D. Sneed made a brief prayer, after which the negro was hung to the stringers on the south end of trestle, spanning Southfork River. Upgrove, the girl's father, gave Arkison a good supper before the hanging and asked the mob not to shoot the prisoner after he was strung up. The mob was very quiet and orderly.

SUPPOSED TO BE IN ST. LOUIS.—Mrs. Ettie Craig of Bloomfield, Ia., writes to Chief Harrigan for information of her husband, J. C. Craig, a draughtsman, who left that town Aug. 14 last, and has not been heard from since. He is supposed to be in this city.

ERIN'S CAUSE.

The Vote in the Commons a Triumph for Ireland.

Memorable Incidents of the Bitter Struggle for Home Rule.

THE PEERS WILL DEFEAT THE BILL BY A LARGE MAJORITY.

But Irish Members of Parliament Regard the Victory Just Won as a Most Important One—Future Legislation Cannot Go Behind the Record Made—Men Who Will Figure as Leaders After the Battle Has Been Won.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Following the passage of the Home Rule bill in the House of Commons shortly after 1 a. m. to-day, the POST-DISPATCH correspondent saw several of the Irish members. Justin McCarthy was in high spirits, surrounded by Liberal members, congratulating him on the passage of the bill. He said: "I accept the bill as the just, fair settlement of the home rule demand in its broad feature. It would provide a splendid working constitution for Ireland if it is passed in its present shape, though it contains defects of detail. I am delighted with the attendance and discipline of the Irish party throughout the South. It has responded cordially and willingly to the unprecedented demand upon it. It has created a record in attendance at divisions. Indeed, the unswerving fidelity of the Irish party to the home rule cause under the tremendous strain to which it has been subjected is one of the most remarkable features of the memorable struggle.

"The home rule bill passed sooner than I anticipated. I had not expected it for many years to come. Now, although this bill will be rejected next week by the Lords, it stands a historic document, and fundamentally alters for the better the relations between England and Ireland. No party can go back of this bill in settling the Home rule question."

Michael Davitt had come over especially from Ireland to witness the triumph of the Irish cause. He has been in bad health, but now looks himself again. He fights shy of the question when he intends to reenter Parliament. Said he: "My general opinion of the measure is that it is an admirable bill; that it concedes to the Irish people the principle for which we have been fighting for the last twenty years. The details of the bill may not be in all respects satisfactory, but it completes thr triumph of the Irish National movement over its hereditary enemies. I believe that an overwhelming mass of the Irish people throughout the world will accept the bill as a fair, equitable settlement of the Anglo-Irish question."

MEANS POLITICAL LIBERTY.

John Dillon seemed to be moved somewhat from his customary statuesque calm by the exciting influences of the moment. Said he: "Yes, in all its main provisions I accept the bill as a satisfactory settlement, and have not the slightest doubt that if it passed into a law in the present shape it will be found to be a constitution under which the Irish people could enjoy perfect political liberty, and that any amendment of detail which the working of the bill might show necessary could be readily granted by the Imperial Parliament once it is seen that the Irish people were using the measure in good faith and without any desire to wrong or injure any of their fellow countrymen. Even with the chance of certain rejection of the bill by the Lords. I consider the outlook for home rule much better, because the Liberal party is much more united now, because the bill has passed the Commons by a practically unbroken majority, which the Unionists confidently prophesied never could be accomplished.

"The rejection of the bill by the Lords will raise the democratic spirit of England and increase enthusiasm for the bill. The Government will now, of course, proceed to pass some English measures which may also be rejected by the Lords, then they will appeal to the country with every prospect of securing a large majority."

John Redmond displayed no elation over the passage of the bill, on which he looks with no favor. His party of nine turned up to vote for the third reading, however, and they felt that the occasion might have elicited some allusion to Parnell's services from some of the speakers, but Parnell's name was not mentioned, though Redmond contends that to him, more than to any other man, was the passage of the bill due. Said Redmond:

"I accept the bill as an installment of the home rule demand, not as final settlement. I consider it ungenerous and unjust in its finance, and that every change almost that has been made in it has been a change for the worse. If I had been supported in my amendments by the McCarthyites, the bill would have been improved, but every proposal of mine was rejected by them."

THE LORDS WILL SMOTHER IT.

The Marquis of Salisbury plans to make the decisive division on the home rule bill in the House of Commons the occasion of a great Tory rally. Not content with the normal majority of Lords against the Government he will insist that every Tory peer who can be reached by the whip shall be present to record his own to the Gladstonian policy.

At his instance the Tory whip have sent exceptionally urgent notices to all members of their party in the Upper House. The prospect in that, despite the unfavorableness of the season, almost the full strength of the opposition will be brought out for the vote. Most of the Peers who usually bolt all parliamentary duties at this time of year are showing obedience to the party whips which they never evinced before and dozens are preparing to leave the race courses, the moor and the summer resorts for the continent to join in the demonstration against home rule. Some of them will return to take part in the first division of their parliamentary careers.

More than 400 Lords have already promised to support the Marquis of Salisbury in throwing out the bill. The Earl of Kimberly, leader of the Government's forlorn hope in the House of Lords, can muster only forty-two peers. For every peer supporting the bill, therefore, there will be ten opposing. There will be little debate on the bill among the Lords. For three nights they will devote most of their time to dividing against it. The Peers have not shown any appreciation of fine oratory in recent years. They would not tolerate speeches of the class delivered by Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Balfour and Mr. Morley in the House of Commons in the last two days.

They declare for any new views of the home rule, and in fact there are among them but two or three who are able to elucidate further any subject already debated in the Lower House.

MODE OF PROCEDURE.

On Tuesday Earl Spencer, First Lord of the Admiralty, will move the second reading. The Duke of Devonshire (Liberal Unionist), will respond with a motion for the rejection of the bill. Both are dull, ponderous speakers and little general interest is felt in what they may say. The Duke of Argyle, a Liberal Unionist, and Lord Herschell (Gladstonian) and Lord Halsbury (Conservative), who will speak to the motions, are fairly effective, but incapable of adding vivid interest to the discussion. Whatever freshness and vigor may be shown in treating the well worn theme will come from the Marquis of Salisbury and the Earl of Rosebery, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. It is said that fifty rather inexperienced Unionist peers have intimated their desire to make brief speeches against the bill. But in deference to the wish of the great Unionist majority have agreed to hold their peace. The Unionist whips feared that these gentlemen would expose themselves and their party to ridicule by the unaccustomed efforts to express in public their ideas on a great question. Not all the Unionists look with favor on Lord Salisbury ruling an overwhelming majority of Lords to vote against the bill. Such a course they feel must direct general attention to the broadening chasm between the Lords and the Commons and tend to precipitate the fight of democracy against the Upper House.

For many years the British people have watched with increasing jealousies the interference of the people with the work of the popular representatives of the Lower House. The assembling of the aristocrats to defeat a measure approved by the Commons after the most exhaustive debate in parliamentary history will not only aggravate this jealousy, but will also excite more interest in the passage of the bill than has been felt before in the United Kingdom. There is no doubt that the great mass of Liberal voters of Great Britain have left only lukewarm towards home rule. They have supported the policy more for the sake of Mr. Gladstone than from any deep conviction. Upon this mood the course of the Tory and Liberal Unionist Lords is likely to react in a way not desired by them. A keen sense of antagonism will be generally against the opponents of the Government.

IN OPPOSITION TO THE PEOPLE.

As if to hasten the joining of the issue the House of Lords this week placed itself in direct opposition to the popular demands by rejecting the betterment clauses inserted by the House of Commons in the London Improvement bill. The Labouchere Radicals prophesy that their demonstrative rejection of the home rule bill may be the final act of suicidal folly. The prospect is that the House of Commons will not adjourn before Sept. 27. The leaders of the Unionists are busy plotting the bill for Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Balfour, Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Henry James decided in a conference yesterday to defer as long as possible the adjournment and thus defeat the Government's plans for an autumn session.

Mr. Chamberlain has cancelled his order for passage to New York. His family will sail on Sept. 16, while he will remain in London to obstruct the proceeding of the Government business. He and Mr. Balfour think that by a system of delays they can keep the House sitting until all opportunity of holding an autumn session will be gone. The Ministers, however, declare that even if the the House be obliged to sit until the 31st it will be called to resume business on Nov. 25.

A GREAT BENCH SHOW.

The House of Lords is much easier of access to sight-seers than the House of Commons. Usually, however, only an occasional stray American tourist wanders to that end of the corridor and goes into the little place reserved for visitors to see just how disappointing of appearance and action the noble lords are. The House of Lords limited accommodations will be packed day and evening next week. Not that any one cares particularly what the lords may say about the home rule bill, but because of the unprecedented chance to see the originals of the characters, both great and small, in Burke's peerage, which Oscar Wilde says is the best thing the English have done in fiction. The Conservatives are mustering the lords for an overwhelming majority. The poor lords, who wish to fish and shoot and play about generally, are coming, but cursing the Liberal party and the Irish at each step Londonwards. The Liberals will get about forty votes; the Conservatives expect to muster over 400. As there are only about 560 peers, one can see how nearly complete the bench show promises to be.

It is said that there is a strained state of feeling between Balfour and Chamberlain. The latter complains that Balfour sold him in the debate on Gladstone's closures resolution in the report stage of the home rule bill. Chamberlain, who spoke first, committed himself absolutely to make no opposition to closure on principle, but Balfour, who spoke late in the debate, contented himself with a non-committal line. He saw the advantage of leaving his own hands free to imitate Gladstone's measures ween he comes into office, whereas Chamberlain must turn another somersault to enable him to support any such measure. Chamberlain complained to the Tory Whips that Balfour had played him false, but Balfour replied that as Chamberlain did not consult him about the line he was going to take he did not consult Chamberlain about his line. It is not unlikely that Balfour closed Chamberlain's eye deliberately. The Tories are getting restive at Chamberlain assuming the lead of their party as well as his own. They are delighted at the snub administered to him. As Chamberlain is so much swayed by personal feelings and as he has never been known to let an account stand with the balance against him, every one is waiting to see just how he will get even.

The appointment of the Duke of Connaught to an important command in Aldershot has caused the storm the POST-DISPATCH predicted. Even the Tories have denounced the setting aside of Lord Roberts, the foremost British General, in favor of the Queen's son, who has limited abilities and no especial fitness for the exacting duties of his new command. The Government had to submit it to the hard questions and made exceedingly lame excuses. The affair is by no means ended. Her majesty will probably soon deeply regret having urged the appointment on Mr. Gladstone.

WHEN IRELAND IS FREE.

Friends of Her Cause Discuss Future Possibilities—Probable Leaders.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Now that Ireland's cause of home government has gained so great a victory what tasks will the new Government when it is established, if ever, have to meet? Who will be its leaders? The SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH has asked the questions of prominent Irish-Americans, whose answers follow:

Miles M. O'Brien, that sturdy fighter for Ireland, the Secretary of the Irish Parliamentary Association, was jubilant. "Every man with a drop of Irish blood in his veins should be happy at the great strides towards the victory of home rule." He said: "I hope and trust that the Irish people will make the best use possible of the measure of liberty that home rule will give them, and the democracy of both countries may stand united for a greater measure of liberty for both countries. The men who succeeded under such conditions as the past, with the machinery of the Tory Government against them, may be trusted to utilize the powers given them by the home rule bill for the best interests of Ireland. I have the utmost faith in the patriotism that has held these men together for all these years and impelled them to make the many sacrifices they have made. It has schooled them for still greater and more patriotic efforts towards the elevating of Ireland. Joseph Ryan, Secretary of the Irish National Federation, said: "It is difficult to tell who the new leaders will be. It may be that in the reasonable and lawful desire for leadership possessed by members of the party, their forces may be so nearly of equal strength that compromise candidates will have to be taken up. But whoever is leader the loyalty and patriotism of the members will not permit Irish interests to suffer from the ambition of individuals. I doubt whether Mr. McCarthy will care to strive for the leadership. Justin McCarthy holds his place only as the acceptable candidate in case of divisions of parties, because he is not a partisan candidate. He is getting old and his strength may not warrant his entering on the severe duties of forming the new Government." Patrick Ford, the editor of the *Irish World*, said: "Of course, when the bill is sent to the House of Lords they will reject it. The action of the House of Lords will surprise nobody. On the contrary, the surprise would be in their giving hospitably to a home rule measure. What Mr. Gladstone will do when bill is returned to the Commons I can't say. He is a man of wonderful resources. He is a parliamentarian of sixty years' experience and perhaps the ablest strategist in the Commons. The future of the bill may safely be intrusted to the fate of this bill, and I'm not at all troubled about it. Home rule will come to Ireland and before long I feel entirely confident. The present status of the Irish question is on a more exalted and hopeful plan than it has ever been in the Anglo-Irish controversy.

"It is hard to say who the leaders will be. Justin McCarthy is getting old, and I do not think cares for more political honors. Healy, Dillon and Thomas Sexton will probably all be conspicuous, and I also think there will be some new men who will spring up as the occasion requires them."

Thos. F. Meehan, editor of the *Irish America*, said: "The home rule bill, the first installment of justice to Ireland, is not yet a law. It would be idle speculation to try to go into the details of what might take place when real authority is granted to Ireland.

"The leaders of the Irish parliamentary party, whose patriotic self-sacrifice has wrought such a change in popular opinion in England during the past ten years, may safely be trusted to work out the minor necessities of the governmental structure when it has risen over the solid foundation they have laid. Men like Justin McCarthy, John Dillon, William O'Brien, Arthur O'Connor, Thos. Sexton, Timothy Healy, T. D. Sullivan and scores of others have proved their capabilities time and again. They have proved their ability to fill any office that may be created in the exercise of the administrative duties of self government that the charge will call on their native land to take up."

Mr. Austin E. Ford, editor of the New York *Freeman's Journal*, said that in his opinion it was somewhat premature to speculate as to the policy or make up of the future Irish government. "Even under the most favorable of circumstances," said Mr. Ford, "it will be another year or more before the home rule bill will pass the Commons again and go to the Lords. Even then, unless Gladstone's majority be a mandatory one which it may not be unless the Irish members representing Ireland's army present a more harmonious and reassuring spectacle, it is not so sure a matter that the Lords will not throw out a second, or even a third time. The final bill, I believe, will finally carry with it the full and absolute assertion of a people's right to rule themselves without arbitrary minimizing. As to the probable leaders in the future Irish Parliament, let us hope that the men who have figured in the day of trial will be spared to guide the ship of state.

"Justin McCarthy, Prime Minister; Michael Davitt, Secretary of State; John Dillon, Secretary of Internal Affairs; Thomas Sexton, Secretary of the Treasury; John Redmond, Attorney-General; Timothy Healy, Lord Chancellor, and William O'Brien, Secretary of Agriculture, would, I think, be a fair forecast of the wishes of the Irish race at home and abroad to-day."

Dr. T. A. Emmet has received the following letter from Justin McCarthy:

My Dear Dr. Emmet:

Our friend, Mr. Blake, has kindly shown me your letter of July 20. I think the letter is most satisfactory and encouraging. You have had most difficult work to do and you have accomplished it marvelously well. I am afraid that what I may call our domestic troubles have become exaggerated as they crossed the Atlantic. But at the same time it is certain that they are both here and there while they last, the source of deep discouragement to our friends and delight to our enemies. But you will observe that the enemies are always mistaken when they count on these little ephemeral bickerings as any proof that there is even the slightest slackening in our zeal for the national cause and our fidelity to it. I am, my dear Dr. Emmet, with kindest regards, very truly yours,

JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

PREDICTIONS ARE USELESS NOW.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2.—Timothy J. Campbell in discussing the effect of the passage by the House of Commons of the home rule bill, said to-night: "Nobody can safely predict what will be the ultimate outcome. I think the House of Lords will defeat the bill, and on that account it is idle to talk of possible leaders in Ireland."

Felix McCloskey said: "In my opinion Gladstone will have the selection of the new Irish leaders. He is likely to favor the anti-Parnellites, but until the House of Lords has acted nothing of importance will be done."

APPROPRIATED CITY FUNDS.

Geo. W. Allen Accused of Absconding With Austin Taxes.

AUSTIN, Tex., Sept. 2.—Geo. W. Allen, attorney, is missing with a lot of the city's money. He has bad charge of cases brought by the city against the taxpayers who have been resisting the collection of taxes on property in new additions and many of the defendants have settled their cases and paid the amounts due to Attorney Allen, but he has failed to report the collections and turn the money over to the city. It was through this failure that Attorney Allen's misconduct came to light. Certain of the tax-payers were gotten after about their cases, and they claimed to have settled with Allen and paid him the money. He was seen about it Wednesday afternoon, and emphatically denied that any settlements had been made.

"But they say they have your receipts acknowledging payment," were the words Mr. Allen heard in rejoinder to his assertion.

"They have not," he said, "and I will go and see them about it."

He left, and up to this afternoon he has not been seen nor heard from. His not returning Wednesday afternoon created no suspicion that anything was wrong, but when he failed to turn up Thursday it began to dawn upon the minds of his office associates that if Attorney Allen was not sick something was wrong.

An investigation followed, and it was discovered he had collected about $350, which he has failed to turn over to the city. Allen stood high here. He worked hard, boarding himself and paying his way through the university, from which he graduated two or three years ago. He stood well in society as well as in church circles, and was President of the Young People's Christian Endeavor Society of this city and was a delegate to the last international convention of the society.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST MISSOURI PACIFIC

Patrons Want the Regular Passenger Between Topeka and Fort Scott Restored.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 2.—Complaints against the Missouri Pacific for taking off the regular passenger train between Topeka and Fort Scott continue to be received by the Board of Railroad Commissioners. To-day a petition from the citizens of Montrose asking that the company be required to restore the train, was presented. Similar petitions have been filed by the people of Harris, Anderson County, and Overbrook, Osage County. The Commissioners will give all parties a hearing early next week.

DELEGATES TO TRANSPORTATION CONVENTION.

AUSTIN, Tex., Sept. 2.—Gov. Hogg to-day appointed a large number of delegates to attend the Gulf Transportation Convention to be held in Chicago, on the 11th. Ex-Gov. John Ireland and R. B. Hubbard are among the number, also State Senators Walter Tipp of Austin, W. O. Hutchinson of San Marcos, E. A. Atlee of Laredo, Jos. W. Swayne of Ft. Worth, Geo. Jester of Corsicana, T. S. Rogan of Carthage, O. P. Bowser of Dallas, E. L. Agnew of Bonham. Many prominent business men are among the number.

Will be Arrested as Sooners.

WICHITA, Kan., Sept. 2.—Capt. Dodd, commanding a detachment of the Third Cavalry stationed at Pond Creek, has issued orders to the Deputy United States Marshal at Caldwell, to give currency to the fact that persons must not enter the Strip for the purpose of passing through, as all such persons will be arrested and [illegible] as [illegible].

STAMP IT OUT.

No Fear of Cholera Spreading at Jersey City.

Every Precaution Taken to Check the Progress of the Plague.

THE GREEKS CAME FROM THE PEST-LADEN KARAMANIA

Which Brought the Disease from the Stricken City of Naples—The Marine Hospital Service Aids the City and State Health Officials—Dr. Wyman's Report—The Cholera in Europe.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Supervising Surgeon General Walter Wyman of the Marine Hospital service, John P. Feeny, President of the Board of Health of Jersey City; Health Inspector David Benjamin of the Jersey City Board of Health and Dr. A. Clark Hunt of the Jersey State Board of Health held a conference at the headquarters of the Board of Health in Jersey City this morning in relation to the presence of cholera in that city, as revealed by the results of the bacteriological investigation announced yesterday in the case of Martin Crowe, who died on Tuesday of last week. The conference was brief. At its close Dr. Wyman said:

"We have arrived at a satisfactory understanding by which the Jersey City Board of Health is to be assisted by the State Board of Health and by the Marine Hospital Service. Everything will at once be done that is necessary to isolate infected places, to disinfect and to take under prompt surveillance suspected cases. I will say that as soon as I received notice that suspicion was entertained in regard to cases here I promptly wired for all possible information and also immediately dispatched Surgeon Bailhachen to make a personal investigation. He investigated and reported, and we know now that cholera has been here, and the Marine Hospital Service is doing all in its power to prevent the spread of the disease. That their efforts, together with those of the local and State authorities, will be successful I have practically no doubt."

This morning at 9 o'clock Policeman Coyne found James Lynch, aged 26, no home, on Montgomery street prostrated. Lynch was locked up as a suspicious person. He had been in a cell but a few minutes when he was seized with severe retching and cramps. City Physician Gray was called to attend him. The doctor decided that though Lynch did not have any decided symptoms of cholera it would be safer to send him to the cholera hospital. Soon after Lynch was placed in a van and removed to the pest-house near Snake Hill. Lynch is said to have come from New York this morning. The City Hospital has been quarantined and Culver avenue and State street, where persons died under suspicious circumstances, are patrolled by sanitary officers. The latter are tracing the persons who attended the funerals of Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Smith, John Moore, Martin Crowe, Wm. Morton and Mrs. Collins, all of whom are suspected to have died of cholera.

Dr. Bond of the New York Health Board is stationed in Jersey City to give all suspected cases his attention. The police are making a house to house canvass to discover traces of the disease. It has been ascertained that a large fruit importing firm of this city sold some of the Karamania cargo of lemons and that one of the suspects worked for the firm. This may be the explanation of the origin of the disease. The Kamarina is the ship that lately came from Naples. Dr. Briggs, the chief inspector of bacteriology now has some of the bacteria taken from Mrs Rhoda Black under examination and his report is expected by President Wilson shortly. In all probability the examination will demonstrate that Mrs. Black had Asiatic cholera. The health officers of this city say they do not anticipate any disastrous results from the disease in this city and no extra measures will be taken against infection.

CHOLERA IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—Cholera in Berlin this week is confined to two fresh cases, a 15-months' old child and its mother, named Schuster, living on Andreas strasse. The child had cholera since Aug. 26. How it was caught is unknown, but it is supposed to have been through milk. The mother caught the cholera while nursing, and after catching cold attending a funeral. Both are in Friederichahn Hospital. Altogether now ten men and three women constitute the Berlin cholera cases. It is a notable fact that two died after drinking Spree water, where river baths are closed. It is remarkable that a child named Otto Martens took ill after falling in that part of the river called Nordhafen where the barge girl Schluesselburg caught the cholera. An examination of Martens revealed the presence of comma bacilli. Three suspicious cases of men were removed to the hospital Friday. The whole part of the spree called Nordhafen is contaminated with cholera bacillus. This water is, however, used neither for drinking nor washing. There is some alarm prevailing, but no danger of epidemic.

NO FEAR IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The English press and people are taking the appearance of cholera in England quite calmly, as they have perfect confidence in their quarantine system. With cholera spreading from so many countries on the continent, England could not hope to escape.

New York's Death Rate.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—According to the weekly report to the Board of Health submitted by Dr. John T. Nagle, Registrar of Records, to-day, the whole number of deaths from all causes the past week is 769, only seven in excess of the preceding week and thirty-two below the average for the corresponding weeks of the last five years. While this mortality is considerably below that of a month ago when it was 100 or more greater, it is nevertheless still higher that it was a year ago for the corresponding time. Then the deaths numbered only 718. The principal cause of death was diarrheal complaints which carried off 110 victims, of which ninety-five were children under 5 years of age. But this apparent large mortality from this disease was twenty-eight below the average of the corresponding week of the last five years. There has been a decrease in deaths from contagious diseases.

FOUND SIX SKELETONS.

Discovery of Remains in the Sand on President's Island, Near Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 2.—A ghastly discovery was made to-day by a fisherman on President's Island, two miles south of Memphis. Six human skeletons were found on the sand bar opposite Jackson Mount Park. Their identy is a mystery, but rivermen believe they are some of the crew and passengers of the ill-fated steamer Gold Dust, which burned a few years ago. The skeletons were found six feet apart imbedded in the sand.

BANKER DONALDSON.

His Friends Will Issue a Statement Denying Charges Against Him.

WICHITA, Kan., Sept. 2.—Mrs. E. M. Donaldson of Marion, wife of the late President of the Marion National Bank and who was also secretary and manager of the Union Trust Co. of Sioux City, Io., both of which institutions Donaldson has been accused of wrecking, issued a statement to-day in which she says:

"E. M. Donaldson's friends will in a few days publish a full account of his relations with the various corporations said to have been wrecked by him, and will be able to prove that the grave charges brought against him are utterly false and groundless."

The forthcoming statement will be attested by Fred S. Frazer, cashier of the Marion Bank; James Doughty, receiver for the Union Trust Co.; H. M. Whitney, cashier of the Ida Grove National Bank, and others connected with the concerns Donaldson is accused of wrecking. When Donaldson was last heard of publicly he was in Mexico.

THE HAGINS BANKS.

MASCOUTAH, ILL., Sept 2.—Frank Leake, late cashier of the broken Bank of Mascoutah, has returned from Wisconsin and makes the statement that the creditors of the suspended chain of Illinois banks lately operated by J. N. Hagins will receive 75 cents on the dollar The statement is discredited by creditors and claims against the suspended banks could be purchased at low prices. C. E. Cook, the Chicago financier who managed the Illinois chain of banks for the Hagins institution, is now in jail in Wisconsin, charged with illegal banking in that State.

TEMPORARILY CLOSED.

LANESBORO, Minn., Sept. 2.—The following notice was posted on the door of the Bank of Lanesboro this morning:

"Owing to the stringency of the money market and the impossibility of collecting funds fast enough to meet the demands of a period of panic the Bank of Lanesboro is compelled to temporarily close its doors. All depositors will be paid in full."

PERMITTED TO REOPEN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2.—The First National Bank of Cherryvale, Kan., which suspended payment July 14, has been permitted to reopen its doors for business.

AUSTRIA'S ARMY.

The Emperor Leaves the Capital to Attend the Maneuvers.

VIENNA, Sept. 2.—Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary left Ischl this morning to attend the maneuvers in Galicia. It was decided early in the week that he should not leave Ischl until he should be due at the Hungarian maneuvers, which begin Sept. 9. The press here raised such a clamor, however, about the exposure of the troops in Galicia to cholera and has reproached the Government so bitterly for assembling a large force from the infested districts that the Emperor felt he must show willingness to brave all the perils to which he subjects his army.

Germany and Italy will be the only powers which will be represented by attaches at the maneuvers. No other countries were invited to be represented. The district in which the opera tions will be carried out is swampy, rife with typhoid fever and is bordered with what is known as "cholera spots."

Directing Surgeon Kowalki of the Vienna Board of Health warned the government that military operations in such a region must tend to spread cholera. The concession of the war officer, however, is to agree not to call on the reserves from places known to be infected.

GRAND RECEPTION AT TRIER.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—Emperor William left Coblentz for Trier at 6:30 o'clock this morning, accompanied by his suite and the Prince of Naples.

The Empress followed on a later train. The municipal authorities of Trier made the most of the imperial reception. The whole city was decked out in bunting and flowers and the triumphal arches spanned the road over which the Emperor and his party passed. After driving through the main streets and receiving an almost continuous ovation, the Emperor proceeded to Turen, where he reviewed the fifth army corps. At 4:30 this afternoon he returned to Coblenz.

At 6:30 there was a grand banquet at the castle. Among the many guests were Archbishop of Cologne, the Bishop of Trier, all the general and other officers who had accompanied the Emperor during the review and a host of local officials. At 9 o'clock a grand musical tattoo was given in the castle square. This was the end of the Emperor's public duties for the day.

Although he had been busy for 15 hours, he conferred with Gen. Von Kalteenor, and talked some time with the Italian Crown Prince before he sat down to his supper in private. To-morrow the Emperor will start for Metz, where preparations have been completed to make his entry a veritable march of triumph. This demonstration has considerable significance. It is not a mere coincidence that the German Emperor and the Italian Crown Prince appear in Metz almost exactly on the anniversary of the Sedan. Everything denotes that the chiefs of the Triple Alliance mean now to give France warning that she must curb the chauvinism of her people. At no previous maneuvers has such a crowd of distinguished men, all interested for the preservation of German unity, been grouped around the Emperor. Besides the Crown Prince of Italy, the King of Saxony, Prince Ludwig, Prince Leopold and Prince Ruprecht of Bavaria and the Regent of Brunswick, there will be Prince George of Saxony, the Grand Duke of Baden and of Saxe-Weimar, the Prince of Hohenzollern, the Princes of Hohenlohe, Field Marshal Von Blumenthal, Gen. Von Haeseler, Chancellor Von Caprivi and Gen. Von Kalteborn Stachau, Prussian Minister of War.

Upon arriving Emperor William will proceed first to the military field service, which will be held in the presence of the whole sixteenth Army corps. The road, which has been cut from the station to the vast plain where the service will be held, is spanned by triumphal arches. In the middle of the plain the great imperial tent has been erected. It is surmounted by an immense crown, and has at the four corners golden eagles with the wings outspread. After the field service the Emperor will enter the Metz gate leading to the Pariser strasse and will pass under arches and over flowers to the plano esplanade, where, under the shadow of his grandfather's figure in bronze, he will watch the troops march past.

All the municipal authorities, the usual company of maidens in white and bands of school children with flowers will welcome them to the city. At 8:30 o'clock the imperial party will depart for Urville, the Emperor's new country house. The rain and high winds of Thursday night injured some of the decorations in Metz, but the damage was repaired yesterday and there is promised fine weather to-morrow.

FRENCH TOPICS.

Clemenceau's Campaign and the German Army on the Frontier.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—Two things are now stirring the French breast. One is Clemenceau's election campaign in Var. The other is the mobilization of the German army on the French frontier. It will be known to-morrow night whether the Radical leader will return to a career of activity in the Chamber of Deputies. Camille Pelletan, the editor of Clemenceau's newspaper, *La Justice*, told the POST-DISPATCH correspondent this afternoon that he and all of Clemenceau's friends had no possible doubt whatever of their chief's election. One of the most ridiculous attacks on Clemenceau said, Pelletan, has consisted in shouting "Oh, yes!" at him, meaning that he has English ideas and sympathies, but Americans will be interested that he has gained all his English ideas in America. He was never lived in England, but was, as you are aware, for several years in New York. The retirement of the third candidate at the first ballot in favor of Clemenceau's opponent, Jordan, left the other in a majority of 40, but it is hoped by disinterested persons that the method of opposing Clemenceau with bricks and ridiculous cries will result in enlisting the sympathies of more than that number of voters to him. Outside of war at any rate the conduct of Clemenceau's opponents has made many forget the bad points in his record.

Gen. Dodds, commander of the French troops in Dahomey, telegraphed to day from Kotonou, near Porto Novo, that he will be unable to start with his expedition for Upper Dahomey before being reinforced from home. Gen. Dodds will march into upper Dahomey to punish King Behanzin for his continued efforts to rouse the country against the French.

DEATHS.

Marriage, Birth and Death Notices,

When inserted in the POST-DISPATCH, will be telegraphed to the

NEW YORK WORLD

for insertion in that journal, without extra charge, when so requested.

BOLAND—On Saturday, Sept. 2, at 6:20 o'clock a. m., ELLEN BOLAND, beloved daughter of James and Margaret Boland.

The funeral will take place Monday, the 4th inst., at 10 a. m., from family residence, No. 1707 Spring avenue, to St. Teresa's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

Deceased was a member of St. Teresa's Young Ladies' Sodality.

BRINKMAN—Sept. 1, MABEL BRINKMAN, daughter of Mary Brinkman, nee Stadler, aged 18 months.

Burial from 1620 South Twelfth street, Sunday at 2 p. m.

ENGLISH—On Friday, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock p. m., JOSEPH ENGLISH, beloved husband of Jane English, aged 58 years 6 months and 17 days.

The funeral will take place Sunday, 3d inst., at 1:30 p. m., from family residence, No. 709 Carr street, to Bellefontaine Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

FOSTER—ROBERT FOSTER, SR., beloved husband of Jemima W. Foster, after a lingering illness, at 12:30 noon, Sept. 2, 1893, in his 59th birthday.

Funeral from family residence, 1830A Division street, at 2:30 p. m. Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1893. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

FITZPATRICK—On Saturday, Sept. 2, at 3:45 o'clock p. m., ALICE FITZPATRICK, beloved wife of Thomas Fitzpatrick, aged 28 years.

The funeral will take place Monday, the 4th inst., at 2 p. m., from the residence of Edward Mahoney, No. 4137 North Grand avenue, to Holy Name Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited to attend.

HEFFERNAN—Friday, Sept. 1, at 1:15 p. m., Officer THOMAS H. HEFFERNAN, dearly beloved son of Mrs. Johanna Heffernan and brother of
JAMES P. HEFFERNAN,
MRS. E. A. LORING,
MRS. M. KANE,
GERTRUDE HEFFERNAN.

Funeral will take place from the family residence, 1827 Bacon street, on Monday, Sept. 4, at 9 a. m., to St. Teresa's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

HEMPLE—On Saturday, Sept. 2, at 3:45 a. m., MRS. ELIZABETH E. HEMPLE, age 57 years, beloved mother of Frank A. Hemple, Joseph P. Hemple, W. B. Stanser, S. Sellinger, Henry H. Harstmeyer, Julius E. Harstmeyer; Theresa E. Sellinger, Caroline Stanser, Elizabeth B Hemple.

Funeral will take place from family residence, 2234 Sullivan avenue, on Tuesday, Sept. 5, at 2 p. m. Friends are invited to attend.

Davenport (Io.) and Memphis (Tenn.) papers please copy.

JACOBSON—On Friday at 2 o'clock p. m., our beloved daughter, HAZEL JACOBSON, aged 6 years and 16 days.

Funeral will take place Sunday, Sept. 3, at 2 o'clock, from family residence, 3319 Laclede avenue.
SAM AND IDA JACOBSON.

JOHN—EMMA JOHN, daughter of Ernest and Annie John, Aug. 31.

Funeral from family residence, 1018 North Thirteenth street, Sunday, Sept. 3, at 2 p. m. Friends invited.

KARST—On Saturday, Sept. 2, at 2:30 a. m., MRS. CATHERINE KARST, in the 93d year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, 2010 North Fourteenth street, to St. Michael's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery, at 2 o'clock p. m., Sunday, Sept. 3.

LEGERSON—On Friday, Sept. 1, at 10:55 o'clock p. m., MARY LEGERSON, beloved daughter of James and Mary Legerson, aged 28 years.

The funeral will take place Monday, the 4th inst., at 9 a. m., from family residence, No. 2217 Cass avenue, to St. Leo's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

Deceased was a member of St. Leo's Young Ladies' Sodality.

Chicago and Washington (D. C.) papers please copy.

LEWIS—MRS. PARTHENIA A. LEWIS, widow of the late Judge Edward A. Lewis, on Saturday morning, Sept. 2, 1893.

Funeral services at the residence of Robert Atkinson, 4201 Washington avenue, Monday, 4th inst., at 3 p. m.

St. Charles (Mo.) and Nashville (Tenn.) papers please copy.

SCHUBERT—On Saturday, Sept. 2, at 2 a. m., MRS. SCHUBERT, beloved mother of Henry Schubert, aged 77 years and 3 months.

Funeral will take place from residence, 1411 Wash street, at 2 p. m., Monday, Sept. 4, to Bellefontaine Cemetery.

WAGENER—Sept. 1, JOHN HENRY WAGENER, aged 42 years.

Funeral will take place from family residence, No. 2138 Cushing street, Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Sept. 3, 1893.

Marriage Licenses.

John Hummell	3606 N. Broadway
Cora Conner	3525 N. Broadway
Jacob Demuth	838 S. 6th st
Augusta Yaeka	831 S. 6th st
Henry A. Miller	Marietta, O
Mary H. Strauss	3102 N. Broadway
Oscar F. Randolph	2611 S Broadway
Mary Warmfreds	2611 S. Broadway
Richard A. Cartex	Omaha, Neb
Ellen Sims	3022 Olive st

DOCTORED THE ACCOUNTS.

Rumors of Fraud Against a Minister Prominent in Charities.

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 2.—Rev. W. A. Brodhead, formerly pastor of Park Avenue Congregational Church and lately Secretary of the Board of Charities and Board of Pardons, and purchasing agent of the Relief Camps, has gone East and cannot be located. His resignation, it is learned, was under pressure. The new Secretary of the board finds that the cash books have been neatly doctored by somebody, several pages being removed bodily with a sharp knife. An investigating committee has been appointed. The reverend gentleman has been prominent for years in charity work and attended several national charities conventions. He was something of a sport in a quiet way. A peculiar feature was his constant distrust of reporters. He would not let one near his desk.

HORSE FATALLY INJURED.—A horse owned by the Hydraulic Brick Co. and driven by Jack Phenix, was run into by J. W. Durking's horse, which was running away, in front of 2657 Chouteau avenue. One of the shafts of Durkin's buggy penetrated the side of one of Phenix' team, inflicting on the horse a probably fatal wound.

TALK VS. TIME.

Silverites Propose to Wear Out Opposition in the Senate.

Voorhees Announces the Era of Business Will Begin To-Morrow.

AN ATTEMPT TO SHUT OFF DEBATE WILL AROUSE FIERCE ANTAGONISM.

The President Thought to Be Pushing the Anti-Silverites to Do This—Yesterday's Incidents in the Senate—A Time Waste Argument on the Chinese Exclusion Question Led by Mr. Adolph Consumes the Session.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Voorhees announced the era of real business on the silver question would begin in that body next week. He spoke for the information particularly of the silver men, who are busy perfecting their programme of delay. They affected not to be disturbed by the announcement, and said nothing in reply, but it was observed that they had several conferences on the floor of the chamber during the day's session, and were otherwise very active. They are hurrying up their amendments to the repeal bill, and priming their speakers.

The attendance in the Senate to-day was light and the morning business was soon disposed of. It was only a quarter past 12 when the repeal bill, as the unfinished business, was read by title at the Clerk's desk. Mr. Voorhees rose and said:

"I ask that the order of business be temporarily set aside (not losing its place), in order that the Senator from Oregon (Mr. Dolph), may proceed with remarks which he desires to make on another subject.

"I do this the more readily when I reflect that the repeal bill has been before the Senate only three days really—it was reported on Tuesday and printed on Wednesday. This is the last day of the week. Next week will open the era of real business. I trust that we will make progress from hour to hour. I feel warranted to-day, inasmuch as I am not advised that any Senator desires to speak on the bill to-day, to take the course which I indicate. After the Senator from Oregon shall have finished his remarks, I shall be very glad if other Senators will be ready to go on. If not, I will indicate at the time what I desire."

Mr. Hale then made his suggestion: "In view of what the Senator from Indiana has said as to next week being a business week, I suggest to him whether it would not be advisible, either on Monday or Tuesday, for the Senate to come together at 11 o'clock instead of 12. There are no committees at work, and time may as well be spent here as elsewhere. I know that the Senator has represented himself as being very desirous of putting forward the debate. If we meet at 11 there can be, by 4 or 5 o'clock, instead of one speech, two or three speeches."

Mr. Voorhees immediately adopted the suggestion and said:

"I give notice now that on Monday I will ask to take the sense of the Senate on the question of meeting at 11 o'clock. I give that notice now that Senators may consider the matter. I have an old-fashioned idea of the will of the majority being carried out. I do not expect to control matters except through a majority of the Senate, and I give notice now that on Monday I will ask the Senate to consider the propriety of meeting at 11 o'clock from Tuesday on and proceeding with the business before us."

This closed the subject for the day, and the Senate listened to a general debate on the Chinese exclusion question. It was observed, however, that Mr. Cockrell was prepared to resume at a moment's notice the talk against time he began on yesterday. His desk was piled high with books of reference, and he kept his seet and watched the proceedings closely. He will be glad enough, however, to have Mr. Dolph take the floor on another subject. All he desires is to have the time consumed by somebody and the vote on the repeal of the Sherman act postponed. He will take the floor again on Monday.

"Era of real business" means that the President and his advisers insist on a close grapple with the opposition. He does not think that the enthusiasm produced by the victory in the House should be permitted to die out before action is reached in the Senate. He insists that since the opponents of silver have a clear majority in the Senate they should press early and late for a vote, and he rejects with emphasis all suggestions of compromise. His confidence is based upon figures that have been submitted to him by experience and well-informed men. These figures show a majority of seven in favor of unconditional repeal. Why, then, the President asks, with the majority of the Senate in favor of granting the relief the people are demanding, should the minority be permitted to block the way?

The Southern men classed for a time as doubtful are still coming over one by one to the anti silver cause. Mr. Mills, who is down for a speech on Wednesday, will declare for unconditional repeal, and Mr. Hunton of Virginia is reported to have changed to the side of the question. The two Florida Senators are expected to take similar action.

It is rumored that Mr. Voorhees, at the end of next week, will move for a continuous session of the Senate if the silver men decline to enter into negotiations about limiting debate. This will put the obstructionists to the test. They will find it extremely difficult to delay business if required to remain on guard and keep the floor continuously. The very moment a break should occur in their flow of talk it would be in order for Mr. Voorhees or one of his lieutenants to press for a vote on the bill, and the end would be reached. It will be necessary, therefore, in case legitimate filibustering is entered upon, for the silver men to keep their speakers constantly on hand, so that as fast as one is exhausted another may be ready to take his place, and in that way hold the floor against the other side.

It may be, too, that cloture may be proposed. But this of course will not be done except in the last resort. Mr. Voorhees said significantly to-day that he had an old-fashioned idea that the will of the majority should rule, and it is known that Mr. McPherson of the Finance Committee is in favor of reporting a cloture resolution in a vote on the repeal bill if too long delayed.

The silver men profess not to fear cloture. Mr. Jones of Arkansas said to the POST-DISPATCH correspondent to-day:

"Cloture will never be adopted by the Senate. Mr. Voorhees could not make a greater mistake, nor his side, than to propose such a thing. The effect would be to strengthen the resolution of all the silver men and even bring others to their assistance. The proposition of cloture is so intimately connected with the force bill fight that not a single Southern Senator, no matter what his attitude on the silver question, would support it."

"Will any of the Southern men engage in filibustering?" was asked.

"I don't think that Mr. Voorhees and his friends will be able to make filibustering necessary," was the reply.

The repeal bill was laid aside informally and Mr. Dolph (Rep.) of Oregon addressed the Senate in advocacy of the bill introduced by him, appropriating $500,000 to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to enforce the Chinese exclusion act. He said he was not influenced by prejudice or popular opinion. He desired to submit some observations concerning the present phase of the Chinese question, more particularly with a view to correcting current and erroneous impressions in regard to the Geary act.

He went on to make the statement to show the most feasible features of Chinese immigration, and to summarize the facts which had led up to the enactment of the Geary act. It was absolutely necessary, he said, if the laws were to executed intelligently, that the provision for registration should be preserved.

Mr. White (Dem.) of California remarked sarcastically that the Senator from Oregon (Dolph) had been badly treated in the Senate, in the fact that his name had not been engrafted on the Geary act. He (Mr. White) did not pretend to know anything definite in regard to the history of the Geary act, but he did know that the best feature of it was the registration provision, and that that provision had been incorporated in the bill as it came from the House. He had heard that the Senator from Oregon had, in the Conference Committee, drawn up the present registration clause, but he was not the father of the registration idea, because that idea had been incorporated in the original House bill. He concurred with the Senator from Oregon as to the necessity of passing such a measure, and that an appropriation of money necessary to carry it out should be made at once.

Mr. Teller (Rep.) of Colorado defended the Geary act and the registration clause in it. There was nothing in the act, he said, either cruel or unusual—nothing in it which should have created the slightest objection on the part of the Chinese Government. The Geary act, he said, had been spoken of as a violation of the treaty with China. A legislative abrogation of a treaty was not a violation of a treaty.

The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived and the House bill to repeal the Sherman act having been laid before the Senate, it was, on motion of Mr. Harris (Dem.) of Tennessee, laid aside informally in order that the discussion of the Geary act might proceed.

Mr. Gray (Dem.) of Delaware agreed in the main with Mr. Teller as to the impolicy of encouraging Chinese immigration, but he had fairly decided opposition as to some of the recent legislation on the subject being a violation of the pilgrited faith of the nation and the violation of such a character as had been entirely unnecessary. He did not believe that this great country could violate its treaty obligations wantonly and ruthlessly without a resultant evil to the country itself. There was a way and a mode by which the United States could have honorably discharged its obligations in the matter.

Mr. Mitchell (Rep.) of Oregon asked Mr. Gray how he reconciled the statement with the fact that after a treaty had been negotiated with China, having for its purpose the exclusion of Chinese labor, and after the Senate had amended that treaty and it had been sent back to China, it had been held by the Chinese Government for months and months, without its being accepted. He added that it had never been accepted.

Mr. Gray: "It was held there for months and months by the Chinese Government because at that very time this legislation, which proposed, ruthlessly and violently, to set aside treaty obligations, was being discussed in this or the other House."

Mr. Mitchell: "The Scott bill was not introduced in the House of Representatives until this treaty had been for several months in the hands of the Chinese Government."

"How many months?" Mr. Gray asked.

"Several," was the answer.

"We should not," said Mr. Gray, "impose upon the Chinese Government, with which we recognize the duty of having treaty relations, the obligation of undue haste or of proceeding with more precipitation than we would feel inclined to proceed with in a like case. The time which had elapsed after the return of the treaty was not more than sufficient, if it was even sufficient to enable the Chinese Government to consider the matter. But I propose to enter my protest against the proposition of the Senator from Colorado that the legislative abrogation of a treaty cannot be considered in the nature of violation of a treaty. The Government of a country with which we have treaty relations has not been sent to our executive department or our legislative department as such, but with the Government as a totality. I grant you that we can abrogate a treaty by legislation, but in doing so we may do it in such manner as to be an absolute violation of our pilgrited faith."

Mr. Call (Dem.) of Florida spoke of the recent Chinese legislation as being harsh and unjust and calculated to defeat the missionary efforts of religious organizations and to interfere with commerce.

After some further discussion the Dolph bill was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Senate (after a short executive session) adjourned until Monday.

REJECTED BY THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The Senate has rejected the nomination of Henry C. Stuart of Denver to be secretary of Legation in Guatemala and Honduras and Consul General to Guatemala. Mr. Stewart was appointed during the recess and nominated Aug. 16 last to the Senate. He succeeded Samuel Kimberly, recalled.

ON THE RULES.

A Rather Warm Controversy Between Catchings and McMillan.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2.—Not over fifty members were on the floor of the House when it returned this morning to the debate on the rules.

Mr. Rusk (Dem.) of Maryland offered a resolution for the increase of the number of employes in the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms, Postmaster and Doorkeeper of the House. Referred.

Mr. McLaurin (Dem.) of South Carolina asked leave to introduce a bill authorizing the issue of $125,000,000 Treasury notes.

Mr. Dingley (Rep.) of Maine objected.

The house then resumed the consideration of the new code of rules. The pending amendment was that offered by Mr. Hooker, (Dem.) of Mississippi, providing that when a request is made for unanimous consent it will prevail unless objected to by seven members instead of by one, as at present. This was lost—Yeas 52, nays 127. An exact quorum.

Mr. Tracey (Dem.) of New York moved to strike out from Rule 21 what is known as the Holman clause, which permits amendments being proposed to general appropriation bills provided that they, being germane, shall retrench expenditures by the reduction of the number and salary of officers of the United States, by the reduction of the compensation of any person paid out of the treasury, and by the reduction of amounts of money covered by the bill.

This provision of the rules, he said, had worked nothing but mischief and had been the cause of much delay and confusion in committee of the whole. It ought to be abolished.

Mr. McMillin (Dem.) of Texas protested against the proposed change. There was no distinguishing the fact that while we were able to meet our requirements, it had been the only means by which Congress had been enabled to retrench expenditures. It had been the only way in which some years ago the Democrats had been able to prevent the use of troops at the polls.

After further debate by Messrs. Simpson (Pop.) of Kansas, W. A. Stone (Rep.) of Pennsylvania, Holman (Dem.) of Indiana, Cannon (Rep.) of Illinois and Hooker (Dem.) of Mississippi, Mr. Tracy withdrew his motion.

Mr. Kyle of Mississippi introduced a bill providing for 100 members to constitute a quorum.

Mr. Outhwaite (Dem.) of Ohio opposed the amendment.

Mr. D'Armond (Dem.) of Missouri suggested that the gentleman from Ohio had voted against the 100 quorum proposition in the Fifty-first Congress. Mr. Oathwaite replied that he was four years older than he had been then, and he had had four years more experience. Mr. D'Armond suggested that a man might have four years' experience without four years more of gathered wisdom.

Mr. Breckinridge (Dem.) of Kentucky favored the amendment. He did not believe that one-third of the members of the House should be permitted to shape legislation upon the great revenue measures of the country. He believed, as he had believed at the Fifty-first Congress that this course was unconstitutional.

Mr. Catchings (Dem.) of Mississippi then moved that further consideration of the amendment be passed for the present until the rest of the code should be considered. This clause should be considered in a full House.

To this Mr. Hooker vigorously objected, evidently seeing in the motion a feeling of uncertainty as to the outcome of a vote, and the motion was lost—89 to 41.

Mr. Catchings said that he had made his motion at the request of Mr. Holman, who was in favor of the amendment, and because he thought it would be the proper course to pursue.

Mr. Catchings then proceeded to argue in support of the code as reported and to uphold the constitutionality of the 100 quorum clause.

Mr. McMillin (Dem.) of Tennessee inquired why it was that, if this rule had worked as well as the gentleman said it had in the Fifty-first Congress, it had not been adopted in the Fifty-second Congress?

Mr. Catchings replied that the gentleman from Tennessee was the last gentleman who should ask that question. Had it not been for the gentleman many amendments would have been made to the rules. [Laughter.]

Mr. McMillin retorted that this rule had never been submitted to the Committee on Rules.

This Mr. Catchings admitted. The speaker and himself had agreed that the rule would be advisable, but the gentleman from Tennessee was so indisposed to make any changes that the matter had not been brought up.

Mr. McMillin—"I am not responsible for the failure of the rule. Nothing of the sort was ever intimated to me."

Mr. Catchings—"I never said that it was. The gentleman was so opposed to any sort of amendment that it was not suggested to him."

Mr. McMillin—"You hold me responsible for a failure to adopt a cause that was never brought to my attention."

Mr. Catchings—I don't hold you responsible for anything. [Laughter]. There is not a question of responsibility about it. Mr. Outhwaite believed that the 100 rule would promote the transaction of business as against unnecessary and factious delay."

Mr. Tucker (Dem.) of Virginia, in opposing the proposition of the Committee on Rules, said that it would subvert the principles upon which the committee of the whole was founded and make it a mere machine in order to hasten legislation. The constitutional requirement of a majority of the whole to do business applied to the committee as well as to the House. The tendency of the country now was towards requiring a larger number of members to conduct business rather than a smaller number. This was a fundamental departure from the Constitution and had been inaugurated by the Republican party. How was it that the Democrats who had denounced Speaker Reed and his rules in the Fifty-first Congress should be so ready now to unite with him? Gentlemen on the other side, led by the gentleman from Maine, were holding up their hands and their feet begging to be led by the rules of the House of the Republicans. The Republicans were in the hope that in the future they would come into power again and the gentleman from Maine would again hold the reins of management. Perhaps the next step—and the gentleman from Maine was eagerly watching it—would come in the form of permitting the Speaker to count a quorum. [Laughter.] He would deplore the departure from the practices of the fathers, which was involved in the report of the Committee on Rules. Rather than reduce the number of quorum he would abolish the Committee of the Whole altogether.

Mr. Curtis (Rep.) of New York advocated the adoption of the committee proposition.

Mr. Hooker, (Dem., Miss.) denounced it and criticized the change of front made by Mr. Catchings and Mr. Outhwaite on this question, quoting against them the saying that "The greatest rival of a great man is himself."

Mr. McMillin repudiated the idea that a quorum in committee should consist of less than a quorum in the House. The committee of the whole had not been created to accelerate the passage of measures, but to obtain for them a thorough and careful consideration and examination.

The debate was then suspended and the House agreed to the Senate amendments to the urgent deficiency appropriation bill.

On motion of Mr. Bynum (Dem.) of Indiana, a joint resolution was adopted making Sept. 18 next, a holiday in the District of Columbia (this is the day set for the ceremonies attending the 100th anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone at the Capitol).

Mr. McCreary (Dem.) of Kentucky asked leave to offer for reference a joint resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee to inquire into and report upon the recent change in the relative value of silver and the effect thereof on traffic, trade, commerce, agriculture and labor.

Mr. Cox (Dem.) of Tennessee objected.

The House then at 3:30 p. m. adjourned until Wednesday.

THE VOORHEES BILL.

What the House Will Do When It Comes Over From the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2.—There is an easy-going feeling in the House that will probably last as long as the Senate continues the consideration of the Sherman repeal bill. It is not expected, however, that the House will adjourn from time to time, as has been suggested, in order to fix the attention of the country upon the fact that the Senate alone is failing to do its duty. The rules will undoubtedly be adopted Wednesday or Thursday, and Saturday will be given up to eulogies of Congressman Chipman, postponed from to-day. As soon as the rules are adopted an avalanche of bills will be introduced and the House will have plenty to do with regard to the silver question.

The sound money men are perfecting a plan for the consideration and the disposition of the Voorhees bill when it comes over from the Senate. It was at first hoped that Speaker Crisp could be induced to permit the bill to be considered forthwith, and without reference to a committee, but he has intimated such a procedure would be irregular and contrary to precedent. The anti-silver men have concluded, however, that there is nothing in the Voorhees bill to prevent its reference to the Committee on Banking and Currency. They point to the fact that there is no provision in the bill relating to coinage and the jurisdiction of the banking committee is broad enough to embrace a proposition which simply directs the Secretary of the Treasury to cease the purchase of silver bullion. As the Banking and Currency Committee is the sound money committee by a considerable margin the bill might be promptly reported back and the amendment embraced in the declaratory provision with regard to maintaining the parity between gold and silver concurred in. Such a course would certainly result in much saving of time and will be pursued if Speaker Crisp is willing to make the reference, which it is thought he will not object to doing in view of the large majority by which the repeal bill was passed in the House.

THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR.

Sketch of the New Diplomat Sent to Washington by William.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2.—Baron Antoine Saurma-Jeltsch, the new German Ambassador, is one of the most imposing figures in the diplomatic corps and is a worthy successor to the late Count Arco Valley, who represented the German empire at the capital for several years. Count Arco was a man of commanding presence, but the Baron is of even greater stature, while his somewhat haughty bearing is relieved by the courtly address of a man who has spent more than a quarter of a century in high official position in the capitals of Europe. The Baron is a member of one of the oldest families of North Germany. He was educated in the leading German universities and in the polytechnic schools of France and entered the diplomatic service of his country while a very young man. He was rapidly promoted from one post to another, serving in his time at nearly all the important courts of Europe. He has been fortunate in enjoying the full confidence not only of his sovereigns but of all the Prime Ministers and the important officials of the German foreign office. His relations with Prince Bismarck were especially cordial. For twenty-eight years the Baron has been in active service, and he is now the senior ambassador of the imperial staff. His detail at Washington is, however, in the nature of a promotion, for since Congress provided that ambassadors might be accredited by this Government to foreign courts the United States has been advanced in the diplomatic rating rating of foreign countries to the grade of a first-class mission. The American mission is, therefore, not only one of the most important by reason of the interests involved, but is technically in the very front rank. The Ambassador is a man of family. The Baroness is a highly accomplished lady, who has been an extremely popular member of official society at every capital at which her husband has been accredited. She has not yet arrived in Washington and will probably not come until after the holidays. He is accompanied by his daughter Fraulein Carmen, who will preside over the social functions of the legation until her mother arrives. The young lady is of a studious turn of mind, and is still under the dominion of her governess, Fraulein Von Eckart. She is fond of society, and is looking forward with much pleasure to her first Washington winter. The Baron's only son is a Lieutenant in a regiment of Hussars, and is now stationed in Silesia. Baron Saurma-Jeltsch has been received by Secretary Gresham at the State Department and his formal presentation to the President will occur next week. He will then leave Washington with his daughter for a trip to the World's Fair, returning here about Oct. 1. The German Government has recently purchased a handsome house on Massachusetts avenue which will hereafter be occupied as the legation, and will embrace both offices and residence. A handsome and spacious ball-room is being added to the establishment, and the entertainments of the Ambassador promise to be features of the social season.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2.—The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:

Owen McGarr, Secretary of Legation at Chile.

United States Consuls—Otto Dodrelin, at Leipsic; C. F. McDonald at Hamilton, Can.; F. H. Wood at Leith.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—E. P. Kearns for the Twenty-third Pennsylvania District; W. H. Doyle, First Pennsylvania District; Charles H. Page, Collector of Customs for the District of Oregon; Daniel R. Murphy, United States Attorney for Oregon; Henry C. Grady, United States Marshal for Oregon; C. F. Easly, Surveyor General of New Mexico.

Receivers of Public Money—T. H. Corbett, Guthrie, O. T.; J. C. Caldwell, Kingfisher; L. P. Ross, Oklahoma, O. T.

Registers of Land Offices—B. M. Neilly of Oklahoma; Wm. D. Lindsay, Guthrie; David H. Hall, Eureka, Nev.

Indian Agents—J. F. T. Brentano, Grande Ronde Agency, Oregon; W. L. Powell, Neap Bay Agency, Washington; L. T. Erwin, Yakama Agency, Washington; Frederick Treon, Crow Creek Agency and Lower Brule Agency, South Dakota; S. D. Wisdom, Union Indian Territory; T. T. Savage, Green Bay Agency, Wisconsin; C. C. Duncan of Georgia, and Providence McCormack of Nevada, Indian Inspectors.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

A Cannon Ball Train Comes Within a Hair's Breadth of Wreck.

ALBANY, Ga., Sept. 2.—Thursday night the cannon ball train north-bound from Montgomery—Conductor Wightman, Engineer John T. Taylor and Fireman Ed Scoville—came near being totally wrecked. The high water in Mercer Creek, this side of Georgetown, had washed away a portion of the trestle, 45 feet high. The engineer discovered it just before the engine reached it. He put on the brakes and called to the fireman to jump. The train came to a standstill, but the engine and brave engineer went head first over the edge into the awful chasm, while the firemen were rolling and tumbling down. Fortunately Engineer Taylor was rescued without serious injury, but his escape was miraculous. It was a heroic deed and averted a terrible disaster.

STEAMERS COLLIDE.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Sept. 2.—The pleasure steamer City of Rockford collided with the steamer Arrow while coming down the river last night. The Rockford had 150 passengers on board and was returning from a picnic. When the accident occurred they were panic-stricken. Women and children fainted and for a time pandemonium reigned. The passengers were finally safely transferred to another boat and no one was seriously injured. Both steamers were considerably damaged, but neither sank. A misunderstanding of signals caused the accident.

BOILERS EXPLODED.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Sept. 2.—The boilers of Probst & Son's furniture factory, on Sugar Run, thirty miles below here in Ohio, blew up, leveling the boiler-house to the ground. James Starsey, engineer, had both legs blown off and several others were injured. Fifty men who work in the establishment were off at their meals at the time, or the loss of life would have been great, as pieces of the boiler were blown several hundred yards. The loss on the building is $4,000.

SAW-MILL MAN HURT.

OAKLAND, Ill., Sept. 2.—While turning a large log at the Orleans Manufacturing Co.'s saw-mill to-day, Moses Johnson was struck by a large lever and had the entire side of his face caved in. The cheekbones were broken and a hemorrhage set in that has not yet been checked. It is thought by his physicians he will die. Johnson is a married man about 60 years old, and has a wife and five children.

WEALTHY FARMER KILLED.

GALESBURG, Ill., Sept. 2.—Mr. Gideon Pitman of Henderson, a wealthy farmer, was killed in a runaway accident near here last night. Mrs. Pitman was kicked in the face by the horse and seriously injured.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

ATCHISON, Kan., Sept. 2.—Luther Acres, a small boy living near here, to-day shot himself through the body with a revolver which he did not know was loaded. He is in a critical condition.

INTENT ON SUICIDE.

A Negress' Desperate Attempt to Escape Arrest by a Policeman.

THREW HERSELF IN FRONT OF A CABLE CAR, BUT WAS RESCUED.

After Being Locked Up in the Station She Swallowed Half a Dozen Pins, Stuck a Hat Pin Through Her Throat and Hanged Herself—May Recover—Crimes and Criminals.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 2.—Nellie Davis, a young colored woman, who had been charged with petit larceny, certainly bears a charmed life. She was discovered by Policeman Griffin this morning, and as he attempted to arrest her she ran from him. Suddenly she threw herself in front of a cable car, but was dragged away just as the car struck her and rolled her over. She was taken to the Tracy Avenue Station and locked up. There she soon after swallowed half a dozen pins, stuck a long hat pin through her throat and hanged herself with a garter to the iron grating of the cell.

The steel pin had gone clear through her throat so that it projected on both sides. It had penetrated the windpipe. The grating was less than five feet from the floor and the woman had rolled from the bunk to the floor after fastening the garter about her neck. The pin was pulled out and the police surgeon dressed the wound. It is believed that unless the pins cause trouble she will not die.

DR. GRAVES' CASE.

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 2.—County commissioners to day appropriated $8,000 for the expense of bringing Eastern witnesses here to testify in the second trial of Dr. T. Thatcher Graves of Providence, who is accused of the murder of Mrs. Josephine Barnaby by poisoning. The report of District Attorney Stevens, who has just returned from a tour among the witnesses in New England and New York, was adopted. Mr. Stevens asserts that he has positive assurance that much of the new evidence will assist the prosecution. The doctor's bonds are returnable Sept. 22, and it is probable that the trial will begin about that date. The case is one of the most famous in the criminal annals of this country. Graves, it will be remembered, was convicted on his first trial and was sentenced to be hanged. No action was taken by the County Commissioners on the request of Dr. Graves to have the expenses of his witnesses paid. He pleaded extreme poverty and said he was unable to pay their expenses.

THREE MEN HELD FOR MURDER.

MASON CITY, Io., Sept. 2.—The murderers of Frank Burns, a peddler, were to-day held for the Grand jury of O'Brien County. They are John Murphy, James O'Brien and Daniel McGraw.

The murder was most brutal, and was for the purpose of robbery. A good case will be made out by the prosecution, and the conviction of all and the hanging of at least two seems most likely.

Burns was going through the country selling goods. He stopped at Murphy's for dinner, and Murphy thought he would look into his strip, and he did, and found $350. At this juncture Burns stepped into the room and saw Murphy with the money and grip and covered him with a revolver. Murphy disgorged and Burns left. Later Murphy and his men set out in pursuit of Burns and caught him and proceeded to pummel him. Burns was taken back to Murphy's house, and Murphy left Burns in custody of his men while he went to Hartly after an officer. Upon returning, Burns was not to be found, and the men refused to say where he was. Foul play was suspected, and, to add to this, a straw pile was burned during the night and the ground plowed.

ARREST OF STEVE CARSON.

TEXARKANA, Ark., Sept. 2.—Steve Carson, colored, was lodged in jail at Boston, this county, last night on a charge of murdering an old white man named Fieldsnear Dekalb in June 2 years ago. Fields was murdered while asleep and the body was afterwards dragged a mile and sunk in the lake. Four negroes, Carson being the leader, were charged with the crime. Two of these, Julius Jones and Charles Daniels, are already serving life terms in the penitentiary, and the fourth, Jack Johnson, is in jail awaiting trial. Carson escaped after the murder, and has succeeded in eluding the officers, until a day or two ago. He was located and arrested in Oklahoma City. It is thought he will hang, as he was the leader of the gang, and bears a very tough character.

ROBBED HIS EMPLOYER.

WASHINGTON, Ga., Sept. 2.—Lewellyn Gains, a clerk of R. Almand, has been robbing his employer for a year, until the sum amounts to $8,000. Mr. Almand's suspicions were excited, and he employed a detective from Atlanta. When he had the proof Gains was confronted and confessed. Mr. Almand generously determined not to prosecute and to keep it a secret, and Gains left with $50. Mr. Almand has recovered about $3,000.

STABBED BY A SUPPOSED FRIEND.

WEST PLAINS, Mo., Sept. 2.—John Harris, of Baxter County, Arkansas, is dead, having been stabbed with a knife in the hands of his supposed friend, Ben Sears. They fought while going home from church and now Sears is a fugitive from justice, having made his escape immediately after the killing. Harris was well thought of and Sears has heretofore borne a good reputation.

DESPERADOES CAPTURED.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Sept. 2.—Kirk Pierson and Charley Taylor, two notorious desperadoes, who were wanted here for robbery and outrage, were arrested by a detective in Tyler County yesterday and brought here today and jailed. Both of the prisoners are wanted at Shawnee, O., also, where they were arrested for outraging a woman, but broke jail and escaped when a mob was forming to take them out and lynch them.

A LIFE SENTENCE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Gov. Flower has commuted to imprisonment for life the sentence of Edward Geoghan, who was to have been executed at Sing Sing prison during the week beginning Sept. 4, for the murder of his wife. The ground upon which the Governor based his action is the insanity of the convict.

ABDUCTOR CAPTURED.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Sept. 2.—Alex McCauley, who abducted Nellie Raskin, a 12-year-old girl from her home near Middleport some time since, was captured last night by Marshal Swisher of that town at Owen's Station. The girl was found working for a family near by. McCauley was taken back to Middleport.

FATALLY INJURED WITH A CLUB.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Sept. 2.—George Alexander and Livery Bailey of Toddy County became involved in a difficulty yesterday, when the latter seized a club and struck his opponent over the head with it, splitting his skull and inflicting fatal injuries.

A GIANT PRISONER.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 2.—A writ of habeas corpus was sworn out this afternoon for Tom Anderson, a prisoner confined in the revenue quarters at the jail, who is 6 feet 10 inches in height.

Excise Law Violators.

In accordance with instructions issued by Chief Harrigan the following saloonkeepers were arrested for violating the excise law by selling liquor without a license: Geo. Snider of 1435 Destrahan street, Louis Nisson of 306 Morgan street and Joseph Haderlein of 1157 North Sixth street.

Republican County Convention.

ABILENE, Kan., Sept. 2.—The Republican County Convention was held here to-day. There was little contest. The ticket is: W. M. Sherwood, Treasurer; W. N. King, Register; S. S. Smith, Attorney; S. A. Brown, Sheriff; U. H. Amshaugh, Coroner.

FOERSTEL'S CREDITORS.

They Will Organize a Loan and Investment Company.

The unsecured creditors of the estate of Michael Foerstel, who have claims against the estate aggregating some $200,000, have devised a plan. Last evening the unsecured bondsmen held a meeting and agreed to organize for the purpose of establishing a corporation to be known as the Michael Foerstel Real Estate, Loan and Investment Co. Mr. Gus V. R. Mechin, the assignee, will be called upon to turn over to the corporation all of the property, unincumbered and incumbered, which will endeavor to wind up the ex-Treasurer's affairs without loss to him or to his bondsmen. Mr. Louis C. Bohle, one of Mr. Foerstel's bondsmen, when seen at the Southern last night, was asked why such a course had been determined upon. Mr. Bohle, who has always been an ardent admirer of Mr. Foerstel, replied: "By adopting this course we see an excellent chance to get even. On Monday afternoon next we will hold a meeting in the office of Attorney Rassieur, when the papers will be drawn up incorporating the Michael Foerstel Real Estate, Loan and Investment Co. As thirteen directors have already been elected, and as Mr. Mechin has given his consent to leave the matter with us, on Monday evening our papers will be forwarded to the Secretary of State. Our company will be immediately incorporated, and we will then elect officers and proceed to do a legitimate business with the hope of being remunerated for losses which we have sustained."

SHAW'S GARDEN OPEN.

There Will Be Several New Features to Be Seen To-Day.

This afternoon at 2 o'clock the Missouri Botanical Garden will be thrown open to the public. The garden is closed on Sundays, as directed by its founder, except on the afternoon of the first Sunday of each June and September.

Notwithstanding the dry weather of the past month the garden is bright and attractive and possesses several interesting feature that were not present on the open Sunday in June. Under a shelter pavilion at the northeast corner of the garden are to be seen several fine tree ferns; in the northwestern corner are flowering and fruiting bananas, and at the extreme north of the arboretum a new lily pond has been made among the trees and here may be seen fine plants of the yellow water poppy, the lilac water hyacinth and a number of the best pond lilies, among them the pink Cape Cod lily, so popular in the East.

India Bills and Silver.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—As Indian exchange has been rising since Wednesday, and the banks have advanced rates on general bills upon India, it is expected that India Council drafts will be allotted next week 16¼ pence or perhaps a fraction higher. The season for the arrival of shipments from India is approaching, and the councils believe that by holding out they can get a better price. On the other hand the market knows that the council wants money and cannot continue to ignore tenders at prices slighly above exchange. Here are rumors that the council has been negotiating for an Indian loan. To-day's fractional fall of the price of silver is due mainly to the decrease of the demand for several houses on the continent. These houses were caught short on sales of the metal for August delivery. Now they have completed their contracts and their calls upon the London market have fallen off. On Wednesday sellers of spot silver readily obtained 8¼ pence per ounce, while they failed to obtain 8⅜ pence per ounce for October delivery. Considerable shipments of silver to India are still reported. The Indian Government intends to check further shipments by means of a customs duty.

Died of Heart Disease.

Mollie Meiner, a married lady 24 years of age, went with her husband last evening from her home, 1818 Wash street, to visit her mother, who lives at Fourteenth and Cass avenue. Just as she was entering the hallway leading to her mother's dwelling, she dropped dead of heart disease, for which disease she has been treated for five years.

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SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1893.

IT is remarkable that Judge Walbridge himself had not heard of Marker vs. Faulhaber.

EX-SPEAKER REED'S opinion touching the $50,000,000 deficiency might be useful to his party.

HAVING served its purpose in advertising a New York dentist, Mr. Cleveland's cancer will now subside.

THE West would have more weight in the councils of the nation if it were not for Peffer and his notions.

THE municipal history of Sedalia should be placed in the new City Hall library as soon as the building is completed.

THE bank statement from New York yesterday was full of business ozone. Its equal has not been seen for months.

THE aim of the Senators from the silver States is not to save the country by action, but to save the profits on silver by talking.

THE city authorities must answer to the people for that asphalt monopoly and the POST-DISPATCH proposes to see that the people get justice.

THERE is no question as to the rights of a policeman with firearms. An officer with courage and discretion will not misinterpret his rights, which are well known and clearly defined by the rules.

IMMEDIATE action on the Sherman law by the Senate will enable Congress to adjourn and leave the Ways and Means Committee free to formulate a revenue bill. The country needs a breathing spell.

THE appointment of a Democrat in place of Robert P. Porter will not rescue the eleventh census. That collection of misinformation will never be anything but a monument of partisanship, worthless for any real scientific purposes.

THE picture of Miss Katherine Turner in to-day's POST-DISPATCH gives cause for wonder how Gen. Jim Paris Lewis could be guilty of so many bad breaks and yet make such a happy hit as a judge of beauty.

A PENNSYLVANIA journal predicts that Thomas Brackett Reed will be the next President of the United States. Mr. Harrison, however, is greasing the axles of the ice wagon and Mr. McKinley has hopes. Besides, the Democrats may nominate again.

THERE would be no objection to the debate in the Senate if the speakers would make a contribution to the stock of knowledge on the subject. But this they are careful not to do. The country does not care for partisan flings and fruitless tu quoques.

CHIEF HARRIGAN stands on solid ground in declaring that a police officer should be punished as quickly as a private citizen for the improper use of his revolver. Consistent action in his department on this platform will promote discretion in the use of the police pistol.

THE communication in yesterday's POST-DISPATCH signed "Justice" contained a serious charge against members of the police force in connection with the Maloney killing. In the investigation of the case of Officer Lyons it is worth Chief Harrigan's attention. No officer guilty of the act charged in that communication is fit to be on the force.

YESTERDAY'S parade of the Sunday-school children was an inspiring spectacle. It was a democratic parade and as pretty a procession as one could see. There is inspiration to devoted endeavor in the work of instilling sound principles and high ideals into the minds of the youth of rich and poor alike. The future pillars of the Republic are being molded in these little ones.

THE orders given to the police in the matter of arresting all persons violating the dramshop law assure the thorough testing of the law in every part. This is the foundation of law enforcement and of good law. If the law has any faults Commissioner Bell has taken the right method to have them brought to light and corrected. His enforcement of it without fear or favor is a great work for St. Louis.

IT is doubtful if the storm which swept the Atlantic this week has ever been exceeded in destructiveness. Its wide extent is shown by the report of the wrecking of the town of Horta, in the Island of Fayal. On the Georgian coast the loss of life is estimated at 1,500, to which must be added the losses occasioned along the entire coast and in the interior, for the effects of the storm were felt over the northeastern portion of this continent.

SOME light on the refusal of Butler's garbage collectors to take garbage from certain improved pails was given by a correspondent of the People's Forum yesterday. He claims that it is much easier to take garbage from the pail than from ordinary receptacles, yet the collector refuses to take it, but continues to empty the old receptacles at much greater trouble. It has been charged that Butler is interested in a patent garbage bucket and it may be necessary for the Board of Health to prevent a job being worked on citizens in connection with the garbage contract.

TRIUMPHANT DEMOCRACY.

The final adoption of the home rule bill in the British House of Commons has been a foregone conclusion for weeks past, but the final act of consent by a majority o the representatives of the British people makes an epoch in history which claims the attention of the civilized world.

The winning of this battle is a victory not only for the people of Ireland but for the principles of Democracy and its methods of peaceful agitation and education as opposed to the way of political revolution and force. It will stand as a notable example of educational agitation accomplishing what revolution had failed to do, and could never have done—wringing from the conquerors local self-government for the conquered. The gain of Ireland in acquiring these rights is fully equaled by England's gain in honor and in the progress of Democratic civilization in that she has freely consented from a sense of duty to give what Ireland could not take.

But the event has a personal interest of a striking nature. It signalizes the triumph of a great political leader, the crowning act of a long and useful life. The remarkable thing about this personal triumph is that it was accomplished long after the ordinary span of life is closed and the activities of ordinary men cease. It was not merely in the sere and yellow leaf, but in the dry tree, the bare and bleak winter of life, that Mr. Gladstone fought and won his greatest battle for human progress. His work merited the tribute wrung from the animosity of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain when he said that while he condemned his course he was "filled with admiration at the courage, resolution, resources and eloquence of the Prime Minister."

The fruits of this victory may be deferred by the stubborn opposition of class prejudices in the House of Lords, but the fight is practically over with the consent of the people's representatives and the plaudits of all men who love justice and liberty are due to Irish devotion, British liberality and the consummate leader, who has marshalled the forces of progress to another great achievement.

JUSTICE BROWN'S ADDRESS.

In an address on the "Distribution of Property" before the Bar Association, at Milwaukee, Justice Brown of the Supreme Court takes strong ground in favor of Government control of what are known as natural monopolies. In his opinion legislation may enter, experimentally at least, and with great ultimate benefit to the public, in the direction of State ownership. "I have never been able to perceive why," says he, "if the Government may be safely intrusted to carry our letters and papers it may not with equal propriety carry our telegrams and parcels, or why if our municipalities supply us with water they may not also supply us with gas, electricity, telephones and street cars."

There is no doubt that Justice Brown reflects in these words a very strong and growing conviction in the popular mind. Indeed, if questions of administrative detail could be got out of the way it is probable that the principle of governmental ownership and operation would be accepted by a large majority. The experiment in carrying letters and the operation of public water works has worked well in this country, and to these have been added in Europe the postal telegraph, street transportation, gas supply and all other forms of municipal work. All these public undertakings have been well performed, and wherever tried have given good satisfaction.

The objection so often urged that such a policy would add to the powers of the Government is hardly relevant in a democratic country where self-government prevails and officials are merely executives of the popular will, responsible to the people and liable to be deposed whenever they display a want of sympathy with their masters. It cannot be logically said that we have any "rulers" except when the democracy is untrue to itself and permits designing men to take advantage of popular lapses to impose class legislation upon the people. But sooner or later the democracy recovers its wits, and our experience demonstrates that no permanent harm can ever be inflicted upon the principles of popular sovereignty. If the municipalities take upon themselves the administration of natural monopolies there is no reason to fear any loss of individual independence.

Nor is the point well made, that such an assumption of industrial functions would be attended by corruption in the public service. The source of corruption now is in the opportunity enjoyed by municipal assemblymen and State legislators to feather their nests out of the proceeds of public franchises sold to corporations. If there were no franchises the boss or "attorney," as he is called, would have little or nothing to do and legislators would look in vain for a market in which to sell their honor.

The movement is well on its way in American cities and whatever its abstract merits or demerits is not likely to be stopped. It is for all interested in municipal problems to study it and get the best of the inevitable.

THE COLUMBIAN FESTIVITIES.

Visitors to St. Louis during the next six weeks will see something not to be seen at Chicago's noble World's Exposition—the most brilliant and beautiful street illuminations ever designed. Nothing in the way of illuminations has equaled in beauty of design, blending of colors, profusion of light and brilliancy of effect the display to be seen this fall on the streets of this city.

But the illuminations constitute only one feature of the elaborate and attractive programme of festivities prepared for our guests. On Wednesday the St. Louis Exposition, which stands pre-eminent as the finest permanent exposition in the world, will be opened to the public. It is provided with a rich store of attractions in every department. With happy fitness to the jubilee anniversary of the discovery of America, the special attraction of the Art Department will be the works of American artists at home and abroad, and with the magnificent collection of these works will be rare and valuable examples of the works of the best European artists. The displays in other departments will equal the best efforts of their kind and will well repay examination.

The music, which has always been one of the leading attractions of our Exposition, will be in charge of Sousa, who was the only peer of the lamented Gilmore as a popular bandmaster. The performances of his superb band will be given heightened attractiveness by the aid of notable vocal and instrumental soloists. Every day will present its novelty in Exposition entertainment and musical attractions, and the festival season will be capped by the great St. Louis Fair and the gorgeous pageant and ball of the Veiled Prophets in October.

In addition to the festival attractions, the theaters, with a varied spread of dramatic productions, the races, the parks and resorts of the city, offer abundant entertainment to our guests. We are confident they will testify to the success of the effort of the St. Louis people to make the Columbian festivities the surpassing triumph of the long series of festivals presented by them.

A World's Fair trip is not complete without a visit to the metropolis of the Mississippi Valley, where a cordial welcome and ample compensation await all who enter her gates.

CROMWELL'S "LUCKY DAY."

This is Oliver Cromwell's "lucky day." On the 3d of September, 1650, he won the great battle of Dunbar; on the 3d of September, 1651, he won the "crowning mercy" of Worcester, and on the 3d of September, 1658, he died. His son and successor, Richard, a weak, well-meaning man, resigned April 22, 1659, and Charles II. ascended the throne May 29, 1660. On the 30th of January, 1661—being the anniversary of the execution of Charles I.—the body of Cromwell was dragged from its grave in Westminster Abbey, hanged and beheaded at Tyburn, and the remains thrown into a hole dug under the gallows. No one knows now where lies the dust of him whom Macaulay rightly calls "the greatest prince that ever ruled England," but his spirit walks abroad in the England of to-day—a mightier power than all the English sovereigns from the first Briton to the latest Guelph. And it will continue to live and do its appointed task, until a nobler Commonwealth than that which he endeavored to establish shall arise in England—to stand, we may hope and believe, forever.

Oliver Cromwell had, perhaps, great faults, and he committed perhaps great sins; but they were the faults and the sins of a great man doing a great work, and they have perished while the work survives and grows. The time has been when his name was rarely mentioned except with obloquy, as one "linked with no virtue and a thousand crimes;" but that time has long since passed. Every intelligent and impartial student of history sees now that in him were lodged the beginnings of modern England; that without him the English Government might still have been—as it was before his day—"king, lords and commons," instead of "commons, lords and king." The Cromwellian period was called by Clarendon, and is still called by inferior writers who ought to know better: "The Rebellion." It was not a rebellion but a revolution. That revolution began in 1642, when the sword was first drawn between king and Parliament, and only through and by it was the misnamed "Revolution of 1688" made possible. There never was any real "Restoration of Monarchy" in England; of the monarchy of the Plantagenets, the Tudors and the Stuarts, whose last representative died in front of his palace of Whitehall. Charles I. and his predecessors reigned "by grace of God and right divine." Charles II., foolish enough in all else, was wise enough not to tread in the political footsteps of his father; and when James II., with more folly and less wisdom, made the desperate attempt, he saved his head, indeed, but lost his crown. William and Mary reigned by grace of the English people and by right embodied in an act of Parliament, as their successors did, and as Victoria does to-day.

Among the superb statues of the makers of England which adorn the vestibule of the Houses of Parliament, there is none of Cromwell. John Hampden is there, but not his greater cousin. No one who notices this significant omission but must think of "the immortal rebel who hewed the throne to a block," and who needs no monuments in stone or metal to keep his memory green. But sooner or later—and it may be sooner than we dream—there will rise in the heart of London, wrought in enduring bronze, a massive figure in the military costume of the seventeenth century, one hand resting upon his sword and the other holding a Bible; with face seamed and scarred by suffering and sorrow and care, and in which high courage, indomitable and inexorable will, serene self-confidence and fiery enthusiasm, held in check by sober judgment, strong ambition, tempered by the humility of a yet stronger religious faith, are strangely blended. Oliver Cromwell "appealed to posterity," and not in vain. Already he has been vindicated; a later posterity will be proud to do him honor.

CONGRESSMAN CLARKE of Alabama made a speech for unconditional repeal in the House last Saturday, which was credited in our Washington dispatches to Congressman Clark of Imperial Missouri, who is an unconditional free silver man and made an unconditional free silver speech. As our Champ does not want to figure, like Senator Sherman, as a gold bug and a free silverite at the same time, or to be credited with making speeches on both sides at once, he naturally desires the distinction made between his speeches and the speeches of the Alabama Clarke. He disclaims either the financial agility or the humorous inclination to go that far. It may be remarked in passing that Congressman Clarke of Alabama is in the same boat and heartily joins in disclaiming the sentiments of the Imperial Missourian.

THE contest between the Mayor and the Building Commissioner is close and exciting. It looked as if the Mayor would distance the Commissioner in the first quarter, but he ran into a point of law and was nearly knocked off the track. The Commissioner scudded so far ahead that the judges threw down their glasses and prepared to make the award, when he stumbled over a Supreme Court decision in the home stretch, and with a spurt the Mayor caught him and is setting the pace for the wire. It is neck and neck, with the odds in favor of the Mayor, but there is no telling what may happen before the final decision is given. Jockey Marshall may get rattled.

AFTER Eugene Field:

When our babe he goeth walking in his garden
He takes it in his head to have some play,
The posies they don't stand a chance;
He breaks them up and gets his pants
Amazingly marked up with garden clay;
And birdlings of the wood from him,
They hasten on their little wings away
When our babe he goeth walking in his garden.

When our babe he goeth swinging in his cradle,
Then he's wide awake and squealing very loud,
The little stars look wry at him;
The moon would seek to quiet him,
But seems to fear the gathering of a crowd;
And sweareth then his pa at him
As if he could in such a way be cowed,
When our babe he goeth swinging in his cradle.

GREEN corn fermented in the stomachs of some Pennsylvania cows, making them so drunk that they "acted like circus horses." Possibly many cases of human intoxication might be traced to green corn. This is roasting-ear time, and the police should endeavor to discriminate. It must be a great mortification to the roasting-ear epicure to be hurried away in a patrol wagon.

As the police of the Plaisance are not active late at night, some fast young men from Kentucky amuse themselves by cracking with their canes the head of every foreigner they meet, and they become thoroughly happy when the foreigner fights back. Kentucky fought on both sides during the war, and is still looking for a vent.

IF it is true that Mr. George Gould is to claim residence in Ulster County to avoid taxation, he does right. No young man, in the hard struggle for existence, should be kept down by taxes.

THE Merchants' Exchange has called in the straw hat, but that hat may have to be called out again. There are thermometrical possibilities as far on as the middle of October.

LIEUT. PEARY is annoyed because the people up north will not sell him any bowwows. He should have taken his daddy along to manage such purchases.

PROF. SCHWAEKHOFER of Vienna should not proceed with his Columbian lecture on brewing until he has visited the renowned breweries of St. Louis.

A Brave Man Does Not Fear Danger.

From the San Francisco Call.

The dangers of kissing are almost too numerous to sum up. Leaving out the reckoning all the osculations stolen or contraband of war, there is the very solemn ceremony of swearing to tell the truth on a police court gospel, with the pages clean, but the binding grimy and greasy, and which is, we must believe, overrun with microbes, millions of them perhaps within a square millimeter. It is prudent to open such a treasure and salute the leaves instead of the cover. No particular harm can follow the father's kiss, the mother's, or sister's, if not imprinted on the lips, but these customs vary. The bride at a wedding in the East has, through the cordialities attending the ceremony, communicated diphtheria to a score of persons. She had a sore throat at the time, but the symptoms excited no attention until she fell positively ill. Now the malady has declared itself among the guests whose felicitations she received. This is an experience truly lamentable.

Some Old Newspapers.

From the Cincinnati Times-Star.

According to the latest information there are now published in the world about 5,000 daily newspapers and fully 2,000 of them in the United States. In addition to the dailies there are said to be fully 20,000 weeklies, beside the multitude of monthly and other periodicals whose mission is to keep the world informed. The oldest newspaper in the world is said to be the Pekin *Gazette*, started more than a thousand years ago and in the same form and size in which it now appears. The whole empire of China has but nine other dailies and fourteen other periodicals, while its oriental neighbors, the Japanese, have ninety-two dailies, besides 175 other periodicals. The oldest paper in Europe is the Frankfort *Post-Zeitung*, unless some of the bulletins that were once posted in the Roman Forum are dignified with the title of newspapers. Great Britain has 400 dailies and the city of Paris alone 141, one of which, the *Petit Journal*, has a daily circulation of 1,000,000 copies.

How to Mourn.

From the London Times.

The period of mourning for a father-in-law is twelve months—ten months black, two months half mourning; crepe is seldom worn, although the crepe period was formerly six months. For a parent the period is the same as above. The longest period for a brother is six months—five months black, one month half mourning. The crepe period was formerly three months; it is now almost discarded. The shortest period is four months, no half mourning. We may remark that the period of mourning for a father-in-law is often shortened to six months when relatives reside at a considerable distance from each other.

Rule and Ruin.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Colorado Republicans, who propose to rule or ruin on the silver question, have been accustomed to seeing their party both rule and ruin on all questions.

MEN OF MARK.

TYCHO BRAHE, "the wizard of the golden Nose," always became sick at the stomach whenever he saw a fox.

HENRY OF NAVARRE was saved from death at the massacre of St. Bartholomew by hiding under his wife's immense fardingale.

ST. GEORGE MIVART'S treatise "Happiness in Hell," has achieved the distinction of being placed on the Index Expurgatorius of the Vatican.

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, familiarly and affectionately known to the English Liberals as "Judas," will visit this country soon in company with his wife, who was a Miss Endicott of Boston.

IT is one of the duties of the Prime Minister of Madagascar to marry the queen of the country for the time being. The present Premier has been married to three queens, one after another.

FULGENTIUS wrote in Latin a work of twenty-three chapters, dividing them according to the order of the twenty-three letters of the Latin alphabet. The first chapter is without a, the second without b, and so with the rest.

LORD ROBERTS, the hero of the great march from Candahar to Cabul, is said to have a horror of cats. He cannot sit in the same room with one, and he is able, without seeing it, to detect the feline presence by instinct.

M. KEMPELON, a Hungarian, exhibited a "speaking machine" in London just after the Crystal Palace World's Fair which could pronounce every letter perfectly except d, k, g and t. It pronounced long words and sentences distinctly.

BISHOP GAINES of Georgia, President of the Baltimore African Methodist Conference, in speaking recently of the race question, said that it would settle itself if busybodies would let it alone and give it a fair show. He says he thinks very little of the plan of ex-Senator Ingalls for the deportation of colored people to Africa.

AMONG the distinguished men who will attend the religious congress in this city is Rev. Dr. Samuel Ferguson, Bishop of Cape Palmas, Liberia. He was born in South Carolina, but was taken to Liberia when a child, received his education there, and has been a factor in the civilization of that part of Africa. He was made a bishop in Grace Church, New York City, in 1885.

WOMEN OF THE WORLD.

MISS KITTY WILKINS is a horsedealer of Idaho, who has just arrived at Detroit with two carloads of horses to sell. She spends most of her time about the stockyards and about that city soliciting sales.

MISS CHARLOTTE MARY YONGE, the novelist, recently passed her seventieth birthday. She has given largely of the income derived from her more than thirty novels to church objects; thus £2,000, the profits of her "Daisy Chain," went to the building of a missionary church in Auckland, New Zealand.

MRS. ADA M. BITTENBENDER has been nominated for Justice of the Supreme Court by the Nebraska Populists. She was the third woman admitted to practice before the Supreme Court, Mrs. Belva Lockwood being the first. Mrs. Bittenbender studied law in her husband's office in Polk County, Neb., and was admitted to the State bar in 1882. She is a shining light in the Women's Christian Temperance Union and can argue a law point, talk prohibition and spank a baby with equal grace and thoroughness.

MISS HERBERT, daughter of the secretary of the navy, went down into Alabama to visit her old home not long ago. Her trunk went astray during the journey and was finally found at a little station where a change of cars had been made. It was forwarded to her accompanied by a voluminous letter from the station agent, who took he opportunity to assure her of his most distinguished consideration, and added that he hoped she would mention his services to her father and forthwith secure him a position in the navy department. Up to date he is still stamping tickets and hustling baggage.

Worthy of Its Careful Attention.

From the Washington News.

The World's Fair finances are said to be all right. Congress should adjourn to the Fair for purposes of study.

The Distinction Is Now Known.

From the Washington News.

There is fortunately no longer any danger of confusing Congress with Midway Plaisance.

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM.

[No matter written on both sides of the sheet can appear under this head.—ED.]

A Letter of Thanks.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

I feel it my duty to send you a few lines to acknowledge my heartfelt thanks for the great and kind treatment I received at the POST-DISPATCH summer camp. My three weeks' stay there was a pleasant one, although myself and family were sick, and one and all of the employes were kind people and seemed never to get tired. Myself and children were a great deal of trouble, and when I would tell them that I was sorry for being such a trouble they would tell me that it was their duty to do all they could, and it was done with pleasure. The POST-DISPATCH can well feel proud of all its employes. The physicians were always and ever ready to see a patient. No matter how hard a day he had he would at night at any hour be just as quick at the bedside of a person and do all he could for them and always in a kind and pleasant way. Some of the donators came out to the camp to see the sick and see how things were worked and managed, and all felt pleased and felt assured that it was a grand success. My sincerest wish is that it will be kept up every summer, and if I can assist as nurse will be very glad to serve as such.

With heartfelt gratitude to the POST-DISPATCH and its kind donators, I am, yours for humanity, S. T.

The Unemployed.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

He that giveth to the poor gaineth much,

It would be a kind act of charity for some of the wealthy citizens of St. Louis and those that have benefitted by the working classes to cast in their mite towards raising a few dollars and purchasing a few meal tickets or establishing some place where food could be distributed among the unemployed. A great many of them don't know what it is to have a day's meal nor a bed to lie on. It would be very acceptable to them. Take it into consideration that St. Louis, being one of the largest cities, has had no disturbances among the unemployed, as other cities have.

They are bearing their sufferings and trials with great patience, not giving the police any extra trouble at present, by meetings or demonstrations, which is a credit to the city. I think that the public at large ought to appreciate the state of things which is reigning among the unemployed of St. Louis.

A SUBSCRIBER.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. C. A.—A man can become President at 35.

KATHERINE.—You had best consult a physician.

LOUISVILLE.—Mary Anderson was born in California.

READER.—Address the Land Office, Washington, D. C.

READER.—Silver dollars are a legal tender to any amount.

READER.—The mileage of the Union Pacific is the longest.

F. F. W.—Sullivan and Corbett fought twenty-one rounds.

LUIS.—In bid euchre the party who bids must name his trump.

M. F.—The sentence "the lady is awful pretty" is abominable.

F. K.—There is only one way to write a million, which is 1,000,000.

SUBSCRIBER.—Jackson and Goddard fought a drawn battle in Australia.

SUBSCRIBER.—Mechanics' liens cannot be filed against public buildings.

CONSTANT READER.—If the contractor will not pay you, you can bring suit.

G. WHIZZ.—"Shenandoah" has always been produced at the Olympic Theater.

J. P.—There is no such title as you mention in the Encyclopædia Britannica.

SUBSCRIBER.—A Catholic can hold the office of President if he is elected to it.

READER.—Your landlord can compel you to vacate by giving the proper notice.

READER.—The exact cost of the vessel named is known only to the owners.

A. J. M.—You can obtain the address of an old coin dealer by calling at this office.

SUBSCRIBER.—The whereabouts of the person mentioned is not known in this office.

READER.—The Lilliputians will appear at the Olympic Theater later in the season.

CONSTANT READER, D. L. C. AND G. L.—No premiums on any of your coins at present.

INQUISITIVE READER.—The name Maggiore is pronounced Mag-gi o-re, with the g soft.

G. W. H.—When India stopped the free coinage of silver the price dropped shortly.

SUBSCRIBER.—The Self-Culture Club is neither an athletic nor a religious organization.

BOOK-KEEPER.—There are a number of acids that will remove ink-stains from paper.

SUBSCRIBER.—Sullivan and Mitchell fought thirty-nine rounds at Aremont, France, March, 1888.

H. E. D.—The City Club Burlesque company opened the season at the Standard Theater last year.

S. J. K., Poplar Bluff, Mo.—Neither a married woman nor a minor can pre-empt Government land.

INQUISITIVE LAD.—No premium on any of your coins. Edwin Booth never made St. Louis his home.

B.—The jack does not count in seven points, if the dealer turns the jack of spades and the cards run out.

RACE-HORSE.—There are three McCafferty brothers, namely: John J., Charles and A. C., in the racing business.

READER, Carrollton, Ill.—To keep insects in a collection, no preparation is necessary simply pin them in their places.

PHOEM.—The rate of wages in the States named varies. Just what it would cost you to live it would be impossible to state.

J. W. B.—If you do not pay your rent you can be sued. No notice of bringing suit is required, beyond a demand for the money.

E. O.—Teemer defeated Hanlan for the championship of America Aug. 13, 1887. Fitzsimmons and Dempsey fought Jan. 14, 1891.

E. VAN ENGLIDOW.—The postage stamp flirtation was printed in the POST-DISPATCH of Feb. 21, 1892. You will find it on page 10.

GREEN CORN.—The old coin premium list was printed in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH of Nov. 8, 1891. You can see a copy of it at this office.

A. SEHNOR.—You can obtain the address of an old coin dealer by calling at this office. Business addresses of this kind are not printed in this columns.

SPINKLE.—Filemaker and Roseberry, American animals, are tied for the high-jumping championship. Each has cleared 7 feet 3½ inches. This is the record.

SEVEN UP, East St. Louis.—In pitch, if A, after making ten points, high, jack and game, bids B, who also has made ten points and low, three points, A wins, if B passes.

READER.—The President has ten appointments to West Point and Congressmen one each. State Legislatures have none. Cadets are entirely supported by the Government, and are not allowed to receive money from home. It is not necessary to go to a military school before going to West Point.

HICKS AND VOGEL.—The general supposition is that if A bets B the Browns will defeat Baltimore B, who takes the bet, wagers that Baltimore will win. In case of a tie game the bet would be a draw. If however, the bet is written down and signed, A betting the Browns will win, B betting they will not, A loses in case of a tie game.

Too Slow for Him.

From the Washington Star.

"Pay as you go," said the railway ticket agent.

"Not on your road," replied the traveling man, as he shoved his money through the window.

"Why?"

"I'm not such slow pay as all that."

A Noble Title.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

Her Friend: "I thought you were going to marry a man with a title and forever remain single."

Mrs. Newedde: "He has a title, I beg leave to inform you."

"What is it pray?"

"Duckay darling. I gave it to him myself."

THINGS WISE AND OTHERWISE.

Only a little bottle of water, carefully sealed with red wax, as if it were the veritable Elixir of Life; the water so clear that you can scarcely distinguish it from the crystal glass. Hold it up in the sunlight and you cannot detect the smallest speck, and as the bright rays stream through you see that it is a liquid diamond, "of the first water." One would think it came from some mountain spring, so pure and sparkling is it, or some fountain in the forest where the birds drink and sing and around which the fairies dance. Who would imagine that the sun never shone, that the winds never blew upon its birth-place; that this crystal clear water never saw the blessed light of day until now; that it was born in the deepest depth of the oldest and darkest and saddest prison in all the world—a prison which has been the scene of such unimaginable horrors that I wonder this water did not turn to blood.

Beneath the Church of San Giuseppe del Falegnami is the only relic of republican Rome which has survived unchanged the ordeal of twenty-five centuries. Following the black-robed guide who carries a small wax taper, we grope our way down a narrow staircase of twenty-eight steep stone steps. The darkness grows denser, and so close the air as we descend that the flickering light in advance seems to burn blue. At the bottom of the steps is a low door, passing through which we find ourselves in a chamber 16 feet high, 30 long and 20 broad. It is fitted up as a chapel now, but the altar and rudely carved crucifix cannot exorcise the demon of barbarism that fixed his shrine here 700 years before Christ was born. Floor, walls and ceiling are all of *peperino* stone; the large blocks aid together without cement, and so black with age and the smoke of innumerable candles that you cannot see the joints without careful examination, and you seem to be in a cell hewn out of solid ebony. And cell it is, and no chapel; for we are in the Mamertine, or Tullian, prison, begun by Ancus Martius about 720 B. C., and which Livy says "was built for the terror of criminals in the midst of the city, near the Forum." Here were locked the first criminals who disturbed the peace of the infant republic; and here through successive ages, when the infant had become a world-embracing giant, the most dangerous enemies of the state bade an eternal farewell to hope.

Here and below—for we have not yet reached the lowest depth of this Inferno. Another and shorter flight of steps takes us into another cell, immediately below the first one. It is shaped like a hollow globe, the poles of which are considerably flattened. Material and construction are the same as in the other: blocks of *peperino* held in place by their own weight, and so closely that a knife blade cannot be inserted between them. This hollow globe of stone is about 20 feet in largest diameter and 12 or 14 from bottom to top. Archæologists think it is of later date than the upper prison, having been built by Servius Tullius. No attempt has been made to hide the ghastly features of the place. It looks to-day just as it did when Jugurtha was starved to death here; when the accomplices of Catiline were strangled here; when Sejanus was butchered here, and when the innocent daughters of that guilty father were violated and murdered here. Cast your eyes above. Do you see that hole in the roof? Through it the prisoners were lowered or thrown into their living tomb, from which none ever emerged alive. The stones of this most horrible dungeon exude a cold and clammy sweat, as if the tears, the blood, the shrieks, the groans, the prayers poured out here had mingled together and clung to the dumb walls which saw and heard it all.

Yet even the Mamertine has its brightening smile, for out of the stone floor gushes a crystal clear spring, filling its circular cup to the brim, yet never overflowing. Monkish chronicle asserts that it sprang forth at the bidding of St. Peter, that he might baptise his converted jailors; but we know, from contemporary history, that nearly two centuries before the Saint saw Italy, the wretched Numidian King knelt at this fountain, drank his last draught—and died. Let us drink where Jugurtha drank, and go away with at least one unsullied thought of the saddest, foulest relic of old Rome.

I venture to supplement what was said last Sunday about books and reading with a few words from Lord Bacon; which, though familiar enough to most people, can never become stale and unprofitable through repetition:

Read not to contradict and confute, nor to believe and take for granted, nor to find talk and discourse, but to weigh and consider. Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested; that is, some books are to be read only in parts; others to be read, but not curiously (attentively), and some few to be read wholly, and with diligence and attention. * * * Reading maketh a full man, conference a ready man and writing an exact man, and, therefore, if a man write little he had need have a great memory; if he confer little, he had need have a present wit, and if he read little he had need have much cunning, to seem to know that he doth not.

To which I may add a bit of personal experience for the benefit of whom it may concern:

My memory is not first-class, and when I was much younger than now, this fact discouraged me greatly; for after I had finished a book and then tried to remember its contents, it seemed well-nigh impossible. I am quite sure that nothing but a natural and unconquerable taste for reading made me continue it; for I thought it a waste of time to persevere in a practice which promised so little substantial result. Fortunately I loved books so well that I could not give them up even when they were apparently forgotten as soon as read. In later years circumstances compelled me to do professional writing, and this writing compelled me to draw upon my reading. To my great surprise and delight I found I had not forgotten nearly so much as I supposed, and that the stock of information thus obtained was sufficient for the demand made upon it. If I did not know a thing I rarely failed to know where to seek for the required knowledge—which Dr. Sam Johnson said was next best.

Nobody should give up reading because he cannot remember what he has read. It is like pouring water upon dry ground. The water is quickly absorbed and disappears, but the soil has been moistened and fertilized, and will bring forth abundant fruit in due season. Of course I am speaking of good reading only; not the bad or the indifferent.

They are all gone into the world of light,
And I alone sit lingering here!
Their very memory is fair and bright,
And my sad thoughts doth clear.

I see them walking in an air of glory,
Whose light doth trample on my days—
My days which are at best but dull and hoary,
Mere glimmerings and decays.

Dear, beauteous death,—the jewel of the just,—
Shining nowhere but in the dark!
What mysteries do lie beyond thy dust,
Could man outlook that mark!

He that hath found some fledged bird's nest may know
At first sight, if the bird be flown,
But what fair dell or grove he sings in now,
That is to him unknown.

In answer to my recent inquiry in regard to the authorship of the poem, "Via Solitaria," I am informed by a friend who some years since made it the subject of careful investigation, that it was written by Mr. O. M. Conover of Madison, Wis., and originally published in the *Independent* about 1863 or 1864.

I find this among the "Society Notices:" "Little Miss Susie gave a red lunch on Wednesday to her dolls and those of her friends, the dolls being brought to the entertainment in full dress. She was assisted in doing the honors by her sister, Miss Bessie."

There are no children any more, only little manikins and womankins—miniature editions of grown people. Poor Susie and Bessie cannot even be allowed to play naturally with their dolls. They must give them "a red lunch." King Herod murdered children, but he did it in more merciful fashion.

MAD KING OTTO

Although Insane, Bavaria's Ruler Will Not Be Deposed.

The Constitution of the Country in No Danger of Radical Change.

A STORY OF TWO FRENCH SPIES WHICH ALARMED BERLIN

Proves to Have No Foundation of a Serious Nature—The Celebration of Sedan Day Falls Into Disuse—Little Observance of the Event Throughout the German Empire—Emperor William at Coblentz—Dr. Stoecker, the Social Set.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—Some sensation was caused by this week's widely-circulated rumor, originated by the *Pesther Lloyd*, that the alteration of the Bavarian Constitution is imminent, by which the mad King Otto I. is to be deposed and Prince Regent Luitpold proclaimed King. It is true that Otto is hopelessly mad and is confined and is not even aware of being King. But the alteration of the Constitution is out of the question. European constitutions are so faulty that to commence to alter one might have more serious consequences than would be looked for, more than the intended alteration might demand. Therefore reigning families are satisfied to leave well enough alone. I have positive information from Munich that nobody thinks of touching the question of the Bavarian King.

A great cry rose throughout the province when it became known that two French spies were arrested. The matter seemed serious, but now turns out quite different. Some papers still maintain that the two Frenchmen were spies, but reliable news received from Kiel states that they were searched, but nothing suspicious was found to prove them spies. It is doubtful either if they can be convicted on proofs in the hands of the police. The photographic plates with photographs have not been found. Only an amateur photograpnic apparatus constitute the so-called rich find of the clever police who boasted of valuable maps and measurings of fortifications, which really consists of one single map of Heligoland, purchasable of everybookseller. There was no other cause for suspicion except a light pencil sketch of new forts. It will be well to treat published alarming news about French spies with caution.

The celebration of the anniversary of Sedan is losing interest more and more every year. To-day hardly any flags were seen on the streets and, with slight exception, few schools are observing the holiday. Exchanges are closed and nothing go on unusual. Even theater performances that used to be given on Sedan Day are now omitted.

The different parties take already a decided stand toward the impending tariff proposals. The Freisinnige party intends to submit a scheme when the Reichstag meets to raise 55,000,000 marks required for the army bill, as follows: Fifteen million, beer tax; 30,000,000, canceling bounty paid to spirit distillers; rest, 10,000,000, either through tobacco, wine or receipt tax. There is no probability that the Government will accept the proposal. The bounty paid every year to spirit distillers will be continued.

The papers continually express alarm that through the fall of the price of silver some American or Mexican silver mine owners might establish a plant for coining silver into currency which would yield them a profit of 40 per cent. Dr. Bamberger, one of the founders of the German gold currency and its most industrious and important defender, says to be such danger it would require practice, machinery and establishments not to be carried on unknown for any length of time.

In confirmation of the announcement that Prince Max of Saxony had entered the priesthood, notwithstanding different contradictions, it is now officially announced that he was tonsured this week. He is now fully installed a priest of the Catholic Church.

THE EMPEROR'S TOUR.

Germany's Ruler at Coblenz and Wiesbaden—His Reception.

COBLENTZ, Sept. 2.—Emperor William, at a luncheon yesterday to Provincial officials, spoke in a manner that has left here a pleasing sentiment towards him. His speech was marked by its poetical diction and by the kingly manner of its delivery. The Emperor spoke of the heartfelt joy to the Empress and himself by the warm reception accorded to them by the people of the Rhine district. Then the young Kaiser dwelt upon the memories of his grandfather, aroused by the association of Coblentz, and said: "I derive from the review of past associations the lesson that when peoples and their ruler have stood firmly by each other they have accomplished the greatest results and enjoyed the widest mutual advantages. Thus it was that the Rhine province, the ancient guardian of the Nibelungen treasure, in standing by my grandfather did its part in re-establishing German unity."

The Emperor concluded by proposing and leading in three cheers for the people in the Rhineland.

DR. ADOLPH STOECKER,

Founder of the German Christian Social Party—Arrival at New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Dr. Adolph Stoecker, ex-Court Preacher of Germany, founder of the German Christian Social party and best known as the leader of the anti-Semites in the Reichstag, and for his Jew-baiting in and out of the German Parliament, arrived yesterday on the steamer Augusta Victoria from Hamburg. The Augusta Victoria docked at Hoboken at 10:30 o'clock and Dr. Stoecker, after checking all his baggage but a hand bag for Chicago, went at once to the Pennsylvania station in Jersey City, where he took the 1 o'clock train for Philadelphia. He remained with a friend in the latter city last night and to-day continued his journey to Chicago.

Dr. Stoecker said yesterday that he had come to this country wholly unprepared, as he had received the invitation from the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions only a few days before he sailed. He declared emphatically that he would make no anti-semite address in this country, and said that he should not speak once on political or social topics. He is greatly interested in the home mission work in Christian countries, being the founder of the German Society for Home Missions.

Dr. Stoecker was eating luncheon when the reporter saw him, and he was more inclined to discuss the meal than any other subject.

"See," he said, "I have had half a dozen fresh oysters for only 15 cents. Is it not wonderful?"

He had preached twice, he said, on the steamer—once to the cabin passengers, and once in the steerage. The doctor will remain in and near Chicago until Sept. 20. Then he will return to New York by the way of Montreal and Boston, sailing from this port on Oct. 5. It is probable that he will preach in this city Oct. 8.

In an interview from Berlin some time ago Dr. Stoecker said that his objection to German jurisdiction was based first upon its attacks on Christianity through the press it controls; and, second, on the usurious practices of the Jews. It was in defense of Judaism, he said, that he had organized the Christian Social party. Dr. Stoecker is essentially a fighter. In the Franco-Prussian war he went to the front. After peace was declared he was stationed for a time at Metz as a division chaplain. In 1877 he was made Court Chaplain, which office he held until a few years ago, when his removal was made necessary by the virulence of his Jew-baiting.

He has made his fight against German Judaism as a preacher, as an editor, as a public secular speaker and as a political and social agitator and legislator. It is told of him that once while court preacher charges of perjury were made against him. Before the trial which was ordered had taken place his accuser confessed that the charges were part of a plot to ruin him. The press made so little of the collapse of the plot that Dr. Stoecker went to Bismarck and demanded that royalty itself in some signal manner signify its acknowledgment that the doctor was relieved from the odium of the charges. Unless this was done the fighting parson threatened to "call a mass-meeting that would set Berlin on fire."

In a few days the public was officially informed that Dr. Stoecker had dined with Prince, now Emperor William. In 1882 Phillips Brooks met Dr. Stoecker in the latter's home in Berlin, and the two great preachers were much impressed each by the other.

CAUSTIC WORDS FROM A MINISTER.

Rev. Robert McIntyre Gives His Views on the Country's Condition.

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 2.—Rev. Robert McIntyre of Trinity Methodist Church, formerly of Chicago, who preaches to the largest congregation in the West and draws $8,000 a year, has returned from the East. He says the East is in a fearful condition.

"I have been speaking before Chautauquas and had to accept promises to pay," said he. "Many Chautauquas will close permanently. Until this week I was a Republican and gloried in it, bu I have left the party. It has disintegrated. There is no reason for its existence. A new party on the financial issue is coming and it will sweep everything four years hence. There are hundreds of thousands of unemployed in all the cities. Every factory in the natural gas district will close and other hundreds of thousands will face the winter without a penny. The tariff will be removed by this Congress. On silver we are utterly beaten. The Sherman law will be repealed, no silver bill will pass and hunger, poverty and destitution will follow everywhere. The city press is false and bitter as gall. It lies and refuses the truth. A stream of falsehoods is poured into the homes of the people. I was absolutely refused a few minutes at several meetings to speak on silver. The feeling towards the West seems to be hate. They hurl sneers and slurs. Coloradoism is the newest slang for all that is wild. They brought opera glasses to my lectures and stared as though I were a dangerous animal. In the country away from the abominable press the people eagerly hear the truth and they will be with us. The working people of the cities will be with us when they have thought it out through their stomachs."

THE SPIRITUALISTS.

The Convention Closes To-Day—Officers for the Ensuing Year.

NEVADA, Mo., Sept. 2.—The Interstate Spiritualist Convention closes to-morrow one of the most successful two weeks' meetings ever held in the West. Hundreds of Spiritualists and mediums from every State in the Union have been present the entire session. The following officers were elected for 1894: President, G. H. Walser, Liberal; Vice-President, L. A. Spears, Eureka, Ark; Secretary, Mrs. H. M. Walser, Liberal; Treasurer, P. J. Umbrite; Superintendent, J. S. Rogers, Pittsburg, Kan.; Musical Director, Mrs. W. S. Pettit, Creston, Io.

The Spiritualist College will be built by their members from all parts of the Union. It will be erected in Catalpa Park and it will be started with a large endowment fund.

A grand Spiritualist ball was given this evening, in which a number of Spiritualists took part; besides a number came in from the neighboring cities on an excursion and participated in the amusement. Mrs. Jennie Jackson of Port Huron, Mich., Willard Hall of New York and Dr. Henry Slade of New York are on the programme to speak Sunday at the closing exercises at Catalpa Park.

ELECTION FOR JUSTICES.

The Quietest Contest in the City of Little Rock for Years.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 2.—The special election for Chief and Associate Justices in this city was the most quiet in the history of the city, there being but two candidates, one for each office, and they Democrats. Out of a total vote of 7,000 but 300 votes were cast. There is no doubt that H. G. Bunn as Assistant Chief Justice and Carroll D. Wood as Associate Justice are both elected without opposition.

This was the first election in the State held under the poll-tax amendment, but owing to lack of interest it did not receive a fair trial. One fact of interest, however, was developed. Out of a total of 12,000 voters in this county but 5,000 have paid their poll tax and are entitled to vote. In the city only 2,879 out of 7,000 voters are entitled to vote.

Each judge was supplied with a printed list of all those who had paid their poll tax, and if the voter failed to show his receipt or his name did not appear on the certified list he could not vote. All young men who attained their majority since the assessment of 1892, if otherwise qualified, were allowed to vote. The negroes did not attempt to vote.

WHO PAYS?

A Favor Declined and Accepted Conditionally by Gov. Flower.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 2.—State officials and members of Gov. Flower's staff who left for Chicago at noon to-day are wondering who is going to pay for the train. When it was first announced that the Governor, accompanied by his staff, would go to the World's Fair to be present at the New York day exercises, the Central Hudson Railroad placed at his disposal a special train. This did not coincide with the Governor's idea of business, and he announced that his party would go on a regular train and would pay fare. When they reached the station to-day they found that the only train available was the special. Then it was decided to use that train and divide the expense among the party. By this arrangement it was calculated that each member would pay about the regular fare. When the party was mustered for the start, however, it was found that the number was far less than was expected, and as a result the rate per head would be something like twice the regular fare. Gov. Flower has always held that the State is abundantly able to pay its way, and this rule applies to the officials.

Secretary Lorian Miller.

SANTA FE, N. M., Sept. 2.—Lorian Miller, the newly appointed Territorial Secretary, has been a resident of Albuquerque for ten years. He is from Warrensburg, Mo., and owes his appointment to Gov. Thornton and Senator Cockrell. When the latter was a young man just entering political life Lorian Miller's father was his staunchest supporter. The appointment gives satisfaction to the Democrats here.

WILL OPEN MONDAY

Preparations for the Beginning of the School Year.

SUPERINTENDENT LONG GIVES HIS INSTRUCTIONS TO THE PRINCIPALS.

Changes in the Text Books—Additions Made to School Houses During the Vacation Months—Characteristic Scenes in the Homes—How the Small Boy Regards the Opening of School.

To-morrow morning the doors of the public schools of the city will be thrown open for the reception of pupils. If there is any one who is not already aware of or who has not been informed of this fact, he or she must have led an isolated life for the past week.

Every father and mother, every sister and brother, and every friend visiting the family has been informed during the past week by the small boy:

"I've got to go to school on Monday."

He makes the announcement in a half-regretful, half-plaintive tone, as though he expected to receive some little sympathy from those to whom he speaks.

Instead, the only consolation he gets is some off-hand remark about having had a pleasant vacation or it is about time for him to get down to work again.

He has, in consequence, fully realized that he must again pass through the ordeal of the class room for a period of ten months and he accordingly rises to the importance of the situation.

In the first place he wants his best suit of clothes ready for the opening day. Somebody has used his book-strap for a dog collar during vacation and his lunch box has mysteriously disappeared. He knows where all his books are except his arithmetic, and when he goes to find them he discovers the arithmetic and all the rest are missing.

He saw Sister Jennie fooling with them one day and he is sure she has cut them up for paper dolls. All the shelves in the family book cases are overhauled and even the old boxes in the garret and cellar are searched to find the missing books. After mother has fretted herself to death and father has used some choice bits of lauguage to express his disgust at "somebody's carelessness," the small boy discovers them all stowed away in a neglected corner of the woodshed, just where he had left them last June when his vacation began and he had not time to take them in the house.

But then he hasn't any slate or pencil or copybooks or paper.

He tells his mother tqis every morning for a week, and for fear she might forget it, reminds his father about it in the evening.

To-day he is in a perfect stew. Church has no charms for him. Sunday-school is a bore and his whole air and demeanor impress everyone with the knowledge that for him the real task of life begins to-morrow.

To-night he will lie awake half the time for fear he will not be up by 7 o'clock Monday morning.

To-night one week and for many nights subsequent his great fear on retiring will be that some one is going to awaken him before 8 o'clock in the morning.

When the snows whiten the hilltops he will have to be dragged out of bed. But for all that the yards of all the schools in town will resound to-morrow morning with the shouts of boys and girls returning to the task of fitting themselves for the battlefield of life which lies before them. They will laugh, run, play and sport about, "turning to mirth all things of earth as only children can."

They will find principals and teachers ready to meet them and extend a welcome which is sweet, but unfortunately for many of them not lasting.

INSTRUCTIONS TO PRINCIPALS.

Preparatory to this grand opening to-morrow Mr. E. H. Long, Superintendent of the Public Schools, called a special meeting of all the principals at the Board of Education Building yesterday afternoon and delivered to them his customary instructions for the ensuing year.

There were from seventy to eighty principals and teachers gathered in the assembly-room at 3 o'clock, when Supt. Long called the meeting to order.

The first instructed them as to the new books to be used this year. This was important, as fathers and mothers must be notified of the change and new books procured for pupils.

The changes are elementary arithmetics in the third and fourth grades, part 1 in the fifth and sixth grades and part 2 in the seventh and eighth.

In grammar classes, part 1 in the fourth, fifth and sixth grades; part 2 in the seventh and eighth grades. In readers, the first in the first grade; second in the first three-quarters of the second grade, third in the last quarter of the second grade; fourth in the fourth and fifth grades and the fifth in the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth grades.

He called their attention to the fact that the Ways and Means Committee of the School Board had decided to rent no extra rooms for this season, so that principals would have to organize their respective schools and make arrangements when necessary to have half-day sessions when the schools were overcrowded.

That is they must divide the pupils into two sections and give each a half day session.

He also advocated the necessity in the primary reading classes of the teachers giving object lessons to illustrate the reading matter. This he thought could be done largely without any extra expense being incurred. He finally called attention to the reorganization of the old School Teachers' Association which had been permitted to die out. He said the School Board wished to have the teachers assemble at least once in every three months, and become acquainted with each other. The spacious quarters of the new High School afford ample opportunities for this. Supt. Long thought that the meetings might be held as often as once a month and become a source of profit and instruction to the teachers, as themes and subjects of interest could be discussed which would prove of mutual benefit. After the meeting there was an informal discussion of school matters.

NEW SCHOOL ROOMS.

A number of the old school buildings have been overhauled and renovated and additions made to many of them.

Among those which have had rooms added are the following:

Arlington, 2 rooms, making 6 in all; Charles, 2 added, making 20; Cote Brilliante; 6, making 18; Dozier, 4, making 8, Garfield, 6, making 20; Irving 2 rooms and a kindergarten, making 20 in all; Reddick, 3, making 9; Lowell, 4, making 12; Roe, 4, making 8. In addition to these there are 4 rooms in the new Washington School in Aubert place and 4 in the new Benton School which takes the place of the old school.

These will all be ready for occupancy by Oct. 1.

The Dozier School will not be opened until Sept. 11.

WILL BE FOR WHITES.

The Eliot School, at Fifteenth and Walnut streets, will open to-morrow morning for white children. It will not be a colored school, as was at one time reported. The district tributary to the Eliot extends from Eighth to Twentieth streets and from Olive street to the railroad yards.

THE Wabash is the only line running Parlor Cars to the vicinity of the World's Fair Grounds. Try the Englewood route.

OFF FOR WASHINGTON.—Dr. Homan, Health Commissioner, and Dr. Forster, member of the Board of Health, left the city last night for Washington, D. C., to attend the sessions of the Pan-American Medical Congress on Sept. 5, 6 and 7.

MR. DAVID CARTEN of 5575 Easton avenue, donated $100 for the benefit of the new St. Edwards Church on Clara avenue.

DIED OF TYPHOID MALARIA.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Otto Frombery, who was found dead in bed at the Green Tree Hotel, 208 South Second street, on Friday. The cause of death was given as typhoid malaria.

NOW FOR WAR.

An Anti-Filley League Being Organized by Republicans.

Concerted Effort to Block "De Old Man's" Game.

HIS SCHEME TO GET HIS FRIENDS IN OFFICE CAUSING TROUBLE.

Formation of a Significant Organization in the Twelfth Ward—Filley Working to Get a Majority of the Council With Him—Mayor Walbridge Placed in a Delicate Position by the Party Division.

Large quantities of trouble is brewing in the ranks of the Republican party and in about three weeks, unless all signs fail, the famous Kilkenny cats will not be a drop in the bucket to the row which will take place among the friends and enemies of Chauncey I. Filley. The first thing the anti-Filley people propose to do is to form an anti-Filley League. The league will not be large numerically but will be powerful from a political standpoint as the men who are the originators of it are the men who control the politics of the city south of Chouteau avenue. The formation of this league had its birth at Besche's Cherokee Garden a few weeks ago, and the first meeting is said to have been a thorn in the side of the "old man." In fact it is claimed on good authority that Filley sent for several of the people who took part in the meeting and was very much surprised when they failed to call.

KICK AGAINST FILLEY.

The kick the anti's have to make against the old man is a yard long and reads like an indictment for malfeasance in office. They claim the old man is against the administration and having gotten his finger in the City Hall pie, wants it all. This the crowd refuse to let him have. They have so far succeeded in blocking the old man's little game so that the appointments which have been made are distributed fairly evenly between the two factions. But even this act of the Mayor's has caused the Portland cement, which held the factions together, to break, and they are now beyond his control. When Filley discovered that he was being kept out of the lion's share of appointments, it is claimed the "Old Man" changed his tactics and commenced to shuffle the cards a little himself. As soon as he discovered that somebody was spoken of as a probable appointee he at once sent for him and by a clever talk induced the applicant to believe that the new firm of "Me and comfort are with you." Through this little game the antis claim the "Old Man" has won over to his side a number of appointees who owe him nothing and now believe that he was their Moses. As an instance of this they cite the case of a South St. Louis architect who is being considered for Building Commissioner, and who they claim Filley sent for and sung the advantages of being his friend and how much he had always thought of him.

Back of all this the Walbridge men who are anti-Filley claim to see a big nigger in the wood pile, and say the "Old Man" is laying the wires for control of the Council eighteen months from now, when the Mayor's slate goes in. Filley, it is claimed, has the sympathy of Ferris, Nagel and Kotany. Keyes is said to be with him as long as J. B. McCullagh and Filley understand one another, and when they fall out Keyes will go the other way. Clark and Vallat are not with him except when he is with Walbridge. In order for Filley to dictate the B.P. I. members and the other fat things his Honor will dispose of in eighteen months it becomes necessary for him to have seven friends in the Council who would form a combine to insist that Old Regularity is recognized. To see that he is not is the reason the antis are organizing.

THE MAYOR'S POSITION.

The Mayor's position is a very delicate one. While not caring to antagonize Filley, he does not care to frown upon the men who are his friends and have his interest at heart. His honor has the gubernatorial bee buzzing and has an idea he can be elected to succeed Gov. Stone. While he could easily carry the city against Filley, the old man could slaughter him in the State and forever end him politically. The Old Man, however, is not asleep; in fact, he is wide awake, and has fired his gun at the new league. In the Twelfth Ward Walkenhorst, the committeeman, is against Filley; although having been his friend for the past twenty years he has run up the black flag and declared war. To offset this a highly moral organization has been put forward in the Twelfth Ward, with the old man as sponsor. The new club is to be known as a progressive league, and is formed for the purpose of wiping out Committeeman Walkenhorst. The principal movers of the new scheme are Mr. Chas. F. Wennecker and Judge H. S. Harmen. The progressive league has held a few meetings and the Mayor is having quite an amount of trouble in remaining neutral. Both parties claim they are going to call for a show down and his honor will have to shortly choose sides with one or the other.

PARLIAMENT OF RELIGIONS.

Many Sects Represented Among Passengers of the Umbria and Paris.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Buddhists, Mohammedans, Armenians, Hindoos, Theosophists, Christians and, indeed, nearly every religious sect known to the world are represented in the little colony which disembarked from the Umbria and the Paris to-day. They were part of 40,000 priests, ministers and rabbis who have been invited to participate in the parliament of religions which begins its sessions in Chicago Sept. 11. The private secretary to the Rev. Dr. Barrows, Chairman of the General Committee on Religious Congress, assisted by a number of ministers, met the voyagers at the docks and escorted them to the Fifth Avenue, Brunswick, Waldorf, and other hotels. Among the more distinguished of the visitors are H. Dharmapala of Calcutta, General Secretary of the Mah-boda Society, whose patron is Lozange-Thub-Dan-Gvatche, Grand Lama of Thibet; Protap Chunder Mozoomdar, the champion of Hindoo monotheism and one of the brainiest men in all India; B. B. Nagarkar of Bombay, Minister of the Brahmo Somag, established by Rajah Ram Mohon, and many other distinguished wise men of the East and ministers from Christian countries.

AN ATTORNEY IN TROUBLE.

Arrested on a Charge of Assaulting His Step-Daughter.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., Sept. 2—On a warrant charging him with criminally assaulting Annie Jones, his 14 year old step-daughter, Geo. L. Snyder, a prominent local attorney, was arrested here late to-night. This is his second arrest within a year. His former victim, it is said, was his sister-in law. There are no fears of trouble over the outrage, though it may go hard with him.

A BLOODY BATTLE.

The Dalton Gang Kill Two Marshals and Fatally Wound Another.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Sept. 2.—News to-day from the fight between the Dalton gang and the United States Marshal's posse is to the effect that two of the Marshals, Speed and Shirley, were killed and Deputy Houston fatally wounded. N. A. Walker, G. M. Ransom and a boy named Briggs were wounded, and a young man named Simmons instantly killed. The marshals having been informed that the gang were in town drove out to arrest them and were fired on by the outlaws when they dismounted. The fire was returned and the outlaws started for their horses. Bill Dalton's horse was killed instantly by Shirely and as the horse fell Dalton got on his feet and from a distance of 200 yards pumped four shots with his Winchester in rapid succession into the body of Shirely. Arkansas Tom, one of the outlaws, was held at bay in a frame hotel, where he took refuge. Messengers were sent to Stillwater for assistance, and the Sheriff left at once with a posse to the scene. The outlaw finally surrendered. It is thought that Arkansas Tom is the man who killed Deputy Marshall Speed and the Simons boy and wounded Marshal Houston. He is now in Stillwater Jail, guarded by a posse. There were six in the gang, five of whom escaped. They are being pursued by posses.

THEOSOPHITES ARRIVE.

Mrs. Annie Besant and Her Friends Reach New York—A Pleasant Evening.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Among the notable arrivals on the American Line steamer Paris to-day one little party that attracted considerable attention was headed by Mrs. Annie Besant, the theosophist, Miss Muller and two swarthy East Indiamen. Miss Muller is a prominent woman's rights person who formerly edited the *Woman's Herald* in London. She is a Chilian by birth. The dark gentlemen were Ganendra Nath Chakravarti and H. Dharmapala.

The former is a Brahmin of eminence and the latter is a Buddhist of the same moment. On the voyage Mrs. Besant lectured, the Indians backed her assertions, and Miss Muller coincided for the passengers' benefit in all of her views. Last Tuesday evening the passengers were assembled in the saloon and Mrs. Besant said a few things regarding Theosophy. When she had concluded a very pleasing lecture, Dr. Lyman Abbott of Brooklyn moved that a vote of thanks be given Mrs. Besant for a very entertaining evening. He was seconded by Mr. Bartlett. But before the motion could be put Mr. Brandreth, who is said to be the pill manufacturer, uncoiled his length and rose from the rear seats. In Mr. Brandreth's hands an ominous bundle of tracts peeped forth. Religion, said he, was necessary, Christianity is the true religion. It has been tried for nearly twenty centuries and never been found wanting. Christianity was good enough for him and he saw no reason why Theosophy should replace the present faith of civilized people. Then he retired to the rear. His place was taken immediately by a Dr. Bernardo, who rose to expostulate, expound and exhort. He delivered a violent harangue, it is said, against Mrs. Besant's sentiments and also sat down. Confusion reigned, and it looked as if the pleasant evening would break up in a row, but Mrs. Besant rose and gave a crushing answer, and the meeting ended. Mrs. Besant will lecture in America at Cincinnati and Toronto, and will, with her companions, visit the Fair, where they will participate in the religious congress.

Mr. Chakravarti will say a few words there on the popular supposition that Theosophy is either Buddhism or Brahminism. He loses caste by coming here, but expects to recover his standing when he returns by services for purification. Mrs. Besant and he went to the home of E. A. Nersheimer at Bayside, L. I. The others went to the home of the Aryan Theosophical Society at 144 Madison avenue. They were met on the pier by W. Q. Judge, the famous Theosophist.

DINED AT THE HOTELS

While His Family Starved—Was a Good Painter, but Heartless.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 2.—The family of Albert Guerry, an artist known all over the South, was found last night in a starving condition. One of the children was dead, the result, the mother said, of starvation and pneumonia.

Guerry was quite prominent as a portrait painter and moved to Baltimore to get a wider field. There Miss Williams, the granddaughter of the Maryland Senator, married him. It develops that he dined at the hotels here while he left his family to starve.

Mrs. Guerry to-day said: "My dream of romance is over. I will live no longer with Mr. Guerry."

Arrested Because He Knew Gunn.

A man giving the name of F. W. Gilpin, and hailing from some point in Missouri, called at the Four Courts about 6 o'clock last evening to see Charles W. Gunn, who is under arrest on a charge of stealing watches from a man named Kemper on Franklin avenue. Gunn is suspected of being one of the men who held up the Mobile & Ohio train near Forest Lawn some time ago, and Gilpin was arrested at the Union Depot, after leaving the Four Courts. He was questioned by Chief of Detectives Desmond, who decided that there was no ground on which to hold him and he was released.

Wants Damages for False Imprisonment.

GREENFIELD, Ill., Sept. 2.—William Sweeten of this county has filed a complaint against the city of Carlinville, Ill., for false imprisonment to the amount of $5,000. Sweeten was arrested, it is alleged, by the city officer for selling fish on the streets without a license. To the charge he pleaded guilty and on refusal to pay the fine was confined in the city bastile.

Gamblers Raided.

A raid was made on a crap game at 620 Locust street at 11 o'clock last night by Detectives Kelly and Scully. Arnold Kenny, the keeper of the establishment, and John Anderson, John Ralston, George Rothman, Jacob Smith, Frederick Gleason, Burt Waterman, B. J. Whitney and Thomas Ryan were arrested.

Baltimore, 6; Chicago, 5.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 2.—The Orioles won to-day by scoring two runs in the tenth inning:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Baltimores	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	6
Chicagos	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	5

ABOUT TOWN.

INQUIRING AFTER HIS SON.—Chief Harrigan last night received a letter from T. A. Seaman of San Antonio, Tex., asking for information of his son, Arthur Seaman, who left that city May 30 last and has not been seen since.

THROWN FROM A BUGGY.—W. M. Biehslich, a salesman for Wm. Moxley & Co., was thrown from his buggy and slightly injured on Chouteau avenue this morning by his horse taking fright at Hall's Show parade.

AN INCORRIGIBLE BOY.—Abe Block, a 9-year-old boy, is in a cell of the Third District Station charged with incorrigibility. His mother, Lizzie Block, of 620 Morgan street, asks that he be sent to the House of Refuge. Abe is said to be an accomplished little thief, making a specialty of working "drunks."

A First Class Reason.

Mrs. Slimson: "I don't think it is safe for you to go in swimming alone, Willie. The little boy next door always goes in with his father."

Willie: "But he has a good reason."

Mrs. Slimson: "Why, what is it?"

Willie: "His father is learning how to swim."

A Scarce Article.

From the Washington Star.

"I'm willing to take a chance," said the young man in the betting ring.

"Perhaps," said the old-timer, "but I don't believe you'll find any around here."

ONCE MORE DEFEAT

The Browns Succumb to Boston's Superior Generalship.

OUTBATTED THE CHAMPIONS BUT COULD NOT GET AROUND THE BASES.

Breitenstein Was Very Effective—Philadelphia Defeats Cincinnati—The Senators Were Easy for Pittsburg—New York and Louisville Indulge in a Slugging Match—To-Day's Game.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 2.—The Bostons won to-day by a score of 6 to 3, but it was no easy task, for while they outfielded the St. Louisans, they were clearly out-batted. Breitenstein and Nichols pitched great ball. Quinn was warmly received and young Flack of the New England league, who was tried behind the bat by St. Louis, did very well. The St. Louisans made two runs in the second inning on singles by Ely and Quinn and a muff by Carroll of Breitenstein's long fly to right field. Dowd scored again in the sixth on a base on balls and singles by Goodenough and Ely. Boston scored 2 in the second on a base on balls to Nash, a single by Ganzell, a fumble by Crook. In the third the home team added a run on a single by McCarthy, an error by Quinn and a single by Carroll. In the fifth the Bostons scored three on a double by Nash, a base on balls to Ganzell, singles by Carroll and Bennett and a wild throw by Quinn.

BOSTON	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	ST. LOUIS.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Lowe, 2b	0	2	4	0	Dowd, rf	1	1	0	1
Long, ss	0	3	3	0	Goodenough, cf	1	2	1	0
Duffy, cf	0	7	0	0	Frank, lf	1	0	0	0
McCarthy, lf	1	1	0	0	Werden, 1b	0	8	6	0
Nash, 3b	1	0	1	0	Ely, ss	2	2	1	0
Ganzell, 1b	1	9	0	0	Quinn, 2b	1	2	2	2
Carroll, rf	2	0	0	1	Crooks, 3b	1	1	4	1
Bennett, c	1	5	0	0	Breitenstein, p	1	2	2	0
Nichols, p	0	0	1	0	Peitz, c	0	6	0	1
Totals	6	27	9	1	Totals	8	24	11	5

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	x	6
St. Louis	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3

Philadelphia, 6; Cincinnati, 2.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 2.—Philadelphia won to-day's game by hitting Parrott hard and at the right time. Weather cloudy. Attendance 600.

PHILADELPHIA.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	CINCINNATI.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Hallman, 2b	1	1	1	0	Latham, 3b	1	0	3	0
Boyle, 1b	2	10	0	0	McPhee, 2b	0	2	4	0
Delehanty, lf	0	2	0	0	Holliday, c. f	1	1	0	0
Thompson, rf	3	1	0	0	Vaughan, c	0	2	1	0
Clements, c	1	3	0	1	McCarthy, lf	1	1	0	0
Turner, c f	3	7	0	0	Metz, 1b	2	12	2	0
Reilly, 3 b	0	2	4	1	Canavan, rf	0	3	0	0
Allen, ss	3	1	6	0	Smith, ss	0	2	4	0
Taylor, p	1	0	3	0	Parrot, p	1	1	5	2
Totals	14	27	14	2	Totals	6	24	19	2

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cincinnati	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Philadelphia	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	x	6

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 1; Philadelphia, 4. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 5; Philadelphia, 12. First base on balls—Off Parrott, 4; off Taylor, 3. Struck out—By Parrott, ; by Taylor, 2. Two base hits—Metz, Allen and Turner. Sacrifice hits—Metz, Canavan, Smith, Delehanty, Reilly (3) and Taylor (2). Stolen bases—Halliday, Taylor and Thompson (2). Double plays—Hallman, Allen and Boyle. Passed ball—Vaughn. Time of game—2h. Umpire—Mr. McQuaid.

SECOND GAME.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Philadelphia	1	2	0	0	3	6	7	1	x	14
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

Brooklyn, 0; Cleveland, 6.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Nine large goose eggs were peddled out to the Brooklyns by Tebeau's Spiders at Eastern Park this afternoon. It was the first time Dave Foutz' team has been shut out on the home grounds this season. Young never pitched in better form. With the exception of a few scattered hits, he had the home team at his mercy, and, on the other hand, the Spiders played with snap and vim and ran around the bases like a lot of 2-year olds.

CLEVELAND.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	BROOKLYN.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Childs, 2b	2	6	3	1	Griffin, cf	0	6	0	1
Burkett, l. f	1	2	0	0	Daly, 2b	0	1	5	0
Ewing, r. f	2	0	0	0	Brouthers, 1b	2	11	0	0
McKean, ss	1	1	1	1	Foutz, lf	0	2	0	0
Tebeau, 1b	2	12	1	0	Hatfield, 3b	0	1	3	0
McGarr, 3b	2	0	3	1	Lachance rf	0	1	0	0
McAleer, c. f	1	2	0	0	Schoc, ss	1	1	4	0
O'Connor, c	0	6	2	1	Kinslow, c	1	4	0	1
Young, p	0	1	1	0	Sharrott, p	0	0	0	0
Totals	11	27	14	4	Totals	4	27	12	3

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cleveland	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	1	0	6

Earned runs—Cleveland 5. First base on errors—Brooklyn 3. Left on base—Brooklyn 6, Cleveland 9. Base on balls—Off Sharrott 4, off Young 1. Struck out—By Sharrott 1, by Young 4. Three-base hits—Sheilds and McKean. Two-base hits—Birkett, Ewing, Tebeau, McGarr. Sacrifice hits—Berkett, McKean, McAleer, O'Connor, Young, Daly. Stolen bases—Brouthers 2, Berkett 2, Ewing 2, McKean, McGarr, McAleer, O'Connor. Wild pitches—Sharrott 2. Passed ball—O'Connor. Time of game, 2h 1m. Attendance, 4,600. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

New York, 23; Louisville, 14.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—There was a game played at Polo Grounds to-day. It was down as a championship base ball contest between the New York and Louisville teams of the National League, but only fitful glimpses of the national pastime showed during the two hours and twenty minutes of roaring fun and anguish. Manager Barnie put in one of his new young men, Wittrock, a thin, sandy-mustached young fellow, who was continually pulling himself together during the pot pourri with a sort of a "where am I at" look. His support was not of a nature to check his eccentric twirling and his exhibition will long be remembered by Polo Ground patrons.

NEW YORK.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	LOUISVILLE.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Stafford, cf	2	2	1	0	T. Brown, c. f	2	4	1	0
Ward, 2b	3	1	3	2	O'Rourke, r. f	2	0	0	0
Doyle, rf	1	6	1	0	Grim, c	1	0	1	0
Davis, 3b	1	1	2	1	W. Brown, 1b	4	13	0	0
Conner, 1b	3	14	0	1	Twitchell, l. f	0	0	0	1
Burke, lf	4	0	0	0	Pfeffer, 2b	1	1	8	0
Wilson, c	0	0	0	0	Pinkney, 3b	1	0	1	1
Fuller, ss	1	2	4	0	Denny, ss	0	5	4	2
Petty, p	2	0	2	0	Wittrock, p	2	0	2	0
Baldwin, p	2	0	2	0	Weaver, c	1	1	0	1
Kelly, p	1	2	1	1					
Totals	20	27	16	7	Totals	14	24	15	5

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
New York	2	1	3	9	0	0	1	6	1	x—23
Louisville	2	0	1	0	6	0	3	0	2	14

Earned runs—New York 12, Louisville 4. First base on balls—Off Petty 3, off Baldwin 2, off Wittrock 6. First base on errors—New York 5, Louisville 4. Left on bases—New York 5, Louisville 10. Struck out—By Baldwin 2, by Wittrock 1. Home run—Petty. Three-base hits—Stafford, Ward and Connor. Two-base hits—Doyle, Ward, W. Brown 3. Stolen bases—Stafford 2, Ward 2, Doyle 2, Davis, Connor, Burke, Fuller, O'Rourke, Wittrock. Sacrifice hits—Wilson, T. Brown, Twitchell 2. Double plays—Wittrock, Denny and W. Brown, T. Brown and Peffer. Wild pitches—Petty 2. Passed balls—Kelly 2, Weaver 1. Hit by pitcher—Burke, Weaver, Wittrock. Time of game, 2h. 20m. Attendance, 5,000. Umpire—Mr. Hornung.

Pittsburg, 12; Washington, 3.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 2.—The Senators were easy for the home team to-day. Weather cool. Attendance 800.

PITTSBURG.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	WASHINGTON	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Smith, lf	1	3	0	1	Hoy, c. f	2	3	0	0
Spenzel, rf	2	3	0	0	Farrell, 3b	2	1	2	1
Beckley, 1b	0	11	0	0	Wise 2b	1	2	5	1
Glasscock, ss	1	3	6	1	O'Rourke, 1b	2	11	1	0
Van H'l'rn, cf	0	1	0	1	Mequire, c	2	6	2	1
Lyons, 3b	3	0	0	0	Sullivan, ss	1	0	1	1
Bierbauer, 2b	3	3	6	0	Abbey lf	1	1	0	0
Earle, c	2	0	2	1	Radford, rf	0	0	0	0
Killen, p	2	0	2	1	Esper, p	0	0	1	0
Totals	14	27	14	3	Totals	11	24	12	4

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Pittsburg	0	4	0	0	0	0	6	2	0	12
Washington	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	3

SECOND GAME.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Pittsburg	0	2	0	4	5	1	0	0	x	12
Washington	0	1	3	1	1	0	1	1	1	9

To-Day's Game.

Long John Healy of pitching fame has selected a team of professionals who will play the Sporting News to-day at new Sportsman's Park. He has drawn upon the ranks of the National, Southern, Western and Eastern Leagues, and has got together a first-class team. It will look like old times to see Long John Healy and Tom Dolan as a battery. They were once a rattling team in the old Maroons' days. Tub Welch, Sam Smith, Louisville's old first baseman, Patsy Flaherty, Frank Behne, Jim Davis, Cooley of the Browns, and Andy Fuller will all play on Healy's team. The Sporting News will have out their strongest forces with Frank Pears pitching. Play will be called at 3:15 p. m. with the teams as follows:

Sporting News.	Position.	Healy's Hustlers
Pears	Pitcher	Healy
Heutz	Catcher	Tom Dolan
Keith	First base	Smith
Green	Second base	Davis
Griffen	Shortstop	Cooley
Genins	Third base	Behne
Deppert	Left field	Flaherty
Bene	Center field	Fuller
Bader	Right field	Welch

The Championship Race.

CLUBS.	P.	W.	L.	Per ct.	CLUBS.	P.	W.	L.	Per ct.
Boston	107	75	32	.701	Cincinnati	106	51	55	.481
Pittsburg	107	63	44	.589	Baltimore	106	50	57	.467
Philadel	107	63	44	.589	St. Louis	108	47	61	.435
Cleveland	104	57	47	.548	Chicago	107	43	64	.402
New York	106	57	49	.538	Louisville	102	40	62	.392
Brooklyn	106	54	52	.509	Washin't'n	107	37	70	.346

Amateur Gossip.

There will be three games at Compton Avenue Park to-day, one game in the morning and two in the afternoon. The morning game will be between the Chesters and Laurels, and will be called promptly at 9:30. The first game in the afternoon will be between Helirung & Grimms and the Home Crescents, and will be called at 2 o'clock sharp so as to enable the West Ends and the Senates to play for $50 a side and gate receipts. This game will be called promptly at 3:30.

The Hokes play at Forest Park to-day.

The Kelloggs play at Du Quoin, Ill., to-day.

The Diamond Stars defeated the Collinsvilles yesterday by the score of 3 to 1.

The St. Louis Yeagers will cross bats with the Valley Parks at Valley Park this afternoon.

The Jacksons defeated the Stars yesterday by a score of 15 to 11.

SOUTH SIDE RACES.

Kingcraft Wins the 2-Year-Old Event—Hoodoo in Form Once More.

As the weather was first class in every respect last night a very large crowd turned out to witness five well filled races run at the South Side. The fifth race, which was not on the programme, was left over from the afternoon card, and as three favorites and two heavily backed second choices captured all of the events, the talent were happy.

Lizzie B. at 5 to 2 won the opening event from flag fall to finish.

Kingraft, who opened at 2 to 5 and closed at 7 to 10, was thought to be beaten, as he had run and won in the afternoon races. He captured the second event easily by three lengths from Beaunette at 12 to 1, second. Winnifred was third half a length back.

Abe Halstead, with McFadden up, won the third race easily by two lengths from Catoosa second, who defeated Sunbeam by one lengths for the place.

Deck, a 3 to 1 second choice, won on the post by a short nose from the favorite, Jack McGrady, second, who defeated Nannette by two lengths for the place.

Old Hoodoo, who is once more in form, won the last event in his old style from Paladine second, with Lizzie B. third, one length back.

First race, selling, five and one-half furlongs—Lizzie B. 105 (Conroy), 5 to 2, won; Sadie Thompson 107 (C. Hueston), 4 to 5, second; Dakota 105 (Gregg), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:16. Barnett 105, and Eddie R. 105, ran unplaced.

Second race, purse for 2-year-olds—King Craft 108 (J. Schilling), 7 to 10, first; Beaunette 105 (C. Hueston), 12 to 1, second; Winifred 105 (Gregg), 15 to 1, third. Time, :55. Dora B. 105, Ship Ahoy 105, and Come Away 108, ran unplaced.

Third race, five-eighths of a mile—Abe Halstead, 112 (McFadden), 8 to 5, won; Catoosa, 109 (Morse), 7 to 2, second; Sunbeam, 109 (Williams), third. Time, 1:07¾. The Judge, 112, ran unplaced; Bangum, 112, fell.

Fourth race, selling, four and one-half furlongs—Deck 107 (C. Heuston), 3 to 1, first; Jack McGrady 110 (McFadden), 6 to 5, second; Nannette 107 (Morse), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:01¾. Roxey 107, Belle Zone 107, Spot 110, and Joe Cannen 110 ran unplaced.

Fifth race, selling, three-quarters of a mile—Hoodoo, 105 (C. Huesten), 3 to 1, won; Paladine, 105 (McFadden) 10 to 1, second; Lizzie B, 105 (Conroy), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:24. Reserve, 105, Sleepy Fred, 105, Whizzer, 105, Capt. Jack, 105, and Cast Out, 105, ran unplaced.

Monday's Entries.

First race, five and a half furlongs, selling—Bertha B. 102, Capt. Jack 105, Barnett 105, Ineson 105, Dakota 105, Hattie B. 107, Buck Walker 110, Drummer 110, John Dean 110, Prospect 112, Yankee Boy 115.

Second race, five furlongs—Ship Ahoy 98, Norinne 103, Gipsy Queen 109, George Bullet 112, Mike Julian 112, Jim Lee 112, Abe Halstead 112.

Third race, half mile, selling—Lemonade 107, Nannette 107, Roxey 107, Dark Night 110, Big Mike 110, Bob 110, Victor 110, Cotton Eyed Joe 110, Haywood 110.

Fourth race, five furlongs—Money Maker 102, Here 102, Golden Arrow 102, Paladin 102, Diamond Joe 106, Columbus 106, Sinbad 112, Frank Ellis 116, Drummer 116.

STAGE'S WONDERFUL RECORD.

He Makes the 100 Yard Dash in 9 4-5 Seconds at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 2.—The outcome of the games to-day for the championships of the Central Athletic Association resulted in a decided victory for Cleveland and Chicago. The former had five firsts and two seconds and Chicago four firsts and five seconds. The Detroit Athletic Club won two firsts and five seconds and the Michigan Athletic Association three firsts and two seconds. Cleveland was very strong in the track events. The wonderful speed that Stage showed in the 100 yard dash was the feature.

His time was taken by five men in order that there might be no trouble concerning it, and not one of the five watches varied. It was announced as 9 4-5 seconds. In the 220 yards dash and the quarter-mile run Stage won in a jog. The only men who could come near him were Chicago runners. The Detroit Athletic Club people were sure that Chapman of that city would defeat Stage, but the former did not get a place in the trials. In the mile race Austin, the Western champion, who has won for the Detroit Athletic Club for years, was defeated by Rossiter of Chicago. The latter made a great spurt at the finish and gained not less than seventy feet on Austin in the last quarter. Zimmerman won the two wheel events in which he participated with ease and Bliss of Chicago carried off two firsts.

ANOTHER RECORD SMASHED.

E. B. Bless Makes a New Mark in the Hop, Skip and Jump.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 2.—E. B. Bless of the Boston Athletic Association and Harvard established a new amateur world's record for the hop, skip and jump in the meet of the N. E. A. A. U. at Worcester today, making 48 feet ¾ inch.

The other events were as follows: One hundred yard dash won by F. W. Garcelon, B. A. A. Time, 10⅘s.; E. Bloss, B. A. A., second.

One mile walk won by W. F. Marston, G. A. C. Time, 6m. 54 2-5s. The standard was 7 minutes.

W. A. Beudette was second and inside the limit.

440-yard run; won by Thomas Kean, S. A. C. Time, 52 2-5s.

120-yard hurdle; won by W. Shedd, B. A. A. Time, 16 1-5s. J. Chase, W. A. C., second.

One-mile run; won by W. F. Clark, D. A. C. Time, 4m. 36⅘s. Elmer A. White, C. A., second.

Mooney and Burke Matched.

Mike Mooney, the well-known local lightweight, has been matched to meet Jack Burke, the Texas lightweight, at 133 pounds, give or take two pounds, for $1,500 a side and the best purse obtainable. The match was made yesterday and each of the principals posted a forfeit of $250 to guarantee good faith. It is intended to bring the affair off within the next six weeks. A purse of $2,500, it is thought, will be hung up for the fight by the Crescent City Club of New Orleans. Burke is one of the best-known men at his weight in the West at present. It will be remembered he fought a 110-round draw with Andy Bowen in New Orleans last year.

Wanted to Share a Good Thing.

From the Boston Herald.

I heard a little story the other day that would be comical if it were not so pathetic. A lady who lives in the suburbs employs a man to work on the grounds about her place, who had the misfortune to lose his wife. She left him with a young child. The little fellow was neglected after his mother's death, and one day the lady, after getting a new suit of child's clothes throughout, brought him into her house, gave him a fine bath, combed his tangled hair, and, after dressing him in the fresh garments, fed him to repletion and sent him on his way rejoicing.

He seemed to have great fun while he was in the tub, but his benefactress little suspected what would be the sequel. About an hour afterward she heard the sound of children's voices, and the bell rung. Going to the door herself, she saw her little protege on the step, holding by the hand another urchin, whose filth beggared description. With a beaming smile the laborer's son looked up in her face, and said:

"Please, dear, good lady, you love to wash little boys; won't you please wash Charlie, too?"

A NOVEL SCHEME.

A "Scarlet Fever" Sign Used to Keep Creditors Away.

From the Butte Miner.

A man residing in a cabin near Mahoney's boiler works has fallen upon a novel scheme for keeping his creditors away from him, yet it does not always work. The man in question has a family and evidently believes in providing the necessaries of life for it. A few days ago he went up to a store at Centerville and, with a face the very picture of innocence, stated that he was a painter by occupation and received his salary weekly; that he wanted $18 worth of groceries on the spot, but could not pay for them until pay day. The goods were furnished and the man went on his way rejoicing. Monday was "pay day" for him, and the next day one of the firm made out a bill and went after the $18. As he approached the cabin in which "old smoothy" was living fat off the goods he noticed a large sign "Scarlet Fever" sticking above the door. The sign made no difference to the collector. He moved up close to the entrance and was not seen by the inmates until within a few feet thereof. The entire family, consisting of a man, woman and child, were in the front room, but as soon as they saw the collector the man ran into the rear room and hid. He was called out, however, and compelled to acknowledge that he was broke and that the scarlet fever sign was simply a ruse to prevent people whom he owed from bothering him.

Why a New Carriage Was Built.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch.

Some time ago Miss Blank was calling on Mrs. Dash of the East End. The day was frightfully hot, and when Miss Blank arose to go, Mrs. Dash said:

"Dear, you must not walk home this broiling day."

"But what am I to do?" asked Miss Blank. "I have no carriage."

"You don't need one. There is a 'bus runs down the next street below, which will take you within a short distance of your home."

"How shall I know it? Is it labeled 'This is a "bus?"'

"Not in so many words, but it's an old rickety affair and you can't mistake it."

After a woman's good by, which lasted one hour and thirty-two minutes, Miss Blank started for the next street below. When she arrived she took up her place on the curbstone. In a short time a team and something that looked like an ark made their appearance. Miss Blank gracefully waved her parasol and the driver pulled up. Handing him a dime she opened the door, got in and there found a lady whom she knew but slightly. After the usual comments on the heat, Miss Blank said:

"I walked from home up to Mrs. Dash's, and I'm almost dead. I didn't know a bus ran up, but I'm glad I—here they went over a bump—didn't, for it's an awful jolting one."

"Yes," replied the lady. "Public busses usually are."

"And will be until some day there will be an accident and some one will get hurt, and some one will have to pay. Now, just look at this one. It looks almost ready to go to pieces."

"Which one?"

"The one we're in."

The lady, with a merry laugh, exclaimed, "Why this is my carriage!"

Large chunks of confusion were in the air, but the lady of the carriage enjoyed the joke so much and was so good about it that it wasn't long before she had Miss Blank at ease, or as near ease as the carriage would permit.

To-day there is a handsome new brougham in the East end. I am sorry, too, for I dote on antiquity.

Couldn't Be American.

From the Chicago Post.

One of Chicago's schoolma'ams, who is young, good looking and independent, is employing her long vacation in the profitable pastime of seeing the Fair. Often she goes alone and studies what she most wants to without outside hindrance, and is happy in the freedom of American womanhood. At such times, naturally, she lunches alone. One day on her way to the grounds she dropped in at the cafe of a fashionable down-town hotel. The luncheon was good, and she was so taken up with attending to her share of it that she would never have noticed her vis-a-vis had it not been for his remarking affably:

"Aw, good mornin'; it's a nice da'ay."

The young schoolma'am looked up suddenly, but the man was a stranger to her, and she only gave him a look which ought to have conveyed a meaning, even to the density of a British mind. That didn't discourage him the least bit.

"A vewy nice da'ay for the fair," he commented.

Then the young woman took heart of grace.

"You are not an American?" she said.

The fellow brisked up; he was encouraged then, so he settled his glass in his eye and tugged at his mustache and exclaimed, "Aw, no!" in a tone that was perfectly killing.

"I thought not," said the young woman, quietly. "Americans are mostly gentlemen."

Afterwards, in telling the story, she remarked, naively, "But, you know, I don't believe I should have been so resentful if he had started the conversation with anything else but a remark on the weather. I couldn't stand that kind of an idiot, could I?"

Bees Make Honey in a Church.

From the Chicago Tribune.

For a long time the congregation of the Zion Church, near Five Points, six miles north of Oakland, Ill., has been bothered with honey bees. The bees became such a nuisance that it was determined to get rid of them. Wednesday a dozen or more farmers assembled at the church and tore off the siding on one side. They discovered an immense deposit of honey—enough to fill over seven tubs. The bees were then successfully hived.

A Question of Sex.

"Yonder she comes!" said a tall, lank man who was sitting on a trunk in the shade of the station building, says *Peck's Sun*.

"Yonder comes who?" asked a fat, good-natured appearing man who sat near him.

"The train we've been waiting for nearly half an hour," said the first speaker.

"Why do you say 'yonder she comes'?" asked the other.

"Well, that's the customary way of speaking of a train, isn't it? And custom is what fixes things. Everybody says 'yonder she comes,' in speaking of a train's approach."

"Well, I insist you should have said 'Yonder he comes!'" said the fat man.

"Oh, pshaw! nobody ever says 'he' in speaking of a train," returned the lean man.

"Well, I'll agree to leave it to the station agent and see if it wouldn't have been better to have said, 'Yonder he comes,'" added the fat man.

Both agreed to it, and when they had found the station agent the fat man asked: "What is the sex of the train just drawing near to the station?"

"It's a mail train," answered he.

And the lean man went out and bought a good cigar for the fat man.

Indian Superstition.

The Indians believe that if the stillness over the waters of a lake be broken by any careless word the spirits of the place will be offended. In the days of the early settlers, we are told, a white woman had occasion to cross Lake Saratoga, and the Indians who were to row her across warned her of the danger that one rash word might bring.

It was a calm, cloudless day, and the canoe sped like an arrow across the smooth waters. Suddenly, when in the middle of the lake, the strong-minded woman determined to prove to these simple folk the folly of their belief. So she lifted up her voice in a wild cry that awoke every echo of the hills.

The Indians were filled with consternation. They uttered no word, but, straining every nerve, rowed on in frowning silence. They reached the shore in safety, and the woman triumphed, but the Mohawk looked upon her in scorn.

"The Great Spirit is merciful," he said. "He knows that the white woman cannot hold her peace."

Nothing Could Be Simpler.

From the Shenandoah News.

A scientific writer says that if a drop of oil from a foul pipe be placed in the mouth of a snake the action is instantaneous—the reptile becomes rigid and powerless. This will be a useful item for a person in the bush, and the knowledge should render them secure from snakes. If a man sees a snake all that he has to do is to squeeze the animal's jaws until it opens its mouth, place a drop of oil from a pipe inside and, while the snake is rigid, walk out of danger. Nothing could be simpler.

Ancient Welsh Memorials.

Prof. Rhys of Oxford has just found in the churchyard of Clydey, a parish in Pembrokeshire, an old old stone cross, which, though spoilt by the hand of time, through careful examination, the Professor was able to learn had been erected in the thirteenth century. Near the same spot he discovered an old tombstone belonging to the sixth century. The Latin inscription on it bore the name of Gwyn.

Sonnet to Nature's Music.

From Outing.

I ask not meat, a little bread will do,
A cup of water dipped from some clear stream
Where lazily the ripples creep and dream
Adown, the shining cresses slipping through;
No more than this, for when Pan comes to woo
The silence with his pipings, then I seem
To lose myself in rapture, as I deem
Were lost, long since, Ulysses and his crew;
For as western winds go rustling by
O'er treetops tall and rushes gently bent,
And herd-boy brown with willow whistle dry
Shrills out his tunes, through the lone meadows sent,
Then fill mine eyes to blindness there,—but when I
Hear nature's music, I can rest content.

Wheels and Wheels.

From Outing.

The maiden with her wheel of old
Sat by the fire to spin,
While lightly through her careful hold
The flax slid out and in.

To-day her distaff, reel and reel
Far out of sight are hurled,
For now the maiden with her wheel
Goes spinning round the world.

Strange Extravagance.

From the Washington Star.

"John," she said to her husband, "do you mean to say I mustn't get any money out of the bank?"

"Not for the present, my dear."

"Well, I think it's dreadfully extravagance of you to [illegible]

IN NO DANGER.

Cleveland Does Not Need the Services of a Physician.

Fully Recovered From the Surgical Operation at Gray Gables.

AN IMPORTANT EVENT SOON TO OCCUR AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

This Is Why Dr. Bryant Returned to Washington With the President's Family—The Man Who Has in Keeping the Health of the Foremost Citizen of the Nation—His Manners and His Rise in His Profession.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2.—The fact that Dr. Joseph C. Bryant of New York returned with the President from Gray Gables and is now installed at the White House for an indefinite period has given rise to the supposition that Mr. Cleveland still feels sufficiently apprehensive regarding the possible effect of the operation upon his jaw-bone, which was performed a short time ago at Buzzard's Bay, to consider it wise not to dispense wholly with the professional advice of his physician.

One who is in a position to know said to-day that while this inference was only natural under the circumstances it was none the less wholly erroneous. It was true, he said, that Dr. Bryant was here in his professional capacity, but not as an advisor, for the simple reason that the President required no advice. There was no apprehension whatever regarding the effect of the slight operation referred to and in all other respects the President's health was fully restored.

The real purpose of Dr. Bryant in remaining at the White House for a few weeks is to be within easy call for the interesting domestic event which is expected to take place during this month. He was Mr. Cleveland's family physician at the time of the birth of Baby Ruth in New York, and his presence at the White House was considered particularly desirable at this time. He came somewhat earlier than he might have come otherwise, because of the possible effect upon Mrs. Cleveland's health of the trying trip from Buzzard's Bay. The use of Mr. Benedict's yacht, however, made the journey so easy that she was hardly even tired.

Another reason for Dr. Bryant's early presence was the desire of both the President and Mrs. Cleveland that the important event should, if possible, take place in the White House. It was feared that the extremely sultry atmosphere of Washington during September—which is the most malarial and least healthful month of the year—might make a temporary residence at Woodley advisable. Fortunately, however, the weather has been exceptionally cool and agreeable during the past few days and there is no present reason to anticipate the necessity of changing the original plan.

The millions of admirers of the President will be particularly interested and possibly sorry to learn that it has already been decided that, in the event of the birth of a male heir, he will bear some other given name than that of his father.

DR. JOSEPH D. BRYANT.

The Man Who Guards the Health of President Cleveland.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, the man who has in his keeping the health of the man now at the head of the Government, is not one who makes friends easily, and everything relating to his personality he buried beneath the reserve in which he was accustomed to shroud himself. Because of this not one of the men in the Health Department of the city knows anything more of him than a careful reader of the newspapers knows. They refer to him always in the most complimentary terms; but when any questions are asked concerning his early life and social habits they all confess that they are totally ignorant on these subjects.

A person watching Dr. Bryant gravely and decidedly discussing some bothersome question relating to the public welfare with such eminent gentlemen as President Wilson of the Board of Health and Dr. Cyrus Edson would find it difficult to believe that he was at one time a farming lad. He did not hire himself out as a chore-boy, but during many of the vacation days and during the interval between the village school and college he helped his father on the farm where he was born. The farm was in this State, and the friendships made during these early struggels before success waited upon his higher efforts are among the most cherished of Dr. Bryant's life. He got to know Secretary Dan Lamont many years ago and now they are related in a way, for he and the Secretary married sisters.

With the first meeting between Dr. Bryant and President Cleveland a friendship began that has grown stronger with every year and is now so steadfast that the Doctor is probably the closest friend the President has.

Dr. Bryant had fewer advantages when he began the real battle of life than many of the men whom he has far outstripped. He ranks first as an obstetrician, and his general practice in this city is reckoned to be worth $25,000 a year. The few occasions on which he has deserted the strict pursuit of his profession have been chiefly due to the urging of friends.

He is a veteran of the 71st Regiment, and in 1873 he was commissioned a major and surgeon. Ten years later he accepted an appointment as Surgeon-General of the State under Gov. Cleveland. He filled this place under Govs. Hill and Flower. His service in the Health Department of the city was begun as Sanitary Inspector. He made his mark in this place and was considered one of the most efficient officers under control of the board.

Six years ago Mayor Hewitt appointed him a Health Commissioner, a place he filled until he voluntarily relinquished it. In these two places Dr. Bryant was an exceptionally hard-working man. It was no new thing for him to extend the field of his prescribed duties and hunt in all sorts of out-of-the-way places for evils that threatened the health of the people. Wherever he found them he went viciously to work to eradicate them.

An instance of this sort of work occurred a few years ago, when he unexpectedly dropped into the morgue. He was horrified struck to find that the bodies of thirty drowned persons were in the place. A number of the bodies were so far advanced in decay as to have lost all resemblance to humanity. The odor was stifling. So far as could be seen no steps were taken towards removing the bodies. The doctor hunted around in search of some person attached to the morgue. The place seemed deserted. Finally he unearthed a man whose duty it was to serve death certificates. From this person the doctor learned that Morgue-Keeper White and his deputy, Mr. Finnegan, were both ill, and that nobody was about who felt any responsibility for the condition of things.

A few hours' steady work and men were secured who set at work to place the bodies in coffins and seal them up. Arrangements were made for transferring the bodies to Potter's Field on the next day, and then the morgue was thoroughly cleaned and fumigated.

The doctor's habit of dropping in odd places at unexpected hours did a lot of good, for he was such a stern disciplinarian that the subordinates of the department deemed it wiser to perform faithfully and thoroughly the work allotted to them than to run the risk of his censure.

Dr. Joseph D. Bryant.

So careful was Dr. Bryant to veil his work from the public eye that but very few instances of his untiring labor have ever been printed.

The friendship felt for him by President Cleveland, whose family physician he is, and the fondness of the President for his company on fishing and outing trips, have caused him to be more widely known than his public service. Whenever he returned from one of these trips he was eagerly beseiged by reporters for incidents and information concerning every act and word of the President. These attempts were always highly unsatisfactory. The reporters invariably found the doctor smiling and courteous, but annoyingly silent. Early last June he returned from Roe Island and, as usual, a lot of questions were asked. He smiled and said:

"The President and I are both very badly burned by the sun, but we had a jolly good time. In fact, I never had more fun in any four days in my life. We dressed as we pleased and devoted ourselves to rest, recreation and fishing."

Then he smiled broader than ever and added:

"Having been a guest of the President, of course, I cannot go into details. We caught a lot of drum fish, and those we didn't eat we gave to the natives." Dr. Bryant Foster lives handsomely at No. 54 West Thirty-sixth street. In reply to a rumor that he intended making his home in Washington, in order to be near the President, he said that he had no intention of abandoning this city.

Dr. Bryant is only 48 years old. He has been professor at the Bellevue Medical College since 1877, visiting surgeon to Bellevue Hospital since 1882 and visiting surgeon to St. Vincent's Hospital since 1887. He is a member of the County Medical Society, of the Academy of Medicine, of the Physicians' Medican Aid Association and a number of other societies. He is also consulting surgeon to various medical institutions. He is the author of a work on operative surgery.

CLEVELAND AT THE THEATER.

The President, Lamont and Dr. Bryant Attend the Play.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2.—Three men of particular value and interest to the American people just now sat in a box in the National Theater to-night.

One was the big man whom many think great. The second was a little man, who is rapidly acquiring greatness. The third was neither big nor little, and neither great nor small. Each was bald headed. Their names were Grover Cleveland, Daniel Scott Lamont and Joseph Cullen Bryant.

They occupied the stage box on the right, and came in so quietly that nobody saw them till they were seated. The President took the chair beside the rail for several obvious reasons; first, because he was the most distinguished and entitled to the best place; second, because he could see the performers more plainly from that side, and third, because the chair beside the rail was the only one in the box big enough to hold him. The attention of the audience was attracted by a very pretty girl in white muslin who turned her opera-glass upon the party, and then dropped it quickly and nudged her companion. He turned and looked, then three or four others turned and looked, and then everybody in the house turned and looked. Mr. Cleveland has stood up before a good many thousand people at one time or another, but he never was studied more intently or with greater affectionate interest than by the small gathering in the theater to-night. Opera glasses were handed around, whispers exchanged and comments upon his appearance interchanged until there remained no doubt that, even during the performance, the best attraction in the house was not on the stage. The reporters in New York said he was sunburned; some said his skin was tanned. Others pronounced him as brown as a berry. One said he was dark as an Indian. All of which simply shows that the effete reporters of New York do not know what tan is. Mr. Cleveland is neither as dark as an Indian nor as brown as a berry. His skin is much lighter than it was when he returned from Hogg Island last spring. It has a good, fine, healthy color, but is at least twenty shades lighter than the face of his old Adirondack guide, Dave Cronk, who said only a few weeks ago that when Mr. Cleveland used to come up there he got as black as he was himself. Still nobody could find fault with the President's color; it is all right, and what is more to the point his complexion is as clear as a bell. Sometimes when he stays in Washington a long time and takes no exercise and works till midnight despite the injunctions of his lord and master, Mr. Thurber, his complexion begins to look muddy. It is not muddy now. It would be a credit to an advertising face powder factory. It is all right. So would his hands. They are browner than his face and his wrists, which, as all fishermen know, the sun greatly prefers to the hands. They were really pretty dark.

When a man is subjected to such a scrutiny as the President received to-night all the changes in his appearance are noticed, especially by the sex that is the more observant of the two. That is why it was observed by several during the performance that Mr. Cleveland is becoming more bald as the years roll by. He still cherishes the little tuft of brown hair on the top of his forehead, but father time is wearing away the edges, and it is getting to be a pretty small patch now. Still there is plenty of handsome brown hair down around the ears and the back of the head and, although the bald spot is slowly working its way towards the collar, it will be many years yet before Mr. Cleveland will be able to sit in the same front row with David Bennet Hill.

Those misguided persons, if any, who expected to see a hole in the President's cheek, were agreeably disappointed. There was not even a dimple. There were a few lines indicating not only plenty of flesh but plenty of hard work and care, but they have been there some time. They may have deepened a little since the Sherman act began to set the world afire, but there was not enough difference to notice under the electric lights of the theater.

Secretary Lamont was radiant in a neatly fitting Tuxedo coat and positively charming white flaured waistcoat. Dr. Bryant also wore a new and handsome suit, which always gives one an air of distinction in Washington. But Mr. Cleveland was clad in no purple, however fine his linen may have been. He wore that same familiar black diagonal frock coat which he brought on his back from New York on March 4, and has kept it in pretty constant service ever since. When he turned his back towards the audience, as he did frequently, it was noticed that the coat hung rather loosely over the shoulders, showing that while the President is not exactly what you would call thin, still he is thinner than he was. In fact, everybody who has seen him says he must have worked off ten or fifteen pounds while dodging the buzzards on the bay. He wore a white rose in his buttonhole. It came from the White house conservatory and was faultless in shape and color, but not more than half as large as that worn on the stage by a disrespectful Britisher who, according to the play bill, was making his first appearance in America. The Britisher's was not perfect, however, and it did not come from the White House, thanks to Mr. Cleveland's thoughtful predecessor from Mount Vernon.

The atmosphere in the theater was quite endurable or, rather, less unendurable than usual. Mr. Cleveland not only did not have a fan, but did not need one. He sat there looking as calm and placid and contented and comfortable as you please. He did not seem to mind being looked at. In fact, on more than one occasion he returned the compliment, letting his eyes roam over the orchestra, then along the parquet and then straight up to the gallery, at whose boisterous young occupants they invariably shot a twinkle. His elbow, forearm and left hand rested on the rail most of the evening. His coat sleeve was a little short and showed quite a good deal cuff. On the little finger of his left hand was a seal ring, which somebody must have given him.

The play was Charles Frohman's new military comedy entitled "The Other Man." At the Theater Francaise in Paris it drew large audiences last winter. It was called "Champignol Malgre Lui" over there and was quite Frenchy. Immigration and change of name have civilized it, although it still contains some rather neat touches. Despite Mr. Frohman's earnest insistence to the contrary, it is not altogether funny.

But it really is funny in spots, and nobody appreciated these oases more thoroughly than the President. He did not laugh out loud very much, as Col. Lamont did, but he never was much addicted to loud laughter. But he always had and has yet a smile which is very pleasing to the eye. It is not such a smile as you see on the stage or on Dr. Depew's open countenance. It is rather a twinkle than the regular smile—a slight elevation of the ends of the mustache, a relaxation of facial muscles and a quick gathering of wrinkles around the eyes. It is just the kind of a smile that makes everybody feel good natured and happy and it made everybody good natured and happy tonight.

While the players were on the stage Mr. Cleveland sat well back in his big chair, but between the acts he either leaned forward and shook his sides at Col. Lamont's jocular observations or sat up straight and talked earnestly with Dr. Bryant, who has a more serious mind than the Colonel. When the play came to a timely end the President of the United States, the Secretary of War and the physician in extraordinary left their box, worked their Democratic way through the crowd and walked up the avenue by the Treasury building to the White House.

WRECK NARROWLY AVERTED.

Officer Carey Discovers a Horse Caught in the Wabash Trestle.

The wrecking of a passenger train on the Wabash Railroad at one of the most dangerous points within the city limits was averted last night by the prompt action of the police. The Wabash tracks cross the Manchester road at Vandeventer avenue by means of a trestle some fifteen or twenty feet high. This trestle is approached by embankments equally high, so that were a train derailed on the trestle the coaches would in all probability be rolled down in the embankment. At 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning a horse strayed onto the trestle and got its legs through so that it was a prisoner. Officer Carey discovered the animal, and, knowing that there would shortly be a passenger train along he at once telephoned Sergt. McDonough for instructions. Sergt. McDonough ordered him to go east on the track and flag the first train that came that way, as he knew that the out-bound train would be the first to cross the trestle. He then telephoned Chief Reedy, who in turn notified the Twenty-first street yards and Ferguson, so that all trains both in and out were ordered flagged. A train crew was then sent out to remove the horse. The animal had to be killed before it could be removed. As soon as the track was cleared the fast mail on the Wabash, which had been delayed by the accident rolled rapidly over the trestle in an endeavor to regain the lost time.

CRAPS GAME RAIDED.

Police Make a Descent on the Hotel Barnum.

The police last night raided a craps game which has been running for some time past in the parlors of the Hotel Barnum, corner of Sixth street and Washington avenue. Detective Scully and Officers Kelly and Crane made the raid and captured eight players and all the gambling implements. The prisoners were loaded into a patrol wagon and taken to the Four Courts, where they gave the following names, most of which are supposed to be assumed: Thomas Benton, Victor Goth, Frank Hoffman, George Douglas, Thomas J. Carpenter, Frank A. Forest, George Rathburn, and John F. Rodgers.

Asphalt Improvement War.

The residents and property owners on Coleman street, between Magazine and Montgomery streets, are divided on the proposition to improve that street with asphalt. Circulars were distributed yesterday by one faction warning property holders against the inefficiency and expense of asphalt paving. The other side have issued circulars showing the extent of asphalt paving, its durability, cleanliness and cheapness. The circular favoring asphalt is signed by Messrs. A. L. Nolker and S. W. Wells. The counter petition is unsigned.

BY HIS OWN HAND.

Erik Severin Commits Suicide in Forest Park.

HIS DECOMPOSING CORPSE FOUND IN AN UNFREQUENTED SPOT.

A Revolver Clutched in Each Hand of the Dead Man—Papers on His Person Reveal His Identity—Ill-Health and Lack of Employment the Cause.

The badly decomposed body of a young man was found shortly after 11 o'clock yesterday morning lying in some bushes in the northwestern part of Forest Park. From letters and papers found in his pockets the remains are supposed to be those of Eric Severin, a young Swede. A couple of revolvers, one in each hand and a bullet hole in his temple plainly indicated that the case was one of suicide.

The body was found by Andrew Wolf, night engineer at Grone's Brewery, and living at 4209 Gratiot street, and his son Fred Wolf. Both were walking through the park when their attention was attracted to a clump of bushes located just west of the River des Peres and south of the Colorado Railroad tracks. An indescribable smell emanated from the spot, around which myriads of flies and insects hovered. They investigated and in a moment or two discovered the remains. One man remained near the spot while the other hurried off to notify the police.

HORRIBLY DECOMPOSED.

The body was badly decomposed, the features and parts of the flesh on the body having been entirely eaten awdy. When the police arrived and attempted to lift the remains into the wagon the head dropped from the trunk. In each hand was clasped a revolver, a 41-caliber weapon in his right hand and a 38-caliber in his left. An empty chamber in the smaller pistol and a bullet hole in his forehead, just over his left eye, were mute witnesses of the manner in which his life had been ended. A few yards away lay an empty revolver box. The man was well dressed and had discarded his coat before putting his purpose into execution. The remains were taken to the morgue. When searched several letters and papers were found in his clothes which revealed his identity. A membership card for the Philadelphia Y. M. C. A., made out to John E. Severin was the first clew. Next were found several letters in Swedish which have not yet been translated, and one in English, almost undecipherable because of its condition, but sufficiently legible to show that it was a letter introducing the bearer, Erik Severin, to R. N. Bain of St. Louis. The letter was signed R. S Griscom, Second Assistant Superintending Engineer of the International Navigation Co. In it the writer stated that Severin had been employed by the firm for seven months and giving him a good name and character. In addition was found $15.08 in money, a Merchants' Hotel baggage check and a brass check bearing no name. In one pocket was a visiting card bearing the name of deceased and also that of Mrs. L. Jones, 9 South Twenty-second street, written in pencil.

IN BAD HEALTH.

At the Merchants' Hotel it was found that deceased had registered there Aug. 23 last. He had written his name as Erik Severin, City. He was assigned to room No. 129, which he occupied for one night only, leaving the next morning, without paying his bill or taking his baggage, a valise and a small package, from the clerk room. One of the bell boys in the hotel is a Swede, and he and Severin had, quite a little conversation, together and deceased had told him that he was out of work and in bad health, and thought of going out to the Indian Territory to become a cowboy. He was apparently about 23 years of age and spoke English very imperfectly. He told the boy that he had been in this country less than a year.

Inquiry at the residence of Mrs. L. Jones, whose name and address were found written on a card in his pocket, developed the fact that he was not known there. It is thought that he took the address with the intention of securing board at the house.

MORMON SINGERS.

An Excellent Concert at Grand Music Hall Last Night.

The grand Music Hall of the Exposition Building was crowded to the doors last night by the throng that assembled to listen to the Mormon Tabernacle Choir. Long before the opening hour the seats were filled, and when the members of the choir filed out upon the stage there was a long line of auditors, both in the gallery and the dress circle, standing behind the seats.

The managers of the concert evidently had a fine eye for effect. On the left on the stage the ladies, all clad in white and wearing their badges, were massed, while to the right the men stood. Conductor Evan Stephens stepped to the front and waved his baton. In an instant the 250 voices rang out the "Hosanna," especially composed by Mr. Stephens for the dedication of the great Salt Lake Temple. The hymn had a solemnity about it that immensely impressed the audience, and at its close the hall resounded with plaudits. Next in order was a duet, also composed by Stephens, and entitled "Consolation," which was admirably sung by Mrs. Nellie D. Pugsley and Mrs. Bessie D. Allison.

The sixty male voices chosen for the Chicago contest were next heard in "Cambria's Song of Freedom" and "The Pilgrims." Both will be sung in Chicago. The volume of sound filled the house, and it was evident that whatever the choir might lack it was not power. A little shrilliness in the tenors and a slight lagging in the basses was the only fault to be found. Mrs. Agnes Olsen-Thomas then appeared in Norse costume, and sang a song composed by Ole Bull in a manner that proved her to be an accomplished musician. Forty female voices, unaccompanied by music, then sang "The Mother's Lullaby," which was followed by a Scotch ballad, sung by R. O. Easton. The prison scene from "Il Trovatore" was next sung by Mrs. Pugsley, Mr. George D. Pyper and a selected chorus, followed by a violin solo by Willard E. Welbe and a quartette from "Rigoletto," rendered by Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Allison, Mr. Easton and Mr. Ensign.

Next came the three great contest choruses, "Worthy the Lamb," "Blessed Are the Men Who Fear Him," and "Now the Impetuous Torrents Rise." The entire chorus took part in these and when it is considered that over 200 persons were singing, the time and taste manifested was remarkable. The entertainment closed with the singing of the national anthem, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee." The choir acquitted itself in a most admirable manner and the large audience manifested its appreciation by frequent bursts of applause.

Struck With a Rock.

Josiphene Warren, colored, 23 years of age, was struck in the head last night by a stone thrown by Charles Wilson, who was living with her as her husband. She sustained a serious scalp wounds which Dr. Jordan dressed at the Dispensary and then sent her to the City Hospital.

Fell Into an Excavation.

Peter Bolan, an aged colored man residing at 1312 Joab street, fell into one of the excavations made by the Olive street cable for the purpose of repairing the road this morning and had both legs injured. The old man is very feeble and almost blind. He was removed to his home in an ambulance.

Cleaned Out the House.

James Slatten, a white man, said to be the lover of a dusky cyprian named Sarah Parsons, living at 624 Clark avenue, imbibed too much bad whisky last night and cleaned out the house in which his mistress lives. He created quite a little consternation in the neighborhood until arrested and locked up to sober up.

TO CARRY A CORPSE.

George Maddox, a Plantation Negro, Meets With a Strange Adventure.

George Maddox, an inoffensive plantation negro about 40 years old, wandered into the Dispensary last night about 9:30 o'clock with a badly battered face. He said a policeman had directed him there. Dr. Jordan took him in and gave him a seat in the back room. He had a red bandanna handkerchief tied around his chin and jaws and his face was a picture of misery. When the handkerchief was removed it was discovered that he had been hit on the left jaw, in the mouth and over the nose with some heavy instrument. The lips were swollen to three times their natural size and blood was running down the nose.

"How did this happen?" asked Dr. Jordan.

"I was comin from de picnic at de Fair Grounds and some white fellers met me and asks if I want to make $5. I said certainly. Then one of 'em said: 'We want you to take a dead baby and get on a car and take it to a students' college.'

I said: 'No, man, I wont take any corpse to any medical college for $1,000. He said: 'It wont hurt you—you just get on the front platform and two students will get on the back and they'll let you know when you get there.' I jest told 'em I wouldn't do it an' then they said: 'You got any money?' They grabbed me and when I tried to pull away they struck me three times and I run away."

Maddox said he lived near Cahokia and came over by the ferry to-day to go to the Sunday-school picnic, he being a member of the Bethesda School at his place. He carried as a charm around his neck a nickel with a hole in it and said he only had a dime left. He further said if he got out of St. Louis alive he would never come back again. He was sent to the City Hospital for repairs.

Motor Cars Collide.

Motor car 82 of the Northern Central and motor car 121 of the Mound City road bumped together at 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning at the intersection of High and Wash streets. The Mound City motor was thrown completely off the track. Both cars were filled to overflowing, but fortunately no one was hurt. Officers Michael O'Connell and James Maguire showed good judgment and went among the passengers, keeping them in their seats and allaying all apprehensions.

Fell From a Window.

Charley Thier, a little 3 year-old boy living with his parents at 1019 Carr street, fell from the third-story window of the house last night about 8:30 o'clock. He sustained a fracture of the skull which Dr. Jordan examined at the Dispensary and then sent him to the hospital.

Serenaded.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Newman formally took possession of their new home, No. 4383 Delmar avenue, yesterday. As no cards had been sent out for a house warming a party of friends surprised them with a serenade last night.

Will Make the Row Get up.

From Truth.

Mrs. Bunting: "Are our theater seats next the aisle?"

Mr. Bunting: "No, they are at the other end of the row."

Mrs. Bunting: "Then we'll go late.

Weather forecast for twenty-four hours beginning at 8 a. m. to-day. For Missouri: Fair, warmer; south winds.

Rain has fallen along the Atlantic Coast States and portions of the lake region.

Fair weather prevails over the entire country with the exception of the Upper Mississippi and the Atlantic coast States.

Cooler weather is reported from Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska and Northern Kansas, and volumes from the North west; elsewhere the changes are slight.

STORY OF TWO INVALIDS.

One Strangled the Other to Death and Then Committed Suicide.

LANSING, Io., Sept. 2.—One of the most horrible crimes in the history of Allamakee county was perpetrated two miles west of this city to-day. William Haney was inhumanly murdered by his most intimate friend, Joseph Haney, who afterwards committed suicide by drowning himself in the creek near by. Both were invalids, the former being helpless for the past ten years, and living with the latter who had given him a home for the past fifteen years, finally deeding him the farm in lieu of taking care of him during life. Both breakfasted at the same table less than an hour before, and apparently were on the best of terms. Henry approached his victim from behind as he sat in an invalid chair reading the morning paper. Slipping a strap around his neck he strangled him, at the same time beating him over the head with his hickory cane. Then, walking into another part of the house, he coolly told the family to send for a Coroner, and proceeded directly to the creek and took his own life.

TO AMEND ITS CHARTER.

Gov. Matthews Plans a Campaign Against the Columbia Club.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 2.—The plan of attack which Gov. Matthews has formed against the Columbian Athletic Club at Roby, was fully developed to day. It now appears that he did not design the arrest of the management and principals and seconds in the Griffin-Lavigne fight on Monday next, but intended to prevent the fight from taking place. The Lake County Circuit Court convenes in fall term on Monday and it will be for the purpose of representatives for the State to appear before Judge Gillet and begin quo warranto proceedings to annul the charter of the club on the ground that it had violated the law under which it was organized and to ask the court to appoint a receiver to take charge of the club's property pending the final hearing of the case. Under the plan as arranged Adjt.-Gen. Robbins was to station six companies at LaPorte, and as soon as the receiver was appointed on Monday he was to receive orders to accompany the receiver and set him in full possession of the club's property and grounds. The fight advertised for Monday night was to be prevented at any cost.

The law under which the proceedings are to be brought in the Lake County Circuit Court is general in its application, and provides for the annulment of a charter of privileges on proof that the corporation has violated its agreement with the State in conducting its business.

If indications go for anything the programme has not been abandoned on account of the publication of to-day, but the plan will be carried out, and the property of the club will be in the hands of a receiver by Monday night, with the receiver fully prepared to prevent the Griffin-Lavigne mill from taking place.

O'MALLEY DEFIANT.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—Dominick O'Malley, President of the Columbian Athletic Club, in an interview to-day regarding the published report that Gov. Matthews of Indiana had ordered out the militia to stop the fight at Roby, Ind., scheduled for Monday next, said that the event would take place as announced, and that the "bluff" was made by Gov. Matthews to influence the jury in the trial of the test case.

On Wednesday next the men, nominally arrested for participating in the Woods-Costello mill, will be placed on trial at Crown Point, Ind., and then the law points involved will be settled. He has obtained the opinions of the best lawyers in Indiana on the validity of the statute which permits "physical contests of science and skill" in athletic clubs and that they had sustained him in its interpretation.

HEBREW RELIEF.

Thirteen Hundred of New York's Unemployed in Meeting.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—A Hebrew mass meeting of over 1,800 persons was held to-night in the auditorium of the Hebrew Institute, Jefferson street and East Broadway. The gathering was by the Relief Committee for the unemployed Hebrew trades. Speeches were made denouncing Emma Goldman and her followers were denounced as red anarchists. The meeting was orderly. An admission fee of 5 cents was charged, and a score of hats were passed around at its conclusion. Louis Miller presided, and Jacob Milch, Dr. Wm. Halpin and Ramman Lewis delivered addresses. The Relief Committee reported that it had given away 30,000 loaves of bread, 1,800 meal tickets, 1,000 pounds of meat, 2,200 pounds of bologna and sixteen barrels of flour.

OFF FOR CHINA.

The Gunboat Petrel Ordered to the Flowery Kingdom.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—On account of the uncertainty of American interests in China because of the Geary law, the gunboat Petrel will be sent to China without delay. She will sail from Unalaska in about two weeks and will be joined by the gunboat Concord in Chinese waters early in October. Letters received in this city from China state that private parties and secret organizations on the Pacific coast are sending Chinese back to their native land and the present bad feeling has been augmented.

TO THE LABOR CONGRESS.

Some Terse Truths From Fred Douglass and Henry George.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 2.—Frederick Douglass spoke to the Labor Congress to day. He was listened to by a very large audience. He declared that a knowledge of handicraft would prove the salvation of the negro race, that what it needed above all things was familiarity with mechanical tools. Mr. Douglass declared that a man who could not say a word about the dignity of labor was both dumb and senseless. When labor was on the auction block it was degraded and men sought to avoid it. Now it is respected. Henry George followed Douglass and made a single tax argument, declaring that while slavery has been abolished in this county industrial bondage still exists. There can be no production without lands, and if matters continue the time will come when the laborer, thrown out of work by machinery, will have to live off the bounty of land owners. A paper written by Thos. G. Sherman was read.

SOLIDARITY IS LOW.

Only Transfusion Will Save the New York Anarchists' Organ.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—*Solidarity*, the Anarchist organ that caters to English-speaking Anarchists, is alive. A financial physician would, however, pronounce it very low. The issue of to-day was long delayed owing to the need of $14 to complete the $30 necessary to pay for its printing. Its editor writes:

"Solidarity" is not dead, a few comrades have furnished the funds for one more issue and our comrade, the printer, has added to the debt of gratitude we owe him by publishing it at cost. Of course we know that at present every cent you contribute to "Solidarity" means deprivation to you. When we read the childish stuff the so-called labor leaders are sending forth in the present crisis as their advice to the laborers, and the brutal lies and trivialities published by the capitalistic press, it seems as though no effort could be too great to keep alive a paper that will at least tell the truth. Therefore, comrades, don't relax your efforts; let us issue another in two weeks. Are we working men fit only to produce for our masters, or are we merely lazy. Come, arouse yourselves. Think for yourselves. If you will only do that action will follow of itself.

RUMOR OF A DUEL.

Said to Have Been Fought Across the River Yesterday.

A rumor was heard in East St. Louis yesterday that a duel had been fought at daybreak, presumably in the vicinity of Cahokia. According to the story, which could be traced to no definite source, there was no one present but the two principals and surgeon. The party came in a carriage, and, evidently, all preliminaries had been carefully arranged with a view to keeping the affair secret. Hastily alighting from the carriage, the principals took their stations, and at a signal two shots rang out on the morning air. When the smoke had cleared away, one of the duellists lay on the ground with the surgeon bending over him. The other man who was uninjured stood a few feet away with folded arms regarding his fallen opponent. At a sign from the surgeon, the uninjured man stepped forward, and he and the surgeon lifted the wounded man into the carriage, which was driven rapidly away. Up to 3 o'clock this morning the East St. Louis Police had failed to discover any clue tending to prove that the duel had been fought.

THE WRECKED MARY KELLER.

Exercises to Be Held To-Day on the Scene of Her Going to Pieces.

ASBURY PARK, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Founder Jas. A. Bradley has arranged for a meeting to be held at the foot of Sixth avenue to-morrow at 6 p. m. The services will take place at the scene of the wreck of the Mary Keller, the wreck of the stranded schooner furnishing the speakers' platform. An original song will be sung and circulars in the shape of souvenirs will be distributed, giving a history of the wreck. During the exercises, while the congregation joins in singing, "Throw Out the Life Line," Capt. Edwards will stand on the beach and cast a line over the stranded ship. The loss of the crew will be narrated by Founder Bradley.

BEATEN BY EX-CONVICTS.

Officer Heald Arrested Two Negroes, Who Handled Him Roughly.

Last night about 9 o'clock Officer George Heald of the Fourth District was severely beaten by two negroes, named Ben Johnson and David Shelby. The officer had placed the negro under arrest for disturbing the peace and while on his way to the patrol box, between Bremen avenue and Farrar street, the negro resisted arrest, and set upon the officer. Shelby, it is said, used a knife and slashed Heald over the head and right cheek several times, inflicting slight wounds. While Shelby was using the knife on the officer Johnson kicked him and struck him with his fists. The officer became stunned, but offered what resistance he could without using his revolver. The two negroes proved too much for Officer Heald and after they had beaten him to their satisfaction they fled and succeeded in making their escape. An unknown citizen who came upon the scene as the negroes were running off fired several shots after them but without effect. The negroes were arrested for disturbing the peace on Thompson avenue and Palm street. The officer did not know the desperate character of the prisoners when he arrested them, as both of them are known to be ex-convicts by the police.

Heald was assaulted only a short time ago by some white toughs in North St. Louis.

After his wounds were dressed at an adjacent drug store Officer Heald went to his home at 4128 Peck street. He is not dangerously injured.

HAS BROUGHT SUIT.

Officers of the Failed Converse Bank Charged With Crookedness.

PERU, Ind., Sept. 2.—The Treasurer of Converse, south of here, has brought suit against George Ober and Michael Gottschalk, officers of the recently suspended Converse Bank, for obtaining money under false pretenses. The Town Treasurer deposited over $20,000 with the bank, which went up in the crash. He now asserts that the men were insolvent at the time of the starting of the bank. They have left and have not yet been apprehended.

A SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 2.—Burns & Co., saddlery and harness manufacturers, and dealers in supplies of that character, made a special assignment at midnight, with liabilities of about $97,000; assets not stated.

INSURANCE MANAGER ASSIGNS.

DES MOINES, Io., Sept. 2.—Lee B. Durstine, manager of the Iowa business of the Equitable Life Insurance Co., made an assignment to-day. The liabilities are placed in the neighborhood of $100,000 and the assets not to exceed $20,000. The assignment was precipitated by the action of the Monticello Bank, which commenced suit on a note for $2,000. This warned the other creditors. They commenced attachments and the assignment was the result.

HAD GIVEN UP HOPE.

Shipwrecked Men Dragged From Their Vessel and Saved.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 2.—The bark, Mary C. Hale, which arrived here to-day from Savannah landed the shipwrecked crew of sixteen men of the Norwegian bark Dagny, from Mobile for Dublin, which was struck by the storm of Sunday last. They were picked up in latitude 30.8; longitude 79.34 and had had a fearful experience. They were so overcome when the Hale came to their rescue that it was necessary to drag them from the deck of their almost sunken vessel. They had given up all idea of being saved, and the anxiety seemed to have unbalanced the minds of several of the sailors. The crew presented the most forlorn and pitiable looks of any shipwrecked men landed here for some time.

EXPLODED A YACHT BOILER.

Dr. Walter S. Webb's Engineer and Helper Badly Scalded by Steam.

PLATTSBURGH, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Dr. Walter S. Webb's steam yacht Elfrida blew out her boiler about three miles south of here this afternoon, badly scalding two of her crew. Peter Mott, the engineer, is scalded about the face and body and is in a critical condition. Fred Hunt is scalded about the head, hands and feet, but his injuries are not considered dangerous. The tug Robert H. Cook brought the yacht to the harbor here and medical aid was summoned. Dr. Webb was not on board.

Accepted the Reduction.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 2.—The employes of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis have accepted the reduction of 10 per cent in their wages.

WORLD'S FAIR IRISH DAY.

Lord Mayor Shanks Will Not Be Accorded a Reception, However.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 2.—Lord Mayor Shanks of Dublin will be at the Fair on Irish day. Some time ago the Confederated Irish Societies asked Irishmen to co-operate with Mayor Harrison and the Council in giving him a reception. To-day the Executive Council of the societies issued a circular withdrawing the request, saying that Mayor Shanks' relation with the people of Dublin precluded the possibility of his being received as a representative Nationalist. It calls attention to Lord Mayor Shanks' failure to invite any of the Dublin City Council to meet the officers of the American warship Chicago when they were entertained in Dublin. The circular also discredits Irish day at the Fair.

MAY INVESTIGATE AWARDS SYSTEM.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 2.—There is a possibility that Congress will investigate the award systems at the Fair. This afternoon at the trial of the Higbee release by the Committee on Awards of the National Commission, Mr. Judd, attorney for Mr. Higbee, said if his client was condemned he would call for an investigation at the hands of a Congressional Committee. He said that many influential men would back him up in his appeal to Congress. Mr. Higbee, one of the judges of the safe exhibits, was charged with offering to sell his influence.

A MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

Kid Wilson Comes Near Killing Marshal Tucker.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Sept. 2.—Kid Wilson, a member of the notorious Starr gang, who is confined in the United States jail here on the charge of having participated in the Bentonville Bank robbery, this morning made a murderous assault upon Marshal Tucker, under sentence of death for murder, and came near killing him. Wilson was arraigned before the United States Commissioner and bound over to await the action of the Grand Jury.

LEGALLY A DEAD INDIAN.

But He May Draw His Share of the Lease District Money.

CADDO, I. T., Sept. 2.—Jackson Fletcher, the full-blood Choctaw who was sentenced to be shot three months ago, but made his escape the night before the day set for his execution, came to draw his share of the lease district money to-day. The officers refused to arrest him, as he was supposed to be a dead Indian.

Died Suddenly.

Conrad Frank, a middle-aged man, died suddenly last night in the rear of 1302 South Third street. He leaves a widow and two children in very destitute circumstances. It is supposed that heart disease caused his death. The body was removed to the Morgue.

Stabbed in the Face.

George Williams, a young man, while asleep in the Court-house yard last night, was aroused by a crowd of boys, one of whom stole his hat. When he gave chase one of the young men stabbed him in the face, inflicting a slight wound.

A Mother's Neglect.

Several days ago, a colored woman named Harris left her infant son Timothy with a woman named Mary Campbell at 3361 North Broadway and did not return. Yesterday the child died.

Death of John Van.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 2.—Mr. John Van, inventor of the wrought iron range, which has revolutionized the kitchen apparatus in hotels, public and private institutions, died in this city at a late hour last night, aged 81 years.

The Plague in Italy.

ROME, Sept. 2.—To-day's cholera returns include the following:

Cassino—Two deaths, six new cases.

Salterno—One death, no new cases.

Palermo—Six deaths, no new cases.

Naples—Three deaths. Many isolated cases have been reported in the neighboring districts. There are two suspected cases at Fiumicano, twenty-one miles from Rome.

Robbed of His Watch.

James Cunningham of 2022 Cass avenue, was held up and robbed of a gold watch valued at $40 while passing Main and Pine streets last night. Two negroes were the footpads.

AN ATTRACTIVE CHILD.

The Unfortunate Occurrence Of Her Life.

And How It Came Near Making Her Existence Unhappy.

Her Mother Tells a Story Which Will Greatly Interest All.

Stories of children are always interesting. Parents often vie with each other in seeing which can tell the best story or most interesting anecdote about their children.

But here is a story told by one mother which, while it may awake echoes of sadness in the minds and hearts of some parents, will be to others a message fraught with hope and joy.

The child whose short history of mingled sorrow and gladness is here given is the daughter of the well-known Mrs. J. Learmonth, who resides at 776 Broadway, South Boston, Mass.

"At ten years of age," said Mrs. Learmonth, "my daughter became affected with a nervous condition which soon developed into St. Vitus' dance. It was pronounced by the attending physician to be a very severe attack.

"The mouth would be drawn spasmodically far to one side, the hands and arms were restless and constantly twitching. Her limbs also were weak; her ankles bent under her so that it was almost impossible to walk.

CORA LEARMONTH.

"She was so nervous that she would scream almost like a maniac, and then have fits of crying. After two months' treatment without a cure, I concluded to try Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy.

"Three bottlefuls entirely cured her. She is now 13 years old and has been well ever since, and to-day is a picture of health."

Children are prone to have weak nerves and delicate health. Neglect of a nervous condition, a pale look, a disordered digestion or a general lack of health and vigor in a child may result in fits, St. Vitus' dance, or some other serious nervous disease.

Give your infants and children this glorious children's remedy, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, in the beginning of the disease—when you see them nervous, restless, wakeful, pale, spiritless, without appetite, or with appetite irregular and bowels constipated. It will make their nerves strong, their blood pure, their sleep sound, natural and refreshing. In fact it will make them well and strong.

It is purely vegetable and harmless, and all druggists sell it for $1.00. It is the discovery and prescription of a physician, Dr. Greene of 35 W. 14th Street, New York, well known as the most successful specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases. The doctor can be consulted free, personally or by letter.

Robbed While Asleep.

While John Holsten, a guest of the Green Tree Hotel, was asleep on a chair in the yard in the rear of the hotel last night he was relieved of a silver watch valued at $15. No clew to the thieves has been found.

WAS A MILLIONAIRE ONCE.

But Pride and Stinginess Reduced Him to Beggary.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

"Never heard how I lost my fortune? Well, of course, stranger, you can see that I am not fixed now; but I was once. I was president of a bank and had a million dollars in the bank at that," and as he paused he looked to see how the story was going with Sim, the bartender. After noticing that the bartender was paying no attention, he continued: "When I was a banker I was stingy. I wouldn't give any poor man a cent and I was always looking for the best of it. Well, the fare from Kansas City to New York was $32, but I wanted to save a few dollars and bought a mileage ticket a portion of the way. Of course I had to sign my name to it, and when the conductor gave me one of those fountain pens and told me I was so proud that I scarcely looked at what I signed. When I returned from Europe I found out that it was a check for $1,000,000 and I was broke, and the conductor was president of the bank. That's honest, stranger," and he moved over toward the lunch counter to make connection with a piece of fried liver and some rye bread, while the crowd left a nickel on the bar to pay for his drink and filed out.

Kindly Salutes.

F. H. Stauffer in Washington.

We have no word in English that corresponds in hearty hopefulness with the "au revoir" of the French and the "auf wiedersehen" of the Germans. The latter also say "guten tag"—good day, and "guten abend" good evening, as we do, and with the country people the "guten abend" begins early in the afternoon. The domestics about the hotels constantly salute you in that way, suddenly but not explosively, and generally with a comical vacuity of expression. The Germans also say: "How do you find yourself?" and "May you live well," and "How goes it." The Arab salutes you with "May God strengthen your morning;" the Oriental says "may your shadow never grow less;" the Hebrew says "May peace be with you," while the Chinese ask "Have you eaten your rice?" In addition to this they have a whole series of salutes, from merely bending the knee to complete prostration. The people of Cairo salute you with an odd question. It means "Do you perspire?" It is explained by the fact that they regard a dry skin as the symptom of a mortal malady. The black kings of the African coast press your middle finger three times as a sign of salutation; the Japanese takes off his slipper, while the Lapiander pushes his nose vigorously against you. In Hindostan they salute a man by taking him by the beard, while the people of the Philippine Islands take your hand and rub their faces with it. The King of Ternate rises to receive his subjects, and they sit down to salute him.

Took It Out on Her Readers.

From the Philadelphia Record.

"Many novels would be even more interesting than they are if the motive that inspired them could only be known to the reader," said a successful artist yesterday as he chatted about books and pictures. "Take that popular book 'Guenn,' by Blanche Willis Howard, for instance. When I was studying in Paris it used to be said that its name should have been 'Revenge,' for that was the motive that inspired Miss Howard when she wrote it. The character of the artist who is the hero of the story and who is represented as rather a heartless fellow, is drawn from a real American artist, a nephew of Ralph Waldo Emerson. He and Miss Howard were engaged, but for some reason the match was broken off, and Miss Howard then wrote 'Guenn' in revenge, the real Guenn being a nursegirl in the French village where the scene of the story is laid, and a thoroughly commonplace person. Since then both Miss Howard and the artist have married, I believe, but the novel stands as a memento of their broken romance."

Solving the Tramp Problem.

From the Milwaukee Journal.

A Kansas woman who has been elected police justice of her city has adopted a novel solution of the tramp problem. The first tramp who was brought before her for judgment was sentenced to two baths a day for ten days and to hard labor on the stone-pile, with the order that he should be fed if he worked and starved if he shirked. The prisoner survived the ordeal, but now the first question a tramp asks on approaching a Kansas town is whether the police justice is a man or woman.

Impressive Grandeur.

From the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

"I have just come back from the Catskills," said Mr. W. D. Yerger, "and while at the Mountain House I had a case of from the sublime to the ridiculous. I was standing on the great rock in front of the hotel looking at the unrivalled view. It is one of the most splendid and impressive mountain outlooks in America. I was lost in the wonder, beauty and vastness of the outspread scene, when all at once a woman standing near exclaimed: 'Lor', doesn't it remind you of a crazy quilt!' I had to catch the rock to keep from tumbling off, the fall was so sudden.

A Singular Fatality.

From the Columbus (O.) Journal.

A singular fatality seems to attach to the chair of English literature in the State University, in this city. Prof. Milliken, the first incumbent, held it four years and died. He was succeeded by Prof. Short, who also lived just four years. Prof. A. R. Walsh, who next took the chair, died exactly upon the completion of his fourth year of service, and was succeeded four years ago by Prof. Chalmers, who is now dying at Sparta, Mich.

Except Sometimes.

From the Washington Star.

"There is no doubt about trolley transit being rapid," said the man with a motive.

"Ye-e-s," said the other doubtfully, "unless you happen to be nervous and get out and walk."

Serves Two Ends.

From the Detroit Tribune.

"Yes," said the daughter, "he furnishes me a certain amusement."

"And," added the old man significantly, "a little something to boot."

PROPERLY REBUKED.

A Crushed Wife Finds One Ray of Unexpected Sunshine.

From the Chicago Tribune.

"Before you go down town, Cyrus," said his wife, "you must not forget to leave me 50 cents. I've got to buy some things this morning."

"This abominable extravagance of yours, Belinda," replied Mr. Kneer, opening his pocket book with visible reluctance, "is what keeps us poor. Where, I would like to know," he continued, becoming excited, "is the 50 cents I gave you last week? What have you done with it? Fifty cents in clean, cold cash, madame, gone in less than six days, and gone for nothing! What have you got to show for it? Do you think I'm made of money?" demanded Mr. Kneer, taking out a coin and slapping it down on the table. "Do you——"

"Don't say anything more, Cyrus!" exclaimed Mrs. Kneer, with tears in her eyes, and putting her hand hurriedly over the money. "I'll not spend any more of it than I am actually obliged to spend, and I thank you ever so much!"

With a mollified grunt Cyrus put his purse back in his pocket, took his hat and went down town, and in less than half an hour Mrs. Kneer, trembling with eagerness, was on the way to the great dry goods stores.

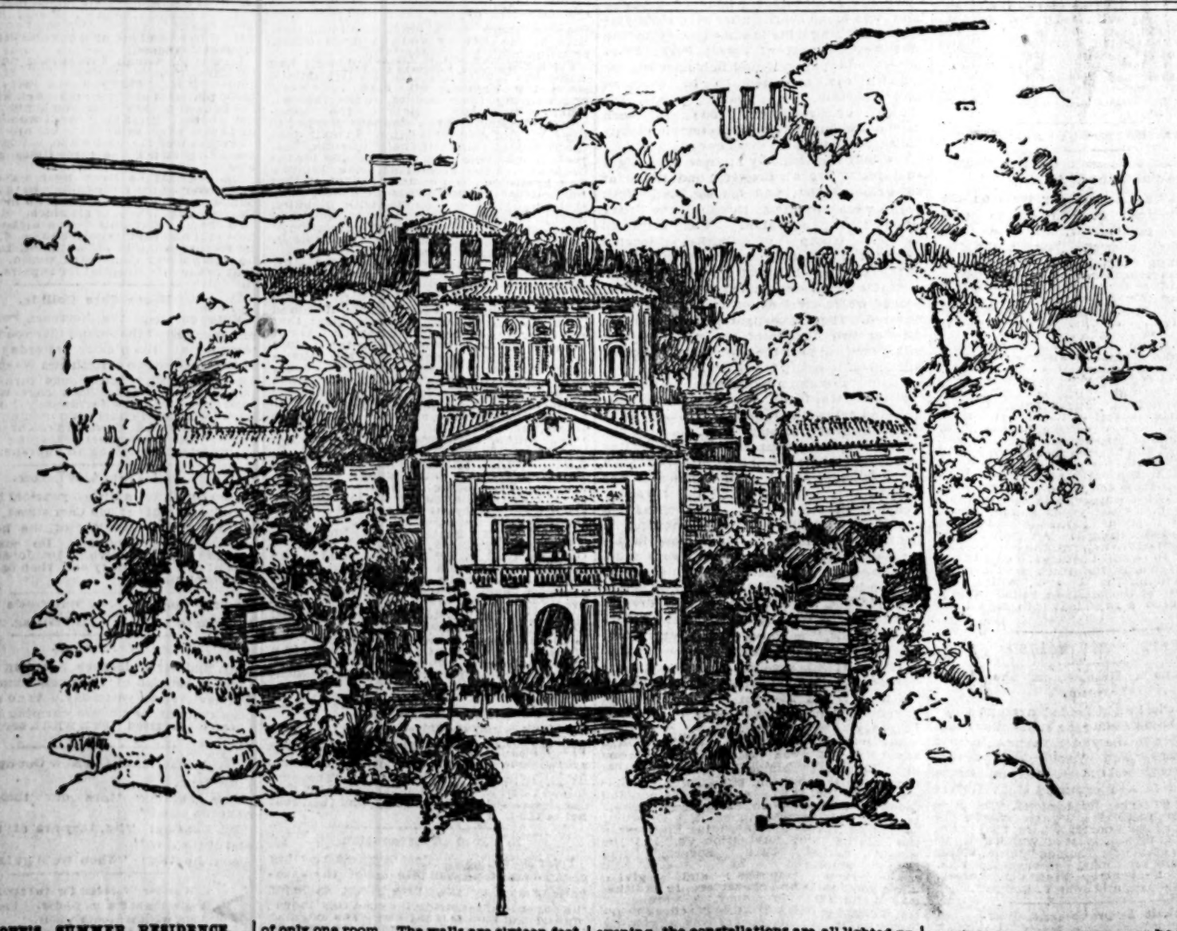
For Mr. Cyrus Kneer, by the most calamitous and unaccountable blunder of his whole life, had given her a $20 gold piece instead of a half dollar.

One Zealous Advocate.

From the Chicago Tribune.

"How does the idea of a 'corn banquet' strike you, anyhow?" inquired the goose, coldly sarcastic.

"A corn banquet fills the bill," clucked the old hen, pecking away with all her might.



THE POPE'S SUMMER RESIDENCE.

It Is in the Tower of Leo IV. in the Vatican Gardens.

Pope Leo has taken up his residence for the summer in the Tower of Leo IV. in the Vatican gardens. This ancient tower forms part of the Leonine walls built in 846, to protect St. Peter's and the Vatican from the Saracen invaders. It is, as may be supposed, more of a fortress than a habitation, and consists of only one room. The walls are sixteen feet thick and the roof is domed.

During the spring the tower was put in thorough order, and ornamented in a truly artistic style. The vault of the cupola is painted by Seitz to resemble the firmament with its constellations, that of "Leo, the Lion," being most prominent, in compliment to the Pope. Each star is done in silver, and the electric light is so arranged that at a given signal, immediately the Pope enters the room in the evening, the constellations are all lighted up in imitation of the starry heavens.

His Holiness will take his meals in the casino, which is situated in another part of the gardens, and here, also, he will do a great deal of his writing.

The casino, which is now called the Casino of Leo XIII., is the masterpiece of Ligorio and is adorned with paintings by Baroccio, Zucchero and Santi di Tito. The exterior is decorated with sea shells in a very curious manner. It was in this casino that Pope Pius IV. spent most of his time. Here he conferred daily with S. Carlo Borromeo, his nephew, in 1560, and it was in this building that the famous Notte Vaticane were held. Here, too, Pope Gregory XVI. gave his summer audiences.

For many years the present Pope chose it for his habitation at this time of the year, but he has this year preferred the Tower of Leo IV., with its one room and its superb view over the Campagna.

AT THE CATHEDRAL

Archbishop Kane Will Take Part in Solemn Ceremonials.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH NO LONGER HOLDS THE POST OF HONOR.

His Grace Has Little Faith in the Expected Benefits of the Religious Congress—He Feels at Home in St. Louis—Feast of St. Rose—To-Day's Pulpits Religious Notes.

Some interest having been manifested in the question, where the new Coadjutor Archbishop will celebrate mass, a reporter of the POST-DISPATCH called on Archbishop Kain yesterday and was accorded a most gracious interview.

"The Catholics of St. Louis have a curiosity to know at what altar your grace will celebrate mass," said the reporter.

"All solemn ceremonials such as blessing the holy oils on Holy Saturday and so forth will be celebrated at the Cathedral," said his grace. "I do not intend to have a pro-cathedral. St. John's Church was formerly used in this way, but there will not be any place used except the old cathedral until such time as the Catholics of St. Louis see fit to erect one more suitable."

"Have you visited any of the Catholic institutions of St. Louis?"

"Only the Convent of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd. They tell me they have begun the erection of a larger and more commodious structure which they seem to need, as they appear to be very crowded in their present building."

"It takes time to visit the Catholic institutions of St. Louis," said the Archbishop with a smile, and I am going to start for Chicago, so must postpone my visit until my return. "The Sisters of the Visitation and of the Sacred Heart and the Christian Brothers, among others, I am anxious to visit."

"Do you anticipate beneficial results from the congress of religions to be held at the Columbian Exposition?" was next asked.

"I do not see that very much of good can accrue from that," was the answer. "The Columbian Exposition, however, is doing very much good. Our educational exhibit I am told exceeds that of any other at the Fair. This is a genuine surprise to many who do not understand the thoroughness of Catholic teaching."

"Are your impressions of your new home pleasant?"

"Quite favorable," said his grace. "I am beginning to feel at home. I went down Olive street as far as the Postoffice this morning. I will be some time in learning streets, though. His grace chatted very pleasantly, asking about the press and stating that he had always received the kindliest treatment by the newspapers in his former home. He spoke of the condition of the diocese and the warmth of welcome by the priests of the city, and leaves the impression that he is a wonderful worker.

One cannot converse with him without being charmed by his cordial and corteous manner.

Feast of St. Rose.

The Feast of St. Rose will be celebrated to-day at St. Rose's Church, Goodfellow and Etzell avenues. Solemn high mass will be celebrated by Fr. McGlynn, assisted by Fr. Lyons, deacon, and Fr. O'Rourke, subdeacon. Fr. Lyons will preach the sermon. The choir will consist of Mrs. C. F. Liebke, Misses Fannie and Mary Carr, Miss Block and Miss Beatrice Maguire, sopranos; Misses Nene Block, Teresa Finn and Lilly Burbach, altos; Messrs J. J. Wessells, J. B. Shields and Eugene F. Kehoe, tenors, and Messrs. Henry E. Hermsen and J. C. McLaughlin, bassos.

Religious Notes.

Rev. J. G. Fetzer of Hamburg, Germany, will preach at the Jefferson Avenue Baptist Church this evening.

The Rev. William Short, rector of St. Peter's Church, who has been spending the summer in New Hampshire, returned to the city yesterday and will resume services to-day.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Daniel S. Tuttle will preach at the Epiphany Mission, Foerstel's Hall, 4340 Clayton road, this evening at 7:45 o'clock.

To-day's programme for St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Washington and Vandeventer avenues, is: 9 a. m., holy communion; 11 a. m., second celebration and sermon; 5 p. m., evening prayer and sermon.

Dr. Carradine, pastor of the First Methodist Church, at Dayton street and Glasgow avenue, will fill his own pulpit to-day.

The religious meetings formerly held at 1517 Olive street by Mrs. Alice L. Peterson are being continued every Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the church at Twenty-third and Pine streets.

The Rev. W. D. Thomas of La Crosse, Wis., a delegate to the convention, will preach in the North Presbyterian Church, Eleventh and Chambers streets, this morning at 10:45 o'clock, and Rev. W. R. Page this evening at 8 o'clock. Wm. Reynolds of Peoria, Ill., will address the Sunday-school at 9:45 a. m.

Rev. R. C. Cave has returned from his vacation and will occupy the pulpit of the Non-Sectarian Church, Lindell and Vandeventer avenues, this morning at 11 o'clock.

One of the most powerful speakers in attendance at the Sunday School Convention is the Rev. Dr. John Potts of Toronto, Canada. He preaches this morning at 10:30 o'clock, at the First Congregational Church, corner of Delmar and Grand avenues.

Hon. Lewis Miller, President of the International Sunday School Convention, will speak to the Union M. E. Sunday School, southwest corner Garrison and Lucas avenues, this morning at 10 o'clock. Miss Bertha Vella of Boston, Mass., the newly elected Secretary of the International Primary Teachers' Association, will also be present and address the Primary Department.

Rev. J. Munroe Gibson D. D., of London, England, and of the most distinguished delegates to the International Sunday-school Convention from that country, arrived in St. Louis yesterday morning. Dr. Gibson will preach at the Second Presbyterian Church at 8 o'clock to-night. Rev. J. L. Hurlbert of New Jersey will fill the pulpit in the morning.

Solemn requiem mass will be celebrated at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Jefferson avenue and Locust street, to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock for the repose of the soul of Mme. A. Pasquali, wife of Banker Pasquali of the Bank of Cairo, Egypt. Mme. Pasquali was a sister of Rev. G. D. Power, rector of the Immaculate Conception. Fr. Power will be the celebrant, Fr. C. Smith deacon, Fr. John T. Shields subdeacon, Fr. J. J. Head master of ceremonies and Fr. J. L. Schultz organist.

A JAIL DELIVERY.

Two Prisoners Take French Leave From the Carthage Stronghold.

CARTHAGE, MO., Sept. 2.—A jail delivery took place here last night, when Mary Medsker and Rena Spencer took French leave. John May, a trusty, also made his escape. The women received assistance from the outside as tools were found near by. Medsker made her escape some months ago when she was a companion in flight with May Colvin, a notorious female horsethief. She was then soon brought back but although officers started at once on her trail at this writing nothing has been heard of any of the trio.

Hand Badly Mashed.

WEST PLAINS, MO., Sept. 2.—William Richman, a brakeman, had one of his hands badly mashed while coupling cars at Winona. Part of the hand was amputated and Richman was sent to the Fort Scott Hospital.

Charged With Assault.

WEST PLAINS, MO., Sept. 2.—M. Buchanan of Douglas County is charged with assaulting a daughter of Chas. Englehart. The girl is only 12 years old and Buchanan is 18. The full particulars of the alleged crime cannot be obtained at this time.

THE EPWORTH LEAGUE.

The Association in Indiana Elects Officers and Closes a Two-Days' Session.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 2.—The Epworth League of the State finished a two-days' session here this evening. The following officers were elected: President, J. E. Watson of Winchester; First Vice-President, L. H. Merlin, Vincennes; Second Vice-President, A. M. Cook, Frankfort; Third Vice-President, H. L. Ritter, Indianapolis; Fourth Vice-President, Alma McClure, Crawfordsville; State Secretary, H. L. Van Dorin, Kokomo; State Treasurer, J. A. Wilkin, Indianapolis.

The attendance was large and the official reports showed the league to be flourishing remarkably well.

The members will remain in the city tomorrow and will be addressed by ex-President Harrison to-night.

BISHOP MATZ' PASTORAL LETTER.

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 2.—Bishop Matz of the diocese of Colorado has issued a pastoral letter, to be read in all the Catholic pulpits to-morrow, which is devoted entirely to the school question. He accepts the decree of the Baltimore Council, but earnestly exhorts Catholic parents to send their children to the parochial schools. He says:

"You will observe that, though willful disobedience to these decrees will not subject parents to any ecclesiastical penalty or disability, they are not, therefore, to regard such vexation as free from sin. Their duty in this matter implies a grave moral obligation, and to violate such an obligation, whether or not enforced by ecclesiastical measures or penalties would be a grave offense."

Referring to the controversy between himself and Fr. Malone he says: "A monster accusation against our church and our priests has been in circulation far and wide on the wings of the press. Considering the source from which it emanated it is not entitled to notice from us. We mention the fact merely to assure you and your good people that his excellency, the apostolic delegate, entertains no doubt as to our perfect loyalty to his authority, and that we respect and reverence his person as the representative of the Vicar of Christ, Leo XIII., gloriously reigning."

OFFICERS OF THE FORESTERS.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 2.—The Catholic Order of Foresters to-day re-elected John Schubert as High Chief Ranger and Thomas Cannon as High Chief Secretary. Thomas Callan of Milwaukee was elected to the office of Vice Chief Ranger and Michael Cyr as High Chief Treasurer. It was decided to hold the next convention in St. Paul in June.

GONE BACK TO WORK.

Seventy Thousand Striking Miners Return to the Pits at the Old Scale.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Ten thousand more miners in South Wales and Monmouthshire have gone back to the collieries. Some 70,000 men, who struck for 20 per cent advance in wages, are now at work again with the old scale in operation. The number of men out in South Wales and Monmouthshire is approximately 30,000. The total loss of wages during the strike has been £600,000.

A large number of tin-plate works in Wales were closed down this morning. The owners state that their decision to suspend operations at present was due to various causes, chief among which were the scarcity of coal since the great strike began and the depression caused by the McKinley act.

The distress among the striking coal miners in Nottinghamshire is so great that the strikers are stealing sheep belonging to farmers and robbing orchards and potato fields in order to supply food to their families.

READY FOR LABOR DAY PARADE.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Arrangements have been perfected for the Labor Day parade. The parade will start at 10:30 a. m., and will march to Ridgewood Park, where the picnic under the auspices of the Central Labor Union will be held. Many organizations will participate.

CAR WORKS TO RESUME.

LITCHFIELD, Ill., Sept. 2.—The Litchfield car works will resume operations next Tuesday.

A FINAL SETTLEMENT.

An Agreement Reached Between Officials and Employes of the L. & N.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 2.—The final conference between the chiefs and trainmen on one side and the leading officials of the Louisville & Nashville on the other, lasted from 2:30 o'clock this afternoon until 8:15 o'clock to-night. The agreement reached is this:

On Dec. 1 there will be another conference as to the restoration of rates. In the meanwhile the 10 per cent cut will operate as President Smith's order originally intended it should. When the deferred meeting between the trainmen and officials occurs Dec. 1, the business before it will be consideration of the restoration of rates and this will depend upon the volume of the road's business at that time and its ability financially to restore wages to the standard existing before the cut. The Louisville & Nashville does not bind itself to restore rates regardless of the business done, as the trainmen at first wanted the management to do. There is no conditional feature. In other words the contract made is binding upon the Louisville & Nashville, and the question of restoration is left open for adjustment at the time fixed upon. As the matter stands, therefore, the committee will meet the Louisville & Nashville officials on Dec. 1 and confer over the question as to whether the business of the road then justifies a restoration to the old wages. In the meantime the cut will be operative, but there will be no strike.

ASSAULTED A CHILD.

An 8-Year-Old Girl the Victim of a Burly Negro.

STANFORD, Ky., Sept. 2.—At South Fork, this county, an 8-year old daughter of Samuel Upthegrave, who was on her way to school, was assaulted by a burly negro, L. J. Cress. The schoolteacher happened on the spot and gave the alarm, which scared the negro away. Mr. Upthegrave, hearing of the assault on his daughter, organized a posse of determined men and went in search of the negro.

Four negroes and one white tramp, who were seen in company with the assailant, were arrested, brought here and placed in jail. A dispatch received from Somerset states that the negro has been caught there and he will be brought back here. The chances are that an effort will be made to take him from the jail and hang him, but arrangements will be made to keep him for trial. The feeling is very bitter against him.

CENTRAL AMERICAN REVOLTS

Bonilla Raising a Force in Honduras—Guerilla Fighting.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Sept. 2.—A party of disbanded troops to-day captured the convoy of government funds destined to pay the regular troops. The escort pluckily maintained the unequal fight and a fierce battle resulted. The guerillas killed all the members of the escort and seized the money, amounting to $180,000. The robbers then fled to Honduras.

BONILLA RAISING TROOPS.

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, Sept. 2.—Bonilla is raising forces for a revolt. It is reported that he has secured men from Salvador. Arms are said to have been received by him from the United States. Many disbanded troops from Nicaragua have joined him.

DIED WITHOUT MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.—Adam Kehrt, 29 years of age, died without medical attendance at the foot of Arsenal street at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

"DR. PASCAL."

EMIL ZOLA'S NEW BOOK A STUDY OF HEREDITY.

Witten for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

The appearance of an English translation of "Dr. Pascal" within a few days after its publication in Paris is a tribute to American enterprise and a recognition of the immense popularity of Emile Zola. It is true that the book has been extensively advertised; that it is known to be the last of the Rougon-Macquart series, and that in its purpose, the elucidation of the theory of heredity, it represents many months of study and the practical belief of the novelist, as admitted in interviews with representatives of the press. Therefore, however the reader may dislike the setting in which M. Zola places his characters, however annoyed he may feel at the lapses from morality which seem artistically and uselessly unjustifiable, he will be strongly interested in following the line of argument while he winks at the deviations that are opposed to the Anglo-Saxon code.

The story really revolves around four characters—Dr. Pascal, his aged mother, Mme. Rougon; his niece, Clotilde, whom he adopted in childhood, and the old servant,

Emile Zola.

Martine. Dr. Pascal is 59 years of age, the servant a year older, Clotilde 25. The ages are important. The doctor is a retired physician much interested in the study of heredity and in the preparation of an elixir not dissimilar to the Brown-Sequard mixture. Heredity is his passion, and he has taken for example his own family, full of the most terrible examples.

Ah, this heredity! What a subject of endless meditation it was for him! The strangest, the most wonderful part of it all, was it not, that the resemblance between parents and children should not be perfect, mathematically exact? He had in the beginning made a genealogical tree of his family, logically traced, in which the influences from generation to generation were distributed equally—the father's part and the mother's part. But the living reality contradicted the theory almost at every point. Heredity, instead of being resemblance, was an effort toward resemblance thwarted by circumstances and environment. And he had arrived at what he called the hypothesis of the abortion of cells. Life is only motion, and heredity being a communicated motion it happened that the cells in their multiplication from one another jostled one another, pressed one another, made room for themselves, putting forth each one, the hereditary effort; so that if during this struggle the weaker cells succumbed, considerable disturbances took place, with the final result of organs totally different. Did not variation, the constant invention of nature, which clashed with his theories

"He forced her to listen to the reading of the family history."

come from this? Did not he himself differ from his parents only in consequence of similar accidents, or even as the effect of larvated heredity, in which he had for a time believed? For every genealogical tree has roots which extend as far back into humanity as the first man; one cannot proceed from a single ancestor; one may always resemble a still older, unknown ancestor. He doubted atavism, however; it seemed to him, in spite of a remarkable example taken from his own family, that resemblance at the end of two or three generations must disappear by reason of accident, of interferences, of a thousand possible combinations. There was then a perpetual becoming, a constant transformation in this communicated effort, this transmitted power, this check which breathes into matter the breath of life and which is life itself. And a multiplicity of questions presented themselves to him. Was there a physical and intellectual progress through the ages? Did the brain grow with the growth of the sciences with which it occupied itself? Might one hope in time for a larger sum of reason and of happiness? Then there were special problems: one among others the mystery of which had for a long time irritated him, that of sex. Would science never be able to predict, or at least to explain, the sex of the embryo being? And as in his study of consumption he had arrived at the conclusion that it was not hereditary, but that every child of a consumptive carried within him a degenerate soil in which consumption developed with extraordinary facility at the slightest contagion, he had come to think only of invigorating this soil impoverished by heredity; to give it the strength to resist the parasites, or rather the destructive leaven, which he had suspected to exist in the organism long before the microbe theory. To give strength—the whole problem was this; and to give strength was also to give will, to enlarge the brain by fortifying the other organs.

The fact that Pascal kept the genealogical tree of the family, with its records of physiological defects, was a constant grief to the old mother, Mme. Rougon, who endeavored by ever means to secure and destroy the papers. It was indeed a blackened page—the old grandmother, alive at 104, in the madhouse; the son at 82, after a life of viciousness and debauch, a sot; the grandson, a man devoid of principle and morality; the great-grandson, almost a paralytic, leading a useless life, and the child of the fifth generation, weak in body and mind as the last result. No wonder the old mother, who had escaped the physiological defects, longed to destroy the record.

Ah, those abominable papers! She saw them at night in her nightmares, revealing, in letters of fire, the true histories, the physiological blemishes of the family, all that wrong side of her glory which she would have wished to bury forever with the ancestors already dead. She knew how it was that the doctor had conceived the idea of collecting these documents at the beginning of his great studies on heredity; how he had found himself led to take his own family as an example, struck by the typical cases which he saw in it, and which helped to support laws discovered by him. Was it not a perfectly natural field of observation, close at hand, and with which he was thoroughly familiar? And with the fine, careless justness of the scientist, he had been accumulating for the last thirty years the most private data, collecting and classifying everything, raising this genealogical tree of the Rougon-Macquarts, of which the voluminous papers crammed full of proof, were only the commentary.

It was then that she urged Clotilde and Martine to destroy the papers, impressing upon them the importance of "saving the doctor's soul" by so doing. To support her a Capuchin monk appeared in the village preaching fiery discourses and declaring the nothingness of modern science. Thus worked upon, Clotilde, who loved her uncle devotedly and gloried in his learning, undertook to carry out her grandmother's wishes. Creeping down to burn the papers at night she was detected by her uncle, who forced her to put back the documents and to listen to the reading of the family history.

He rose with a wave of the hand, animated by so firm a faith that she regarded him in surprise, noticing how youthful he looked in spite of his white hair.

"Do you wish me to repeat my 'Credo' for you, since you accuse me of not wanting yours? I believe that the future of humanity is in the progress of reason through science. I believe that the pursuit of truth through science is the divine ideal which man should propose to himself. I believe that all is illusion and vanity outside the treasure of truths slowly accumulated, and which will never again be lost. I believe that the sum of these truths, always increasing, will at last confer on man incalculable power and peace, if not happiness. Yes, I believe in the final triumph of life."

* * * * * * * *

"No, no; it is life that frightens you, little girl. And how right you are in saying that happiness consists in continual effort. For from this time forward tranquil ignorance is impossible. There is no halt to be looked for, no tranquillity in renunciation and willful blindness. We must go on, go on in any case with life, which goes on always. Everything that is proposed, a return to the past, to dead religion, patched-up religions arranged to suit new wants, is a snare. Learn to know life, then; to love it, live it as it ought to be lived—that is the only wisdom."

It is at this point that the story reaches its climax. The reading of the history is a stunning revelation to Clotilde and nullifies the work of the Capuchin.

What an appalling mass stirred up! How many passions, how many joys, how many sufferings crammed into this colossal heap of facts. There is pure history; the Empire founded in blood, at first pleasure-loving and despotic, conquering rebellious cities, then gliding to a slow disintegration, dissolving in blood—in such a sea of blood that the entire nation came near being swamped in it. There are social studies, wholesale and retail trade, prostitution, crime, land, money, the bourgeoisie, the people—that people who rot in the sewer of the faubourgs, who rebel in the great industrial centers, all that ever-increasing growth of mighty socialism, big with the new century. There are simple human studies: domestic pages, love stories, the struggle of minds and hearts against unjust nature, the destruction of those who cry out under their too difficult task, the cry of virtue immolating itself, victorious over pain. There are fancies, flights of the imagination beyond the real, vast gardens always in bloom, cathedrals with slender, exquisitely wrought spires, marvelous tales come down from paradise, ideal affections remounting to heaven in a kiss. There is everything—the good and the bad, the vulgar and the sublime, flowers, mud, blood, laughter, the torrent of life itself, bearing humanity endlessly on!

"Yes, it is true," he resumed, in a low voice; "races degenerate. There is here a veritable exhaustion, a rapid deterioration, as if our family, in their fury of enjoyment, in the gluttonous satisfaction of their appetites, had consumed themselves too quickly. Louiset, died in infancy; Jacques Louis, a half imbecile, carried off by a nervous disease; Victor, returned to the savage state, wandering about in who knows what dark places; our poor Charles, so beautiful and so frail—these are the latest branches of the tree, the last pale offshoots into which the puissant sap of the larger branches seems to have been unable to mount. The worm was in the trunk: it has ascended into the fruit and is devouring it. But one must never despair; families are a continual growth. They go back beyond the common ancestor, into the unfathomable strata of the races that have lived, to the first being; and they will put forth new shoots without end, and they will spread and ramify to infinity through future ages. Look at our tree, it counts only five generations. It has not so much importance as a blade of grass, even in the human forest, vast and dark, of which the people are the great secular oaks. Think only of the immense roots which spread through the soil; think of the continual putting forth of new leaves above which mingle with other leaves of the ever rolling sea of tree tops, at the fructifying, eternal breath of life. Well, hope lies there, in the daily reconstruction of the race by the new blood which comes from without.

"It is heredity, life itself, which makes imbeciles, madmen, criminals and great men. Cells abort, others take their place, and we have a scoundrel or a madman instead of a man of genius, or simply an honest man. And humanity rolls on, bearing everything on its tide."

Then in a new shifting of his thought, growing still more animated, he continued:

"And animals—the beast that suffers and that loves, which is the rough sketch, as it were, of man—all the animals, our brothers, that live our life, yes, I would have put them in the ark, I would give them a place among our family, show them continually mingling with us, completing our existence. I have known cats whose presence was the mysterious charm of the household; dogs that were adored, whose death was mourned and left in the heart an inconsolable grief. I have known goats, cows and asses of very great importance, and whose personality played such a part that their history ought to be written."

From this point the story may be quickly told. Clotilde and her uncle fall madly in love with each other, and misfortunes begin to overtake them. The doctor becomes a prey to melancholy and misgiving.

Clotilde hastily concealed herself as she saw him walk over to the press, which he opened wide. He seized the envelopes, threw them on the table, and searched among them feverishly. It was the scene of the terrible night of the storm that was beginning over again, the gallop of nightmares, the procession of phantoms, rising at his call from this heap of old papers. As they passed by he addressed to each of them a question, an ardent prayer, demanding the origin of his malady, hoping for a word, a whisper which should set his doubts at rest. First, it was only an indistinct murmur, then came words and fragments of phrases.

"Is it you—is it you—oh, old mother, the mother of us all—who are to give me your madness? Is it you, inebriate uncle, old scoundrel of an uncle, whose drunkenness I am to pay for? Is it you, ataxic nephew, or you, mystic nephew, or yet you, idiot niece, who are to reveal to me the truth, showing me one of the forms of the lesion from which I suffer? Or is it rather you, second cousin, who hanged yourself; or you, second cousin, who committed murder; or you, second cousin, who died of rottenness, whose tragic ends announce to me mine—death in a cell, the horrible decomposition of being?"

The injection of his own elixir and the love of Clotilde brought him out of his physical lassitude. Then financial misfortunes overtook them. Pascal's banker absconded and his fortune was swept away. Their relations became a public scandal, and at last Pascal yielded to his mother's importunities and sent Clotilde to her brother in Paris, pretending that he wished to be alone in order to complete his work. Clotilde departed, and from that hour Pascal loses interest in life. His health fails rapidly. One morning he is cheered by the announcement that his fortune has been regained in part, and the post brings him a letter from Clotilde asserting that she is in a condition in which, we are led to suppose, all young French women wish to be who love their uncles. He sends her a telegram to come at once, but before she can arrive he has expired of heart disease. The closing act in his life is a veritable Zola touch.

Pascal did not listen, did not hear. He felt a pencil under his fingers. He took it and bent over the tree, as if his dying eyes no longer saw. The name of Maxime arrested his attention, and he wrote "Died of ataxia in 1873." in his certainty that his nephew would not live through the year. Then Clotilde's name beside it struck him and he completed the note thus: "Has a son by her Uncle Pascal, in 1874." But it was his own name that he sought wearily and confusedly. When he at last found it his hand grew firm and he finished his note in upright and bold characters. "Dies of heart disease, Nov. 7 1873." This was the supreme effort, the rattle in his throat increased, everything was fading into nothingness, when he perceived the blank leaf above Clotilde's name. His vision grew dark, his fingers could no longer hold the pencil, but he was still able to add, in unsteady letters, into which passed the tortured tenderness, the wild disorder of his poor heart: "The unknown child to be born in 1874. What will it be?" Then he swooned, and Martine and Raymond with difficulty carried him back to bed.

With Pascal dead in the house and Clotilde sleeping by the bier, the old mother, Mme. Rougon, enters and with the aid of Martine burns up the papers, nullifying the lifework of her son.

"You know very well, however," continued the old woman, whose little figure seemed to grow taller, "that I have had only one ambition, one passion in life—to see our family rich and powerful. I have fought I have watched all my life, I have lived as long as I have done only to put down ugly stories and to leave our name a glorious one. Yes, I have never despaired; I have never laid down my arms; I have been continually on the alert, ready to profit by the slightest circumstance. And all I desired to do I have done, because I have known how to wait."

And she waved her hand towards the empty press and the fire-place, where the last sparks were dying out.

"Now it is ended, our honor is safe: those abominable papers will no longer accuse us, and I shall leave behind me nothing to be feared. The Rougons have triumphed."

In the last chapter the novelist, allowing a lapse of ten months, portrays Clotilde nursing her infant son, while from the window she sees old Mme. Rougon laying the corner-stone of the Rougon Asylum for the "glory of the family."

In this retrospection she was clearly conscious of the gradual change that had taken place within her. Pascal had corrected her heredity, and she lived over again the slow evolution, the struggle between the fantastic and the real in her. It had begun with her outbursts of anger as a child, a ferment of rebellion, a want of mental balance that had caused her to indulge in the most hurtful reveries. Then came her fits of extreme devotion, the need of illusion and falsehood, of immediate happiness in the thought that the inequalities and injustices of this wicked world would be compensated by the eternal joys of a future paradise. This was the epoch of her struggles with Pascal, of the torture which she had caused him, planning to destroy the work of his genius. And at this point her nature had changed; she had acknowledged him for her master. He had conquered her by the terrible lesson of life which he had given her on the night of the storm. Then environment had acted upon her; evolution had proceeded rapidly and she had ended by becoming a well-balanced and rational woman, willing to live life as it ought to be lived, satisfied with doing her work in the hope that the sum of the common labor would one day free the world from evil and pain. She had loved, she was a mother now and she understood.

How the seduction of a niece is necessary to her "salvation morally" M. Zola doesn't explain, but as long as Clotilde was "grateful" it must have been all right. Such is the story of "Doctor Pascal," in so far as it relates to the prime characters, to the development of the theory and to the overthrow of the desires of the hero. The tragic death of old Macquart and the last hours of Aunt Dide, little Charles and Pascal himself are wonderful bits of description. It is a great story in a strictly French setting, and nobody save Zola could have written it. Let those who read it and admire the virility and the pathos of the French author remember also the impulse of a civilization differing from the Anglo-saxon.

BARNS DESTROYED.

A Large Amount of Hay, Grain and Farm Implements Burned.

TOWER HILL, Ill., Sept. 2.—A large hay and implement barn belonging to D. L. McLaughlin, a grain dealer at Lakewood, Ill., burned to the ground yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock. The loss is unknown, yet a large amount of hay, grain, farm implements and all the machinery used in the barn were destroyed, excepting a few buggies, which were saved. The origin of the fire is unknown.

WEST VIRGINIA ABLAZE.

GRANTSBURG, W. Va., Sept. 2.—North of this place fierce forest fires are raging, consuming everything in their path. Citizens have been out night and day fighting them, but as yet have been unable to get them under control. It is also destroying the cranberry marshes in some places, burning the moss to a depth of three to four inches.

MYSTERIOUS FIRE IN A CHURCH.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 2.—A mysterious fire in St. Augustine's Catholic Church on Bank street, near the Convent of the Good Shepherd, last night destroyed the altar and other portions of the church, causing a loss of $10,000 or $15,000; fully insured. The fire caused a panic in an adjoining convent, but the inmates were quieted before any injury resulted. There was no fire in the church save the sanctuary lamp, which is always kept burning.

Late Society Gossip.

A very pretty serenade and party were tendered to Miss Emma McKinley of Cincinnati, guest of Mrs. J. B. Staley, on Friday evening, Sept. 1. Among them were: Misses Duson, Kissiar, Watts, Slingman, Mr. and Mrs. T. Watts, Oliver Duson, H. Duson, B. Seymour, L. Staley, R. Watts, W. Horay and many others.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Richardson of the Ewald Iron Co. leave for Chicago and a fishing tour in the Northern lakes this evening.

Miss Sybil Stewart of Pine Bluff, Ark., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. T. W. Whittle of Leonard avenue.

Miss May B. Blanchfield of Ferguson returned from a trip to the World's Fair and a visit to the family of her uncle Hon. Wm. Blanchfield of Brooklyn. She also spent some time at the seaside resorts of New York and New Jersey.

Mrs. Thomas Martin, Mrs. Hy Besch and Misses Nellie Kreibohm, Paula Hammerstein and Dotsie Rippe will leave this evening for a stay of ten days to visit the World's Fair.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Clements and daughters, Misses Julia and Edna, also Miss Luella Cunningham, have returned from a visit to the World's Fair. They were located at the Auditorium during their visit in Chicago.

P. P. Connor, accompanied by his daughters, Misses Daisy and Anna, left last evening for Chicago for a two weeks' visit to the World's Fair.

Mrs. Charles Pickles gave a party to a number of friends Thursday evening at her cozy home, No. 4539 Cook avenue. Music was a feature of the evening, and the various selections were splendidly performed and well received. Miss Zella Culver gave a selection on the piano. Master Oscar Blankenmeister rendered a cornet solo, John Reeder proved to be an expert at whistling and zither music was furnished by Prof. J. J. Koch and F. E. Eichler. A notable feature of the evening was the recitations given by the accomplished daughter of the hostess, Miss Josie. An elegant repast was served and dancing indulged in the balance of the evening. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Shephard, Mr. and Mrs. Culver, Misses Reeder, Scott, Cleveland, Culver and others.

CATHOLIC EDUCATION DAY.

Exercises in Festival Hall at the World's Fair.

WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS, Sept. 2.—Catholic education celebrated its day at the Fair, and crowded excursion trains from Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis and Milwaukee brought thousands of friends of the cause. A noticeable feature of the attendance was the number of priests, sisters of charity and other ecclesiastical organizations present in the garb of their order.

Festival Hall was jammed when the exercises began, Archbisop Feehan of Chicago presiding, and Rt. Rev. J. L. Spalding of Peoria, President of the World's Fair Catholic Educational Exhibit, acting as director of ceremonies. The exercises were somewhat in the nature of a prelude to the big Catholic Congress, which is to begin Monday, at which important delopments regarding the school question are expected. To-day's proceedings, it was observed, were characterized by a remarkable absence of anything like an indorsement of a compromise between the parochial school system and the public school system. In this connection one of the features was an incidental declaration by one of the speakers, Judge Morgan J. O'Brien of the New York State Supreme Court, warmly advocating the necessity for educating the masses, pointing out the consequent necessity of the public school system for the non-Catholic population, and favoring the present complete separation of church and State.

"The American Republic March," by the Cincinnati Band, opened the exercises, after which Archbishop Feehan delivered an address of welcome, and was followed by Archbishop Hennessy of Dubuque, whose subject was "The Catholic View of Education."

Archbishop Hennessy said:

To speak of educating a man in this or that science, in these or those branches usually taught in our schools with a view only to his comfort here for a few, a very few years, and make no other provisions for his welfare is to betray a stupid, a shameful ignorance of who he is and what he is. It is to deny practically the immortality of the soul and the supernatural order and to treat him as an animal. This is sheer materialism. From the contagion of such a view of education and its consequences may God preserve our country. Religious and secular education should not be divorced and cannot be divorced without detriment to both. As the separation of soul and body means death and dissolution, so the separation or divorce of religion and science will inevitably result in the corruption of the latter. The strength of the intellect does not consist in the extent or variety of its knowledge. It is somewhat like a tree. The strength of a tree lies not in the size of its branches, the abundance and freshness of its foliage. It consists rather in the strength of its roots, in the depths to which they have struck down and out into the soil that nourishes them, in their ability to suck in and elaborate the juices that become the life blood of the tree and distribute it all over under the light and heat of heaven. So the vigor of the intellect is not in its knowledge of the arts and sciences, in the cramming of the schools, which, like undigested food or excessive flesh, is injurious or debilitating, but in the grasp with which it seizes and the tenacity with which it holds the great principles that underlie it, that reveal to it its origin and destiny, furnish it life and health and growth, and on its power to assimilate the nutriment received and make new drafts for every emergency. Will culture is pre-eminently the great work of education. Bright intellects in myriads have gone down to hell, a good will never. The formation of a vigorous conscience is the essence of education. They who for obvious reasons are opposed to religious instruction in the school and dare not deny the duty of giving it to children somewhere, say the proper places for it are the home and the church. This is a miserable subterfuge, an imaginary expedient to get rid of a difficulty by disregarding a duty. Religious education is not given at home, nor will it be, for the excellent reason that parents, as a rule, have neither the time, nor inclination, nor ability to give it. As to the Sunday-school, conducted by young ladies and gentlemen, a moment's reflection will suffice to realize of how little value it is. It is simply ridiculous as a provision for a great work. The best if not the only good done there is to hear a memory lesson, but the memory is not the intellect nor the intellect the soul, and it is the soul with all its faculties that is to be educated. And what is one hour in one day out of seven? If children of school age, say from 7 to 14, or from 8 to 18, are to receive a religious education, to which they have a divine right on many heads, the school is the place to give it. If anyone fond of flimsy objections should say or think that the study of religion in school retards progress in other studies, let him go over and examine for himself the Catholic educational exhibit in the World's Fair. The growth in the body of Christ is in light, not in darkness.

Archbishop Ryan said:

All knowledge, whether religious or scientific, is holy, for God is master in the temporal as in the spiritual order—God of the starry firmament as well as of the sanctuary. Education to be perfect must consider man in his entirety, must call out the heart power as well as the intellect power, and educate the great religious element within, as real as either and partaking of both.

It is the vocation of the Christian educator, by the great truths which he teaches, to restrain human passion, and thus by acting on the heart of man clarify his intellect and make him at once the best scholar and the best citizen. There is more intimate connection between head and heart than the generality of men imagine. The unrestrained passions of the heart send up mists from its valleys that rest on the headlands. Men cannot see prejudices through the prejudices which passion generates. It is the sacred office of religion to dispel these mists. And it is false to say that the intellectual liberty or rather license of speculation unrestrained by any influence is conducive to truth, just as it is false to say that liberty unrestrained by any command—divine or human—is truest liberty.

Who has speculated more boldly than St. Thomas Aquinas?

The men who held such opinions were unable to express and urge them as this intellectual giant could do for them. Why? Because, free from the darkness of prejudice, he could see the amount of truth mixed with their errors and then, being absolutely certain of the truth of religion, he knew with the same certainty that there could be nothing to contradict in the region of science and true philosophy. The last man of earth to fear the progress of scientific and philosophic investigation is the Catholic, and the better Catholic he is, and the more thoroughly instructed, the more fearless he should be. One of the many delusions of the age is that education of itself is enough to form the moral man, by elevating and refining our tastes, but Greece and Rome in the days of their highest culture were vicious to the core—elegantly vicious, if you please, but supremely vicious.

The Sunday-school held once a week is wholly insufficient and very precarious for purposes of Christian education. No child could learn arithmetic or grammar by one weekly lesson, and yet the all-important subject on which time and eternity depends is supposed to be left to this precarious mode of teaching. Are chastity and honesty and obedience to law less important than arithmetic and grammar? The dogmas of religion, absolutely certain and well inculcated, are essential to give motive to self-sacrifice and hence to morality. As well expect the flower and fruit without the stem or root as expect morality without the doctrines that give it motive and power. Unsectarian generalities and mere sentiment can never affect the passions so as to really master them. Only by the truths taught by the Christian educator can this be effected.

"What Catholics Have Done for Education in the United States," was the topic to which Judge O'Brien of New York spoke at length. The next speaker, Thomas J. Gargan of Boston, Mass., discussed "Catholicity and Patriotism. After the hymn, "Te Deum," and a finale of American airs by the band, the gathering adjourned to the Catholic educational exhibit, which was thronged throughout the day.

LAUNCH PARTY EN ROUTE.

CLARKSVILLE, Mo., Sept. 2.—The steam launch Mary Reed of the Minnesota Yacht Club, bearing a family party, stopped here to-day for fuel. They are on their way to the World's Fair, and have occupied two weeks in the run from St. Paul.

SHE SHOOK WARD M'ALLISTER.

Maggie Cline Introduces Herself to the Social King on a Railway Train.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The second Pullman car on the Boston special which pulled out of the Grand Central station at 10 a. m. today had an unusual share of distinguished persons aboard. Society was represented by Ward McAllister and the stage was represented by several members of the "Prodigal Father" Company and by the Irish song-bird, Maggie Cline. Miss Cline has just returned from a three months' vacation, and was as breezy and sparkling as the summit of Kaaterskill Mountain. At the particular request of her friends she sang a verse of her new song, "Yo Heave Ho," with which she is soon to delight the public ear, and everybody was charmed with the exception of Mr. McAllister; that is to say, he was not apparently charmed. He may have been thrilled to his heart's core, and he probably was, but he called up every bit of his breeding and maintained the conventional blase air of good society. Just before the train rolled into Bridgeport some one called Miss Cline's attention to the fact that the elderly gentleman with the soft brown hat was the social arbiter.

"Lord bless and save us," said she. "Isn't he nice? How I should like to meet him."

"Can it be possible that you have never met?" was the astonished chorus.

"Never," said Maggie with a stage sob. "I throwed away my only chance when I refused to sing for the Vaudeville Club last winter."

"It's too bad that there is no one here to introduce you," said Mrs. Knight, as the train slowed up. "It's such a lovely opportunity, and I am sure he would be delighted."

"Oh, I don't know that it's too bad," said the song bird, airily. "I'll just introduce myself, and he will be more than delighted."

"Maggie, don't you dare," began Mrs. Knight, but Maggie gave her luggage to the porter and bore down the aisle for Mr. McAllister. She caught up his right hand from his newspaper and shook it until her diamond bracelet made an aureole about his soft brown hair.

"Mr. McAllister, I am delighted to meet you," said she. "You know me, of course, I'm Miss Cline."

Mr. McAllister could not have been more courtly before her gracious majesty, the Queen.

"Miss Cline," said he, removing his hand to grasp his hat, "the delight is entirely mine. I have always admired you on the stage and now my admiration will be yours in private life."

"That's right," said Maggie warmly. "I think us prominent people ought always to be friendly. Good day."

"Good day," said Mr. McAllister, as he sank into his seat. "Good day," and ever and anon his lips seemed to frame those parting words, "good day," "good day."

THE MEACHAM GANG.

Deputies Going From Several Counties to Aid in Their Capture.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 2.—Several deputy sheriffs, with a number of bloodhounds, of this place, arrived to-night from Clark County, where they went on a telegram from the Sheriff of that county. They say they have got the track of the Meacham gang of outlaws. The Sheriff of that county anticipates serious trouble in capturing them and has called for deputies from a number of counties. It was given out a few days ago that the gang had made their escape and left the State, but this is untrue. They are still in hiding in the swamp.

YALE'S BIG KICKERS

Are About to Begin Practice at Travis Island.

GOOD NEW MEN WILL BE NEEDED BACK OF THE LINE

To Succeed the Bliss Brothers as Halfbacks and Vance McCormack as Quarter—St. Louis' Champion Athlete—The Cup Defenders—Billiards—Bowling—Sporting News of All Sorts.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 2.—Yale University does not begin its educational work until the 1st of October, but the foot-ball students of that old institution will go back to their studies in tackles, drop kicks, running and passing within the next week.

Within a few days Capt. Hinkey, the silent and awe-inspiring end rusher who was elected to direct the eleven, will meet his men or part of them at Travers Island, the beautiful summer home of the New York Athletic Club. There the backs and lighter and more active players—the flying artillery and cavalry—will practice for two weeks. The infantry of the line will not be mustered in until the practice opens at New Haven about Sept. 15, when all the candidates will assemble for the preliminary limbering up of relaxed muscularity.

Two new half-backs and a quarter-back must be found this season to fill the shoes of the Bliss brothers, "Laurie" and "Pop," and Vance McCormick. Frank Butterworth, the brilliant full-back of last season; C. Dewitt, the freshman half-back, who made a good substitute a year ago; Tom Dyer, the stocky little half-back, who was the University "sub" for two seasons; George Adee, the quarter-back of the second eleven last season, who is the most promising of the candidates for McCormick's place; Lilly, Owens and Richards, after they have finished sprinting at Chicago, are expected to report at Travers Island.

In looking over Yale's chances for the coming season no allowance can be made for the new players who may turn up from the preparatory schools. The freshman is generally an important factor in the make-up of a Yale eleven. There were three infants in last year's rush-line—Hickok, McCrea and Greenway—and the latter was the only one whose reputation preceded him. There will be five vacant places to be filled in the eleven. Two are in the line, right and left tackles, where for two years "Hammie" Wallis and "Wallie" Winter have battled nobly. Back of the line the losses are heavy.

Only Butterworth is left of the four men who did such brilliant work. McCormick and the Blisses were players of the first rank, and any man now in Yale will find lots of room to wabble around in the footgear.

Greenway and Hinkey are cracking good ends. Hinkey has outclassed his opponents almost without exception, and unless his cares as captain interfere with his individual play, he will be the best end-rush on the field this season. Greenway is not so brilliant, but he is steady and sure, and if he improves, as he should, he will be satisfactory.

Both guards are "growing boys," and a year will have added not a little to their sylph-like proportions. Hickok has gained a dozen pounds, and his hammer-throwing in the spring has put more muscle on his big frame. He is one of the strongest men that ever played for Yale, and he will be the Heffelfinger of the field for the next two years. McCrea is heavier and stronger than ever and not quite so juvenile. He did nobly last year and will make a solid guard with a season's coaching. He did not play on the eleven regularly until the last month of the season. Stillman, the mammoth center, has piled on flesh until it is burdensome. He weighs about 230 pounds. He will leave a score of pounds on the field in the first two weeks, but he is very slow and sluggish and may possibly be improved on. But Stillman can always be depended to do his little best and is by no means a plaything for any of the center men.

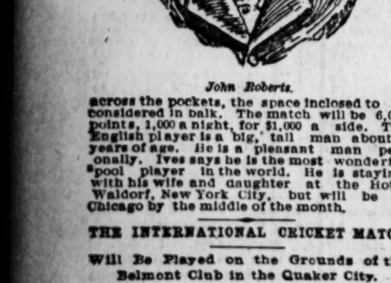
It is hardly possible that the tackles will be as strong as ever. The two best men in sight are Messler and Armstrong.

George Adee may be the quarter-back. He captained the second eleven and showed a level head and excellent playing ability. He has had more foot ball experience than any of the quarter-backs now in college. There are no half-backs who can be counted on as more than likely. Frank Butterworth is a brilliant full-back, and with added weight and age, can back the nine more effectively than ever. He damaged his elbow badly last fall and had an operation performed during the winter. This may handicap his playing.

BILLIARDIST JOHN ROBERTS.

He Will Play Frank Ives in Chicago on Sept. 18.

Two weeks hence in Chicago, John Roberts, the English billiard champion, will endeavor to regain the laurels he lately lost in London to Frank Ives, the phenomenal young American billiardist. The game on that occasion was a mixture of English and American methods. Rail play, carroms and pockets were allowed on the 6x12 English table. Nothing was said about joining the balls in the corner and, on the second night, when Roberts was away ahead, Ives got the balls joined and ran out the game. This play will be barred in the coming match. A line seven inches long will be drawn



John Roberts.

across the pockets, the space inclosed to be considered in balk. The match will be 6,000 points, 1,000 a night, for $1,000 a side. The English player is a big, tall man about 50 years of age. He is a pleasant man personally. Ives says he is the most wonderful pool player in the world. He is staying with his wife and daughter at the Hotel Waldorf, New York City, but will be in Chicago by the middle of the month.

THE INTERNATIONAL CRICKET MATCH

Will Be Played on the Grounds of the Belmont Club in the Quaker City.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 2.—For the first time since the opening of the old Nicetown Cricket Grounds, and for the first time in the memory of all but the older generation of the lovers of the game of cricket in this city, will an international match be played elsewhere than on the grounds of the Germantown Cricket Club. This change was made simply because the Belmont Cricket Club outbid its rivals. When the bids for the two matches with the Australians were opened the other day, it was found that the West Philadelphia Club—the Belmonts—had made the largest offer for the games, and consequently the Match Committee on International Games awarded both games to the Belmont Club.

NEEDS A GOOD EYE.

Lillian Smith Intends to Break 70,000 Glass Balls in Seventy-Two Hours.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26—Lillian F. Smith, the champion female rifle shot of the world, will, about the middle of September attempt the feat of breaking 70,000 glass balls in seventy-two hours—six days, twelve hours each day.

She will also endeavor to lower the time record of breaking 50, 100 and 1,000 glass balls. These severe trials of marksmanship will be essayed in an enclosed space. Her father will manufacture the ammunition. She will use single loading rifles.

The merry young Californian is daily practicing, and already is in good form, confident of lowering records, and no less sanguine of accomplishing the greater feat. No wager is at stake, but she expects a large attendance and a renumerative gate. The powder is supplied by a local powder company gratis.

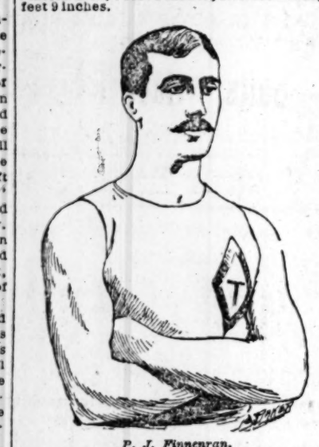
The above feats have never before been attempted by any woman, and outrivals even all male competitors. B. A. Bartlett, at Buffalo, N. Y., broke 64,017 glass balls with a rifle, commencing at 5.30a. m. Sept. 7, 1889, and finishing Sept. 12, at the same hour—five days. This is the best record to date.

CHICAGO A. A.'S INSTRUCTOR.

Finneran, Formerly of Boston, Ought to Push Athletics There.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 2.—The last important position within the gift of the Athletic Committee of the Chicago Athletic Association, that of gymnasium instructor, has been filled, P. J. Finneran, now connected with the Denver Athletic Club in a similar capacity, being the lucky man to get the place.

Finneran is a splendid gymnast and all-around athlete and excels at the hurdles. He is the winner of more than 200 prizes and medals. He joined the Boston Athletic Association in 1890, since which time he has established the world's record for 440-yard hurdle race, ten hurdles, 2 feet 6 inches high, 57 2-5s., and the American record for 440-yard hurdle race, ten hurdles, 3 feet high, at 60 2-5s. He has established the following records for kicking: Hitch and kick, 9 feet 2 inches; stretch kick, 7 feet 2 inches; two-foot kick, 6 feet 9 inches.



P. J. Finneran.

He is 27 years old, stands 6 feet ½ inch tall and weighs in condition 156 pounds. He has always been a close student of indoor as well as field work, and is said to be an exceptionally clever performer on all gymnasium apparatus. He is a model stripped and has frequently been sought after to pose. In addition to his fitness for the place in other ways he has had great experience with children's classes, a department in the gymnasium which the Athletic Committee of the Chicago Association intends to promote during the coming winter. Junior members will be admitted during certain hours of the week, and no better man could have been found for thorough instruction in class work. Finneran will begin work here in September.

BROAD JUMPING CHAMPION.

Charles Reber, P. A. C., Will Contest at the International Championship Games.

St. Louis will have but one representative at the international athletic championship games at Chicago next week, but he is a world's champion, and will doubtless bring more honor to his native city. He is Charles

C. A. Reber.

S. Reber of the Pastime Athletic Club. Mr. Reber imbibed his love for field sports at the Washington University, and is noted in the athletic annals of that institution as one of the best all round men it has ever produced. He is a star both on the diamond and the gridiron field, but has made his greatest reputation as a running broad jumper. In this line he holds the American championship and the world's record as well, which he made at the Central Association championship in Detroit July 4, 1891.

Following are some of Reber's best performances:

Field day Washington University, May 12, 1888; won broad jump, 18ft. 7¼in.
Field day Washington University, May 13, 1889; won broad jump, 20ft. 3¼in.
Field day Washington University, May 14, 1890; won broad jump, 21ft. 7in.
Western A. A. U. championships, Detroit, June 14, 1890; won broad jump, 21ft. 8¼in.
Pastime A. C. open games, St. Louis, June 21; 1890; won broad jump, 22 f.
Field day Washington University, May 8, 1891; won broad jump, 22ft. 3¼in.
Western Intercollegiate A. A., St. Louis, May 29, 1891; won broad jump, 22 ft. 7¼in.
Central Association championships, Detroit, July 4, 1891; won broad jump, 23ft. 6¼in.
Field day Washington University, May 13, 1891; running high jump, 5ft. 8¼in.
Field day Washington University, May 8, 1891; throwing 16-pound hammer, 79ft.
Field day Washington University, May 13, 1891; 16-pound shot, 34ft. 11¾in.
P. A. C. Club games, October, 1889; 56-pound weight, 19ft.
Pastime Club games, July, 1889; 220-yard run, 23 2-5s.
Pastime open meet, June 21, 1890; 440-yard run, 53s.
Washington University field day, May 8, 1891; 100-yard run, 10 1-5s.

Mr. Reber is a peculiar jumper. He is a big, strong fellow, but his work lacks the finish of men like Jordan or Copeland. He does not, like most jumpers, take a long, hard run of fifty or sixty feet before he is off, but instead he runs very slowly to within fifteen feet of the take-off. Then he makes a mighty spurt and seems to rely on his rise. In the air he sprawls all out, but pulls his legs up close before he lands. He is without doubt a wonder at this game. He is a natural broad jumper for without any tuition he has done grand performances in this line. Besides his jumping abilities he is a splendid all round athlete and has shown good performances at running all distances up to 440 yards.

Mr. Reber has been in Europe for a year past and has returned lately. He is now training in better health and brighter prospects than ever before.

HONOR RETRIEVED

St. Louis Cyclists to the Front at Kansas City.

THE TEAM RACE WAS CAPTURED BY GRATH, BOWMAN AND ELLERS.

John S. Johnson Reeled Off a Few Quarter-Mile Records—Grath Won the Half-Mile 1m. 20s Class—Meingtes Discusses America—The Pastimes' Meeting—Local Wheel Gossip.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 2.—Five thousand persons attended the bicycle races at Fairmount Park, this afternoon and evening, and saw John S. Johnson, the Minneapolis wonder, break the quarter-mile record on a quarter-mile track, making the distance in 34s. Later he went against Windle's record of 2m. 18⅘s. on the quarter-mile track, but was able to make only 2m. 20 2-5s. He blamed his pace makers, who tried to race away from him. He won the quarter mile and one mile open easily, but did not land either of the handicaps. In the three mile handicap he made the first mile in 2m.32s., the two in 5:11 and the three in 7m.50.s, breaking the quarter-mile track record. In this race Tivy of St. Louis and Wood and Kindervatter of Kansas City collided and went down, but were not hurt. E. A. Grath of St. Louis won the half-mile 1m.20s. class, open, in 1m.14 2 5s, Wood of Kansas City second and third. In the quarter-mile, open, Johnson won in 34 seconds. W. L. Swendeman, of Helena, Mont., second; O. E. Bates of Denver, third. Tivy of St. Louis also started. The one-mile handicap went to G. A. Mäxwell of Mayfield, Kan. (70 yards), won in 2m. 26s. Harry C. Wood of Kansas City (170 yards), second; E. O. Bates of Denver (100 yards), third. Grath and L. Coburn of St. Louis also started. In the one mile open Johnson won in 2m. 38 2-5s, loafing in; H. C. Wood of Kansas City, second; E. A. Grath of St. Louis, third. Tivy of St. Louis also started.

In the team race, two miles, E. A. Grath, C. L. Ellers and J. W. Bowman of the St. Louis Pastimes won in 5m.37 3-5s.; Warren, Kindervatter and Brunner of Kansas City, second.

In the three-mile handicap H. R. Warren of Kansas City (340 yards) was first in 4m. 39 1-5s; M. H. Burt of Wichita (280 yards), second; D. Coburn of St. Louis, third. Grath, Carl Ellers, D. Coburn, Jr., T. W. Coburn, L. Coburn and J. W. Bowman of St. Louis also started.

LAURENS S. MEINTJES.

The Champion Cyclist of South Africa Is in Love With America.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 2.—Laurens S. Meintjes, the white African, who recently won the sixty-mile bicycle international race at Chicago, first rode a bicycle two years ago, and in his first race captured the cap which was emblematic of the championship of South Africa. "I trained none at all at home," said he, "winning all my races without training. Johannesberg had just completed its track when I came away. Over this track I spent a month's time overlooking this work, and time was money with me, I tell you, for I had contracted for electrical work all over the country."

"Do you have race meetings in your own country?" was asked.

"Oh, yes, but bloody far apart, you know, and on beastly tracks. We have a lot of good riders in our country, and I am going to see if I can't bring over a few of the best next season. There are several that can wallop those English cracks."

"Then you will be over here again next year?"

"Well, I am not sure, but I shall certainly try. Were it not that South Africa is my birthplace and home I should far rather remain in America, but," said he, jocularly, "I may obtain the International championship for Johannesberg. It is only a thirty-seven day trip from New York and we could easily put our track in record-breaking shape."

With America and Americans he is more than pleased. He would like to remain in this country, but purposes at present to return shortly after the Springfield meeting. Should he improve in form he may stay to try for the hour and fifty-mile records at Springfield in October.

LOCAL WHEEL GOSSIP.

The Pastimes Races—Racers and Their Tires—Cycling Chat.

St. Louis is at last to have a really first-class bicycle track, and the opening of a third of a mile path, situated in the Pastime Athletic Club's grounds, next Tuesday week, promises to be a grand affair. All who have had the privilege of spinning over the track in its present incomplete state are loud in their praises of it, and not only is it pronounced to be very fast, but safe as well. The three bicycle events on the card will be well filled with local talent, and Director Rhodes is leaving nothing undone to secure the attendance of John S. Johnson and the other noted cracks. The Pastimes cycling representatives have made a big record on the track this season, and their number will be greatly augmented by the many novices who will face the starter for the first time in the club handicap. The grounds can easily be reached by riding out the Olive street road to De Hodiamont avenue, and thence north for a quarter of a mile. Elegant prizes are put up for each of the events. Entry blanks can be obtained at all the cycle agencies in the city. L. A. W. rules will govern and Capt. Hegeman has written to J. M. Ermin of Chicago for sanction to hold the races. The handicapping will be carefully looked after and justice will be done to all.

RACERS AND THEIR TIRES.

Nearly everyone who has attended one of the big race meets has noticed the frequency of accidents happening to the contestants' tires. The constant trouble that riders have with their racing tires is almost always their own fault. They expect far too much and sometimes they get more than they expect. They imagine that their tires may be pumped to brick hardness and then exposed to the sun or frictional heat of riding and yet stand. But the much tired canvas strains at the task, and the rider has to swallow his chagrin. It may not occur to riders that the very act of using a tire tends to heat the air in it, especially when hard pumped, because of the slight friction between the air particles. If the temperature be only increased ½ deg. the result is a considerable extra strain on a tire already loaded almost to bursting point, by reason of the fact that air expands under the influence of heat. There are many men who ride with their tires far too hard. There is a point where resiliency ends and rigidity begins to set in, and the latter is far too frequently attained by misguided riders. A great mistake is made in pumping safety front wheels hard, either for racing or any other purpose, as it should always be perceptibly softer than the back. Many of the constant tire troubles can be avoided if the rider would only recollect that there is a medium in all things.

THE GIFTS OF THE WHEEL.

As a means of exercise, the bicycle is a notable contribution to the healthful agencies of the day. It is somewhat degraded when speed is the only object sought, but it is unquestionably beneficial when one avails himself of it leisurely and philosophically. Those who are willing to acquire rounded shoulders in the attempt to beat local records do not know how to ride intelligently, as to get out of wheeling all the good there is in it. Constant speeding on the wheel, when speed is not necessary, is about as sensible a performance as ordinary running without a motive, besides being exceedingly reprehensible and dangerous when practiced in the city streets. At this time of the year the greatest delight obtainable from cycling is in the facility it affords for trips along a country road, among the manifold beauties of nature. Club runs are, therefore, a blessing in disguise, and if well regulated are bound to increase the interest in the sport. With September the roads around St. Louis are generally at their best and many out of the way places situated on dirt roads can be visited. It is these voyages of discovery over new territory that gives added zest to club runs and wonderfully increases the attendance. But few clubs have made such runs this season, owing to the condition of the roads, but with the advent of cooler weather the roads will be more traveled than ever.

Cycling Chat.

Pastimes' tournament, Sept. 1 to 9.

C. L. Haynes has gone to Chicago.

The South Sides held a very enjoyable run to Bartolds last Wednesday.

The funeral of R. M. Milford was largely attended by the local cycling community.

At the last meeting of the Pastimes H. J. Hegemann was elected Captain vice H. A. Canfield, resigned.

Those who attended last Sunday's run to Oakville had a glorious time. Over forty cyclers took in the ride.

E. S. Wills has been elected First Lieutenant of the Pastimes and Dave Zork was promoted to the Second Lieutenancy.

The Pastimes' grounds were to have been completed yesterday, and during the week the finishing touches will be put on the bicycle track

Runs to-day: South Sides to St. Charles, starting at 8 a. m.; Pastimes to Ballwin, starting at 8:30 a. m.; Carondelet Clyde Club to Columbia, starting at 9 a. m.

The quarterly meeting of the Missouri Division, L. A. W., board of officers, will be held at the South Side Cycle Club on Saturday, Sept. 10, at 8 p. m. sharp.

C. L. Ellers was recommended for cycling director at the last meeting of the P. A. C. cyclists, and the opinion is general that a better man could not be found.

Graeper and Upmeyer of the South Sides will do no more racing this season. The club team was badly knocked out by the weather at Sedalia on July 4.

The regular monthly meeting of the South Sides takes place on Tuesday evening and all the members are requested to be present. Matters of great importance will come up and three applications for membership will be acted upon.

Shelbina, Mo., will soon hold another cycle race meet and it will be on a larger scale than the meet of last year. Mr. A. Connolly writes that all local riders who attend will be well taken care of.

Since her race meeting Mexico has experienced quite a cycling boom and that city will be in the circuit next year with a big tournament. The city now has about the largest cycling population in Central Missouri.

H. A. Canfield still leads in the L. A. W. prize contest for new members, Frank Moriarity and Powell rank next in order named. The capital prize is a high grade safety for one hundred new members.

Sedalia cyclists are to give a series of indoor entertainments during the fall and winter to recoup their losses on the state meet. To the credit of the promoters be it said that not one dollar of outside aid has been asked for.

T. G. Allen, of globe-circling fame, is visiting his parents at Ferguson. Both he and Sachtleben have been spending several months in New York.

Everything is progressing rapidly for the Pastimes tournament on Sept. 19. A number of racing men will ride out to the tracks to-day to examine the surface. The South Sides will also visit the grounds, en route to St. Charles.

St. Louis has a family of riders by the name of Coburn, who are fast getting as famous as the Du Cross family of England. Four of the brothers ride and all have shown well up in front at the Sedalia, St. Louis and Kansas City races.

Roy Tidd was extremely fortunate in recovering his wheel stolen at Chicago. The difficulty in the way of recovering a stolen wheel is the strongest argument against the practice of leaving bicycles unlocked where they may handily be gathered in by thieves.

In points of decoration some very pretty effects are shown by exhibitors in Chicago. In one wheel the spokes, chain and sprocket-wheel are of shining brass; the frame, saddle and tire are white. In a glass case is a wheel with all the metal parts gold-plated; the handles, saddle and tool-bag covered with white enamel. There are some very attractive color effects, too. There are several wheels with cycling copper frames and oxydized enamel frames. Two bicycle railways are also exhibited.

Stole From His Father.

At 9 o'clock last night Henry Carter, colored, was arrested for stealing a suit of clothes from his father, John Carter, living at 1437 Biddle street. A warrant will be applied for.

THE TEAM RACE WAS CAPTURED BY GRATH, BOWMAN AND ELLERS.

Opening of the Bowling Season.

The bowling season is generally held to open the first week in September, and this year will be no exception. Within a week or so, all the alleys will be in full blast—the St. Louis Bowling Association, the Grand, the Crescent, Schneider's, Koerner's, etc.—not to omit the German bowlers in Turn Halle.

The two Cocked Hat Leagues will certainly be in the field again, but with perhaps some changes. The St. Louis League may have eight clubs. The National League will probably lose the Tuesday Nights and the Yosemites; here is a chance for a good cocked hat club to "catch on."

A meeting to form a ten pin association will be called soon. The bowling editor of this paper will be glad to hear from clubs desirous of joining.

The bowlers at Schneider's will find electric lights and other improvements this season. The alleys will be opened on Tuesday night. On Thursday night the Nationals will have a grand "blow-out."

The Hercules, at Central Turnhall, opened up last night.

On Monday there will open a grand handicap cocked hat tournament at the Crescent alleys. The captain of the Compton Cocked Hat Club has put up a handsome gold watch, and other prizes will be offered.

HURON'S COURSING MEETING.

It Promises to Be a Big Success—Several European Entries.

HURON, S. D. Sept. 2.—American sportsmen are evincing much interest in the International coursing meeting to be held on grounds near Huron, S. D., beginning Oct. 3. Numerous entries in the various classes have already been made including several from France, England, Sweden and Norway. Coursing clubs and associations in all parts of the United States and Canada will be represented. The Inter-State Coursing Club of California has postponed its meeting in order to allow its members to attend the international gathering. More than twenty dogs belonging to the Inter-State Association have been entered for the Huron meeting. Kentucky, Alabama, Georgia and other Southern States have also made entries, while Eastern sportsmen are not at all lacking in their appreciation of the efforts of the Executive Committee of the International Association to make the approaching meeting a complete success.

Among the prizes is the Columbian Cup, for sixty-four or less, greyhounds of any age, at $50 each, to which will be added $2,000 to winner; second, $1,000; third and fourth, $250 each; four dogs $80 each, eight dogs $50 each. The Columbian prize is for thirty-two dogs beaten in the first round for the Columbian Cup. The winner will receive $300; second, $100; third and fourth, $50 each; four dogs, $30 each. Then there is the Columbian plate for sixteen dogs beaten in the first ties of the cup race; winner will receive $200; second, $100; two dogs $40 each.

The meeting will be held under the auspices of the American Coursing Club and the running will be governed by the National Greyhound Club rules, which are substantially the same as the rules of the National Coursing Club. Rodger D. Williams of Lexington, Ky., has been named as Judge and John Boet as Slipper. The Executive Committee is composed of J. Herbert Watson of No. 26 Court street, Brooklyn; John R. Pierce of Topeka, Kan., A. J. Patterson of Denver, Colo.; J. R. Dickerson of San Francisco, Cal.; Horatio Nelson of New York City.

Huron, S. D., is situated on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, about twenty hours' ride from Chicago. Reduced railroad rates will be secured.

CUP DEFENDERS.

The Yachts Have Been Overhauled and Will Begin the Preliminary Trials.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The yacht Colonia, one of the cup defenders that has been in the Brooklyn dry dock, has been hauled on the marine railway at the foot of Court street, where preparations are being made to alter her ballast. She is a keel boat and has formerly carried fifty-five tons of lead in a bulb in the keel. About eight tons more will be added outside the keel, but some will be taken from the inside. Capt. Haankaff will sail her in the trial races. He is pleased with the boat's performance so far and says that in the race for the Commodore's Cup she showed great speed and, after the disaster to the Vigilant, stood up well in the strong breeze that crippled her rival. Gen. Paine's Jubilee, that has also been on the drydock, was hauled out to-day. She differs in appearance from the Colonia, being a fin boat. Her center board passes directly through the fin keel. The top masts of both yachts have been housed and the Jubilee came in to Gowanus Bay under mainsail only. She is not so massive in rig as the Colonia and is much smaller in tonnage. Neither of the boats will go into water before Tuesday. The Vigilant and Pilgrim, the two other crack yachts, it is thought, will be hauled on the Boston docks, as it will be difficult to find a dock here large enough to accommodate their enormous keels.

Dropped Dead on the Street.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 2.—James K. Roush, a prominent grocer of this city, dropped dead upon East Trons street about 4:20 this afternoon from heart disease. Mr. Roush has been identified with commercial interests of this city for the past eighteen years and his sudden demise was a great shock to the people of this city. He was walking along the street apparently in perfect health when the end came.

CARTHAGE POST-OFFICE.

A Hot Fight for the Place Now On in Which There Are Several Contestants.

CARTHAGE, Mo., Sept. 2.—A fight for spoils of office is now in sight in this city. There are several candidates here for positions within the gift of the President, but the Postmastership had been considered as settled by reason of the indorsement of Hon. Chas. H. Morgan given to Ben F. Thomas for this position as soon as he was elected. Thomas was County Chairman of the Democratic Committee and by self-sacrificing and hard work made the campaign notable, and by the rank and file was accorded the honor of being their choice for postmaster. For the past week or two there has seemed to enter into the matter an element of uncertainty occasioned by the announcement that another aspirant was in the field in the person of Frank McCrillis, who for years has been in the hardware business, but is now about to retire. Although a Democrat he has not been recognized as a leader in politics and his asking for the postmastership was a surprise. McCrillis secured a strong indorsement from citizens generally as to personal worth and also for fitness to serve under Cleveland in any capacity. His announcement stirred the friends of Thomas to activity and he will soon be around with a petition setting forth his fitness and his claim to the Post-office. It is now believed that other aspirants will enter the race and give spice to the contest. The office pays $2,400.

Argued With a Brick.

Charles Smith (alias John Williams) and Josie Werner, both colored and both living at 1628 Biddle street, got into a dispute over a trifling circumstance at 9:00 o'clock last evening and Smith emphasized his remarks to Josie with a brick. He inflicted two scalp wounds upon her, which were dressed for her by Dr. Jordan at the Dispensary and she was sent to the City Hospital. Smith escaped.

SOUNDMORE WON.

The East Side Crack Defeats Mike Dwyer's Stonenell.

YO TAMBIEN WINS AT LATONIA WITH IMPRESSIVE EASE.

Huron Takes the Ridgeland Handicap From King Mac by a Head—Guttenburg's Brilliant Reopening—Directum's New Record—Local Racing Results—Yesterday's Races.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY RACE TRACK, Sept. 2.—A card brimming over with attraction, together with perfect racing weather, was responsible for one of the best crowds at the meeting in attendance here to-day, and as the fields, with the exception of the first race, were of most liberal proportions, the bookmakers had their hands full in attending to the wants of those inclined to speculate. The opening event brought a surprise of a most startling nature, Stonenell, which looked the surest kind of a good thing, meeting defeat. His price was a prohibitive one, so the only losers on the race were the anxious bookies, who laid 15 and 20 to 1 against Soundmore.

The Dash stakes, which came second in the order of the day, furnished a big field and a good race with the finish between the two favorites at the betting ring. Potentate seemed to be winning, but Henry of Navarre managed to get up in the very last strides and won by the smallest of margins. Many blamed Goodale for Potentate's defeat, but the jockey was in no way at fault. His finish was really the best he has shown this season. Mr. Lorillard has decided to sell his entire stable of horses in training. They will be disposed of in two lots, the first sale taking place on Thursday, Sept. 8. The sale will be held in the paddock at Sheepshead Bay, and the following horses will be sold: Lamplighter, Kilkenny, Julien, Yemen, Kildeer, Derfagilia, Rubicon, Curacoa, Lochinvar, Rama, Ixion, Flirt, Golden Valley and Venusburg. There are thirteen more at the farm which will be sold during the coming meeting at Morris Park. Mr. Lorillard says his retirement is only a temporary one, and is due to ill health. His intention is to spend the winter in California, and if he finds the climate beneficial he will remain through next summer, and when he returns the Rancocas colors will be borne by the best that money can buy, in addition to those of his own breeding.

The delay at the post in the third race was the longest of the year in the East, an hour and a quarter being wasted in fruitless attempts. Starter Rowe tried to start them from his stand, then got down and soon sent them on their journey. The fines inflicted would total up a snug fortune if collected.

First race, seven furlongs—Soundmore won, Stonenell, second; Herald, third. No time was lost at the start, the flag going down at the first asking, Herald three lengths behind the other two. Stonenell at once forged to the front, but Taral was satisfied with a neck's advantage until well around the turn, when he gave the colt his head, and he was soon two lengths to the good. In the stretch, however, Soundmore began to close again, while Stonenell quit in a most cowardly fashion. The result of which was Soundmore beat him a head. Herald was never in it, and was beaten three lengths.

Second race, five furlongs—Henry of Navarre first, Potentate second, Wernberg third. There was some little delay at the post, followed with a fair start with half a dozen so nearly aligned that it was impossible to separate them. At the end of a furlong Potentate, Sam Lucas and Appomattox were clear of the others and they continued to show the way to the stretch, where there was a general closing and a rattling good finish. In the last dozen strides the struggle narrowed down to Potentate and Henry of Navarre, and at the finish the margin between them was so slight that it was only when the numbers were posted that the crowd knew which had won. The verdict was Henry of Navarre first by a very short head. Potentate beat Wernberg two lengths for the place.

Third race, one mile and a furlong—Sir Walter, first; Kinglet, second; Candelabra, third. The start was long delayed, over an hour being spent in a vain endeavor to get them away. The crowd did not fret much at the wait, for the start was directly in front of the stand where all could see and hear, but it sorely tried the horses and their jockeys. When the word did finally come the start was a perfect one, with Diablo the first to show. In the run to the turn there was a lot of changing places, with Terrifier showing most prominent as they entered the stretch. Sir Walter took the lead, and by hardest kind of riding kept on the front to the end, winning in a drive by two lengths, Kinglet second a length in front of Candelabra, who was last at the head of the home stretch. The summary:

First race, seven-eighths of a mile—Soundmore 102 (Irving), 1 to 2, first; Stonenell 122 (Taral), out, second; Herald 96 (Bergen), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:28 3-5. Field 10 to 1 against Stonenell.

Second race, dash stakes, for 2-year-olds, five-eighths of a mile—Henry of Navarre 115 (Bryant), 2 to 1, first; Potentate 104 (Goodale), 5 to 2, second; Wernberg 105 (Irving), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:02 2-5. Appomatax, Harrington, Sam Lucas, Lucky Dog, Curacoa, Joe Ripley, Prig, Stonenell, Torch Bearer and Poquino also ran.

Third race, [illegible] handicap, for all ages, one and one-eighth miles—Sir Walter 105 (Doggett), 6 to 1, first; Kinglet 100 (Midgeley), 3 to 1, second; Candelabra 102 (Harris), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:55 4-5. Galindo, Wildwood, Leontaka, Vestibule, Diablo, Prince of Darkness, Terrifier and Daily America also ran.

Fourth race, selling, Futurity course—Busiris 93 (T. Sloan), 10 to 1, first; Frog Dance 103 (Bergen), 5 to 2, second; Venusburg 90 (Benjamin), 8 to 1, third; Time, 1:11 1-5. Pecksniff, Ontario, Little Pirate, Equation, Rolla, Rightmore, Doolittle, Terrapin, Roland Reed, Manon and Belle Swift also ran.

Fifth race, five-eighths of a mile—Lady Bess 107 (Doggett), 8 to 5, first; by Jove 110, (Hamilton), 6 to 1, second; Simmons 110, (Sims), 8 to 5, third; Time, 1:01 4-5. Ben Lomand, Cunarder, Una, Colorado, Domingo, Banker's Daughter, Alesia and Lucasta also ran.

GUTTENBURG REOPENED.

Select Fields and a Big Crowd at North Bergen.

GUTTENBURG RACE TRACK, Sept. 2.—That this track is as popular as ever with the racing fraternity was early demonstrated by the immense crowd that made its appearance here to-day. The regulars were out to the extent of 8,000 and made the first day of the Hudson County Jockey Club fall meeting a memorable one. A great many improvements have been made since the track closed last summer. The infield is being rapidly leveled down and will soon be finished in grand order for steeple-chasing. The trains now land the passengers in front of the main entrance to the track. The track has been raised about seven inches and never looked prettier. It was in excellent condition. Secretary Whitehead said positively to-day that there would be racing at this track after next week every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday regardless of racing elsewhere. This means opposition to Clifton. The card run off this afternoon was a select one. The fields were evenly matched, which resulted in close and exciting finishes. The fourth race on to-day's card was the big attraction and brought out such good ones as Judge Morrow, Logan and Copyright, who made matters lively throughout. Thirty-two bookmakers drew for positions and had all the business they could handle. Starter Caldwell was a great relief after the poor starting at the other tracks and was well received by the big crowd. The talent began the day auspiciously. They made Lizzetta an odds-on favorite, and she never left the issue in doubt, winning easily from Daisyrian, who took the place money from Jimmie McLaughlin, third. First race, five furlongs—Lizzetta first, Daisyrian second, J. McLaughlin, third. They got the flag to a fair start. Lizzetta and Daisyrian ran neck and neck to well into the stretch, where Lizzetta drew away and won handily by a length before Daisyrian, who beat Jimmie McLaughlin a neck for third.

Second race—Five and one-half furlongs—St. Pat first, Ed Kearney second, Sun Glimpse third. They were sent away well bunched. Pauline made the running to the lower turn, where St. Pat came on and led the rest of the way, winning handily by a length from Ed Kearney who, ridden out, beat Sun Glimpse for the place by two lengths.

Third race, six and one-half furlongs—Double Cross first, Kirsch second, Marmos third. The flag was dropped to a good start. Kirsch cut out the pace too well in the stretch where McDermott brought Double Cross up under the whip by the most vigorous efforts and won by a length from Kirsch, who beat Marmos three lengths.

Fourth race, one mile—Rey del Mar won; Liselg, second; Copyright, third. They ran well bunched down the back stretch with Rey del Mar and Logan in the lead. Rey del Mar drew away from his field in the stretch and won easy by three lengths. Liselg beat Logan a neck for the place.

Fifth race, seven furlongs—Lester won; Cheddar, second; Wood Chopper third.

YO TAMBIEN AND JORDAN.

The Pair Land the Merchants' Stakes for Chris Smith at Latonia.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 2.—The fall meeting of the Latonia Jockey Club was inaugurated this afternoon. The feature of the card was the Merchants' stakes for all ages at one mile, which was won by the Kendall stable's great chestnut mare Yo Tambien, with Frank Jordan up, in a canter, by three or four lengths. The Avondale stable's Ida Pickwick, with "Tiny" Williams in the saddle, was second, and Halloway & Murphy's Faraday, piloted by Charley Thorpe, finished third. The winner was quoted at even money in the betting and went to the post heavily commissioned by her owner, "Plunger" Chris Smith, and the general public. The Kendall stable also ran second with Dollie McCone and Ohio Belle in the third and fifth races respectively. The attendance was large, the track in excellent shape and the sport entertaining. The summary:

First race, one mile—Sister Mary 96 (Graham), 3 to 1, first; Kincsem 104 (Thorpe), 8 to 1, second; Sabine 97 (Clayton), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:42¾.

Second race, selling, three-quarters of a mile—Salvation 112 (Costello), 5 to 1, first; Crab Cider 109 (Morgan), 15 to 1, second; Cora Taylor 105 (Thorpe), 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:16.

Third race, selling, mile and seventy yards—Anna 108 (Thorpe), 5 to 2, first; Dollie McCone 99 (F. Carr), 3 to 1, second; Parapet 99 (Perkins), 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:47.

Fourth race, Merchants' Stakes, for all ages, one mile—Yo Tambien 124 (Jordan), even, first; Ida Pickwick 109 (R. Williams), 2 to 1, second; Faraday 117 (Thorpe), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:41¼.

Fifth race, five-eighths of a mile—Caroline Hamilton 108 (Costello), 6 to 1, first; Ohio Belle 115 (Jordan), 2 to 1, second; Probasco 111 (F. Carr), 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:03.

HURON BY A HEAD.

Corrigan's Colt Defeated Barney Schrieber's King Mac at Hawthorne.

CHICAGO, ILL., Sept. 2.—The Ridgland handicap, the richest all-aged event offered on the Western circuit, at one and one-half miles, with the exception of the Great Western handicap at Washington Park, was the feature of get-away-day at Hawthorne this afternoon. It was won by the Master of Hawthorne, Ed. Corrigan's Huron, with Martin up, by a head, after a furious windup, with Barney Schrieber's King Mac, a 30 to 1 shot. Chinn and Morgan's Ingomar ran third. The Association added $5,000 to this event. Hawthorne will not throw open its gates again until the Washington Park trotting meeting is over, two weeks hence. This afternoon's summary:

First race, five-eighths of a mile—Tilsit 107 (Martin), 6 to 1, first; Bollinger 105 (Leigh), 2 to 1, second; Freddie L. T. 104 (Fox), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:04.

Second race, seven-eighths of a mile—Patrick 106 (Leigh), 6 to 1, first; Maj. Tom 106 (Fisher), 4 to 1, second; Shoshone 102 (Covington), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:30¼.

Third race, Ridgeland handicap, one and one-half miles—Huron 111 (Martin), 8 to 5, first; King Mac 113 (Dwyer), 20 to 1, second; Ingomar 103 (Covington), 8 to 5, third. Time, 2:40. Tyro, Hawthorne and Dungarven also ran.

Fourth race, three-quarters of a mile—Alice D. 101 (Smith), 3 to 1, first; Billy Boy 104 (Leigh), 5 to 2, second; Spendolin 106 (Freeman), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:19.

Fifth race, three-quarters of a mile—Verdant 100 (Leigh), 3 to 1, first; Foxhall 112 (Martin), even, second; Empera 95 (Taylor), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:17.

Sixth race, steeple-chase, short course—Woodford 132 (Delong), 3 to 1, first; Aristocrat 132 (McInerny), 30 to 1, second; imp. Alfonsius 155 (Ham), even, third. Time, 3:23.

SOUTH SIDE RACES.

The Afternoon Card Won by Prospect, Kingcraft, Long Broeck and Lemonade.

The afternoon matinee at South Side yesterday was attended by nearly 4,000 persons. The speculation was lively and the eleven bookmakers had all they could do handling the money. A pair of favorites and an equal number of outsiders were successful. The going was fast and the sport of the same character.

Bertha B. took the lead at the quarter in the first race and lead till the last jump, when McFadden brought Prospect up from the rear and by superior riding won on the post by a head. Outright sulked in the stretch, but finished third two lengths back.

Frank Farmer took the lead when the flag dropped in the second event and lead to the quarter, where the favorite, Kingcraft, took up the running and won easily by five lengths; pulled up, from Percentage, second, two lengths in front of Comeaway, third.

When the flag dipped for the third race, Dunlap was first to show, but was soon overtaken by Long Broeck. The pair then ran head and head to the head of the stretch, when Dunlap had enough and dropped back beaten. Long Broeck, coming on, won very easily by one length from Black Charley.

After fifty minutes' delay caused by unruly boys, the flag fell on the last race to a poor start, with Kerosene first to show, closely followed by Orphan Girl and Lemonade, in the order named. At the head of the stretch, McFadden let out a link and Lemonade shot to the front winning easily by two lengths from Orphan Girl. The latter beat Kerosene the same distance for the place. The summary:

First race, selling, five and one-half furlongs—Prospect 105 (McFadden), 5 to 1, first; Bertha B. 105 (C. Hueston), 5 to 1, second; Outright 103 (Burns), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:17¾. Sinbad 105, Braganza 105 and Frank Phillips 105 ran unplaced.

Second race, purse, for 2-year-olds, half a mile—Kingcraft 118 (J. Schilling), 3 to 5, first; Percentage 115 (Morse), 15 to 1, second; Comeaway 118 (Masterson), 15 to 1, third. Time, :55¾. Frank Farmer 11, Dora B. 115, Byron H. 118 and Ship Ahoy 115 ran unplaced.

Third race, selling, five-eighths of a mile—Long Broeck 110 (R. Jones), 8 to 1, first; Black Charlie 110 (Richardson), 2 to 1, second; Dunlap 107 (McFadden), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:07¾. Aileen 87, Norinne 95, Wabash 98, and Swagulator 113, ran unplaced.

Fourth race, selling, three furlongs—Lemonade 119 (McFadden), 5 to 2, first; Orphan Girl 119 (Flaherty), 15 to 1, second; Kerosene 122 (English), 10 to 1, third. Time, :40¾. Lela 113, San Argentino 122, Prince Albert 122, Snowflake 119, Broker 122, Flora C. 119, Bennie H. 122, Big Mike 122 and The Sheriff 118 ran unplaced.

Fifth race run off at night.

EAST SIDE SPORT.

Harry R. and Bo-Peep Both Won, After Thrilling Finishes.

The Sunday-school celebration at the Fair Grounds yesterday caused racing to be distinued for the afternoon at that track, and the course across the river was in consequence crowded to an uncomfortable point with local turfites, eager to speculate. The track's contingent of regulars was heavily increased by a large crowd of Fair Grounds patrons and the game was extremely lively. Two favorites and one second choice were among the winners, and on the whole the crowd broke about even with the books. The going was in excellent condition and the sport interesting. The finishes in the third and fourth races were especially sharp and well worth witnessing. The opening event on the card was a three-quarters of a mile selling affair for beaten non-winners since Aug. 1. Sam Sayres caught the fancy of the "smart" ones and was backed down from 2 to 1 to 3 to 2. Miss Ballard was also hammered down from 3 to 2 to 1. J. Davis went to the front with Importance, a 15 to 1 shot, from the start and after making all the running the black colt won in hand by one length. Sam Sayres, the choice, finished very weary one-half a length before Miss Ballard. While rounding the first turn after the bunch started Bob Weltbrec, Werlein and Shields' 4-year-old gray gelding, by Longfellow, out of Rena B., stumbled and broke one of his forelegs. He was put out of his misery by being shot shortly afterwards. Jockey Flanagan, who had the mount on the gelding, was not injured.

Five accepted the issue and went to the post for the second race, a five-eighths of a mile scramble for 2-year-olds. Blue and White was the favorite at 4 to 5. Bertha Fenton was next in demand at 5 to 2. The latter outran the favorite at the start, and taking command of the procession was never afterwards headed. Stufflet handled Blue and White miserably, but handicapped as she was with a "shoemaker" up the filly, after running last most of the way, sprinted in the stretch and secured second money by nearly two lengths from Harry M. Bertha Fenton was ridden out by one length.

Knickerbocker was backed down from 6 to 3 to 5, to win the third race, which was a selling scramble for 3-year-olds and upward. None of the rest were much fancied. After a long delay at the post the field was sent off with El Paso, Knickerbocker and Jack Kearney in front, nicely bunched. Harry R. challenged the favorite in the stretch, and after a hard drive beat him out by a nose. Dora May was one length back.

Fred Gerhardy's Bo Peep backed down from 3 to 2 to even money. Was the favorite for the succeeding event, a selling affa'r, for 3 year-olds and upward. After Gayette and Chiswell alternated in showing the way, the little filly came to the front in the stretch and won by a head from Gayette. Sight Draft was way back.

Wheeler's Ed Greenward at 6 and 9 to 5, captured the closing race, a free handicap sweepstakes for 3-year-olds and upward, in hand by one length. Cleofus was about the same distance in front of Moose. Ruben started off well enough, but the winner came through when Mooney let him. The summary:

First race, three-quarters of a mile—Importance 102 (J. Davis), 15 to 1, first; Sam Sayers 110 (Hart), 3 to 2, second; Miss Ballard 99 (Barrett), 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:22¾. Belle Stout, Weisiger, Glenmound and King Faro III. also ran. Bob Weltbrec fell.

Second race, five-eighths of a mile—Bertha Fenton 99 (J. Smith), 5 to 2, first; Blue and White 97 (Stufflet), 4 to 5, second; Harry M. 100 (Singleton), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:08¾. Pony B., Ella B., Cora T., Vorange and Virginia also ran.

Third race, five-eighths of a mile—Harry R. 102 (Hart), 12 to 1, first, Knickerbocker 112 (Gorman), 3 to 5, second; Dora May 103 (Piantoni), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:07¼. Miss Spot, Jack Kearney, Ballardine, El Mundo, El Paso, Hanshell, Harry Weaver and Florence Shanks also ran.

Fourth race, one mile—Bo Peep 89 (Perry), even, first; Gazette 84 (J. Davis) 4 to 1, second; Sight Draft 101 (Peantout) 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:51. Red Wing, Florence Slaughter, Folsom, Mary Sue and Chiswell also ran.

Fifth race, three-quarters of a mile—Ed Greenwood 113 (Mooney) 9 to 5, first; Cleofus 105 (Barrett) 7 to 2, second; Moose 86 (. Davis) 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:21¾. My Partner, Ruben, Marble Rock and Sam Sayres also ran.

TO-MORROW'S ENTRIES.

First race, selling, five-eighths of a mile:

Bessie Lee	99	Miami	102
Mary R	102	King Faro III	105
Bob Lytle	105	Glenmound	105
Onze	111	Schuyler	105

Second race, selling, three-fourths of a mile:

Picadilly	80	Bob Weltbrec	86
Denver	88	Miss Ballard	102
Montpelier	105	Portuguese	108
Backwoods	111	Cull	112
Topstone	114	Transit	120

Third race, selling, eleven sixteenths of a mile:

Jos. Cassidy	94	Coleraine	94
Lizzie V	97	El Paso	98
Hiram Argo	98	Sam Sayres	100
Jessica	101	Cold Deck	107
My Partner	107	Alturos	110
Flor Shanks	113	Cerberus	113

Fourth race, selling, nine-sixteenths of a mile:

Ida Harding	102	Belle Lawrence	102
Lit Midget	102	Esther	102
The Major	105	Red Cross	105
Gorella	105	Glendale	105
Walla Walla	105	Harry L	105

Fifth race, selling, nine-sixteenths of a mile:

Amelia	102	Fanny D	102
Nellie B	102	Florella	102
Miss Price	102	Irish Girl	102
Bob Miller	105	Billy Smith	105
Imp. Connemara	105	Venture	105

Fourth race off; fifth split.

To-Morrow's Fair Grounds Card.

The programme for to-morrow, the seventh day of the Fair Grounds meeting, follows:

First race, five-eighths of a mile, selling.

Fannie Williams	89	Piccalilli	103
Phil Pointer	92	Ed Glenn	104
Bellshazzar	94	Ninon	106
Frank Ellis	96	Long Broeck	106
Chestnut Belle	97	Free Trade	106
Castanet	97	Long Odds	107
Daphne	97		

Second race, nine-sixteenths of a mile, for 2-year-olds.

Brakeman	98	Percentage	110
The Broker	101	Byron H	113
Timothy	101	Gen. Haskell	113
Buenos Ayres	101	Whirl	118
Alroy	101	Gorderer	118
Missouri Belle	110	Baby Bill	113
Mrs. Morgan	110		

Third race, five-eighths of a mile, selling.

Wild Huntress	93	Buckhound	106
Freedom	102	Swagulator	106
Burt Jordan	102	Blue Rock	106
Loftin, Jr	102	Guilty	107
Montevideo	103	Fon Shway	110
Mamie B	103	Cyclone	110
Ruby Payne	103		

Fourth race, three-quarters of a mile.

Jack Adler	101	March 17th	107
Willie G	101	Silver Hair	109
Rettie Badger	103	Hotspur	112
Sarah C	103	Vattell	112
Golda	103	Expense	112
Lady Moore	103	James	112
Pure Gold	104		

Fifth race, one mile, selling.

Al Orth	90	Leonard	100
Barbara	90	Borealis	100
Tenny, Jr	90	Nina Archer	100
Pigeon	90	Linda	100
Francis Pope	95	Gen. Marmaduke	100
Michel	95	Safe Home	100
Bret Harte	100	Bonnie B	100
Zender	100		

Sixth race, one mile, Labor Day handicap.

Lucille Manette	92	Bonnie Byrd	106
Oxford	93	Ray S	116
Chimes	97		

Seventh race, match, $400, five-eighths of a mile.

Millie B	61	Bangum	105

Gloucester Races.

GLOUCESTER, Sept. 2.—The races held here to-day resulted as follows:

First race, seven-eights of a mile—Sister Ione first, Markstone second, Stringfellow third. Time, 1:33¾.

Second race, six and one-half furlongs—Chieftain first, with Forget-Me-Not second, Foxglove third. Time, 1:27.

Third race, four and one-half furlongs—Toano first, Mollie V second, Josie Wells third. Time, 57½.

Fourth race, four and one-half furlongs—Lady Pulsifer first, Chatham second, Wallace G third. Time, 1:04.

Fifth race, one-half mile—Voles first, Jersey Queen second, Minnie M third. Time, 52¾.

DIRECTUM'S FAST MILE.

He Lowers the World's Stallion Race Record to 2:09 1-2.

FLEETWOOD DRIVING PARK, N. Y., Sept. 2.—It was another gala day here this afternoon. The Saturday half holiday which, though Sept. 1 is passed, was still observed in many of the houses in New York, brought to the track hundreds of persons who had not attended the earlier meeting this week. The weather was fine. A cool breeze played over the track and offset to a considerable extent the heat of the sun's rays. The programme was fully up to the standard which has been offered at the grand circuit meeting this week. Besides a 2:28 class trot, with a purse of $1,000, a 2:15 class pace for a similar purse and a 2:22 class trot for a purse of $1,500, all of which embraced excellent entries, there was a 2:12 class trot for a purse of $2,000 with Azote, Pixley and Directum for the leading contestants. Owing to an attachment for $3,500 obtained by Harry S. Henry against Munro Salisbury for an alleged misrepresentation in the sale of the trotting horse May Day, it was feared that Directum might not be able to start. The matter, however, was temporarily settled this morning. Mr. Salisbury gave bond for the necessary amount and thus released his string. The knowledge that the great stallion would go to the post, made him favorite. He sold at $40 to $15 against the field with Pixley and Azote both selling at $25. The track was very heavy on account of last night's rain. The harrow was kept at work and the track improved in condition with every heat. It was reported this morning that Bud Doble had withdrawn his string from the track. The report was not true.

2:28 class trot, purse $1000—First heat: Happy Lady, Adra Belle, Brewster F., Adah Look, Same Kind, Landmark Maid and Eloise were scratched and Lizzie H. and Prince Eugenia were entered. Brazil was a favorite at odds of $300 to $25 against the field. Quarterstretch sold even with the field. Brazil got the pole. After scoring three times the party got off. Newport got the lead at first, but was overtaken by Quarterstretch before the second quarter. The rest of the party was strung out behind. Quarterstretch drew on in the homestretch and landed an easy winner by four lengths. Newport beat Lizzie H. by a neck for the place. Time, 2:24¾. Second heat—Quarterstretch caught the flag first with Lizzie H. second and Newport third. At the half Brazil, who had been running far behind, spurted and brushed into second place. In the third quarter Quarterstretch broke and fell to fourth place, leaving Brazil and Lizzie H in the lead. In the stretch Brazil responded gallantly to the whip and finished first by two lengths. Lizzie H came in second and Quarterstretch by a furious effort down the stretch passed Eugene and came in third. Time, 2.25¾. Third heat—Brazil defeated his opponents at the turn. Quarterstretch and Lizzie H. followed like a team at the half. Lizzie H. spurted hard but was unable to overtake Brazil. Brazil came in first beating Lizzie H. by a length. Quarterstretch who was badly handled finished third. Time 2:24½. Fourth heat—Brazil had things his own way from the start, and won easily by six lengths. Quarterstretch was second and Newport third. Time, 2:23¾. With three heats to his credit Brazil won the race, Quarterstretch was second and Lizzie H. third.

2:12 class, purse $2,000.—First heat—Azote had the pole. Pixley broke going under the wire, but soon regained her feet and showed in front. In the second quarter Directum lengthened out and passed Pixley at the half, steadily increasing his lead. The great stallion came down the stretch and landed a winner by two lengths. Pixley came in second and Hazel Wilkes, three behind, finished third. Pixley had broken repeatedly during the mile, and by a decision of the judges she was placed last. The second place was therefore given to Hazel Wilkes and third to Phœbe Wilkes. Time—2:11¾. Second heat—Directum got off first in the lead, with Phœbe Wilkes pushing him. Pixley started third, but broke on the turn and dropped to the tail end. In the backstretch Kelly let the stallion out a little, and after getting a good lead slowed down and finished first by a length and a half. Phœbe was second and Azote third. Time, 2:11½. Third heat—It was the prettiest heat of the day. For the first half the horses trotted with a length's space between them. Directum was in the lead, Pixley barely second in the third quarter. Kelly sent Directum ahead for a record. He came in first, with Pixley second and Phœbe Wilkes third. Time, 2:09½. Having won three heats, Directum won the race; Phœbe Wilkes was second and Hazel Wilkes third. Directum in the last heat lowered his record by one-quarter of a second and reduced the world's record for a trotting stallion in a race to 2:09½.

2:15 class pace, purse $1,000. First Hibibi first, Maggie R. second, Linden third. Time, 2:15½.

ATTACHED HIS STABLE.

Monroe Salisbury Had to Settle a Claim Before Directum Could Race Yesterday.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Munroe Salisbury's crack trotters were in the custody of the Sheriff in the stalls at Fleetwood Park this morning. The stakes that Mr. Salisbury has won through the phenomenal performance of his stallion Directum were attached. The California horseman had to arrange the settlement of a large claim which had been placed in the hands of Howe & Hummel for collection before he could remove his great stallion Directum from the stable this afternoon. The claim against Mr. Salisbury was made by Harry S. Henry, who owns a stock farm in Bucks County, Pa., and who claims to have been defrauded in purchasing the brood mare May Flower from Mr. Salisbury's Pleasanton (Cal.) stock farm. The price paid for the mare was $3,500 and Mr. Henry declared her condition was misrepresented and that her true value was far smaller. He consulted Lawyer A. H. Hummel and suit was brought to recover the $3,500. As Mr. Salisbury is a non-resident of this State, Mr. Hummel was able to secure an attachment against his property here, including the money won by Director when he beat the track record at Fleetwood this week, and the stakes won by Director's Flower a few days ago. Deputy Sheriff McGinnis, accompanied by A. H. Kaffenburgh, went to Fleetwood yesterday afternoon and served the attachment, which was signed by Judge McAdam of the Superior Court. Secretary Thomas Greenwood of the Fleetwood Park Association was notified not to turn over any money to Mr. Salisbury, and the Sheriff remained in charge of the horses. Mr. Salisbury's trotting stable is one of the best in America. He owns a noted stock farm in California, where he keeps the great Director, a stallion which showed remarkable speed in its day, and which scored many fine trotters. Mr. Salisbury has had several successful sales at Tattersalls in this city. His stable at Fleetwood includes that great 2-year-old, Director's Flower, which has been unbeaten this season; Directum, Flying Jib, by Algona, and other cracks. Mr. Henry, who is also a well-known turfman, bought May Flower on Feb. 13 last, in Lexington, Ky. He says Mr. Salisbury gave the age of the mare as 18, at the time of the sale, telling him she had been foaled in 1874. He claims to have since discovered that she was four years older than had been represented, having been foaled in 1870. As soon as he found out that there had been misrepresentation he says he offered to return the mare if Mr. Salisbury would refund the $3,500 he had paid. This proposition was refused, and Mr. Henry began legal proceedings. Just what arrangement Mr. Salisbury effected with Howe & Hummel is not known, but the attachment was lifted during the afternoon, and Directum entered and won the second race in three straight heats, breaking the world's stallion race record.

Lexington Trotting Meeting.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 2.—The Lexington Fair and trots closed to-day with a large crowd in attendance. The meeting has been a most successful one, being favored with a fast track, good weather and large crowds. Two races were on the card to-day, and although they were straight heat affairs, proved interesting events. Summaries:

First race, green class, purse $400:

Blue Dawn, rn. g., by Jay Bird (Bowerman)	1	1	1
Saccazza, b. s. (Bachey)	3	2	4
Nut Prince, b. g. (Dodge)	4	3	3
Clover Leaf, b. g. (Hutchings)	2	4	5
Myra Simmons, b. m. (Schultz)	5	5	3
Queen Mark, b. m (Higite)	6	dr.	

Time, 2:21½, 2:22¼, 2:22.

Second race, 2:26 class, racing, purse $500:

Coast Boy, blk s., by Bourbon—Wilkes (Kleiser)	1	1	1
Tom Shirley, b. g. (Higite)	2	2	2
J. J. C., b. s. (Curtis)	4	3	3
Odella, b. f. (Macey)	3	4	4
Vanie, br. m. (Bascom)	dis.		

Time, 2:17¾, 2:16¼, 2:19¾.

Gentleman's Driving Club Matinee.

The Gentleman's Driving Club held their regular matinee at Forest Park yesterday afternoon. A large crowd was present to witness two hotly contested races. Judges were Messrs. Keefe, Gregory and Barrett. The timers were Messrs. Cudmore, McAuliffe and Kelly. Summaries:

First race, 2:40 exhibition trot.

Bertha	1	3	1	1
Belledell	2	1	2	2
Monsan	3	2	3	3
Harry Allen	4	4	4	4

Time, 2:39, 2:35¼, 2:34, 2:30.

Second race, 2:55 trot, purse $20.

Willard	1	1	1
Midnight	2	2	2
Andy M	4	3	4
Monland	5	4	3
Prince Valentine	3	5	5
Will Lee	6	6dis	

Time, 2:52¼, 2:55, 2:51¼.

Races for next Saturday will be announced later.

Thoroughbred Sale at Sheepshead.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY TRACK, Sept. 2.—Just before the racing began here to-day a representative of Tattersalls of New York, limited, sold in the paddock a number of race horses in training the property of various owners. With one or two exceptions the lot was a poor one, so it was no surprise to see the bidding spiritless and the prices small. Those sold, with their buyers, were as follows:

Ronald, ch c, 4 years, by Rossington—Secret; J. Castle, $1,300.

Fort Worth, ch c, 3 years, by Luke Blackburn—Tullahoma; J. B. White, $1,050.

Woodban, ch c, 3 years, by Woodlans—Gilban; H. A. Newton, $150.

The Hunter, b g, 3 years, by Springbok—Edith; G. Miller, $100.

Dr. Chris, ch c, 3 years, by Luke Blackburn—Rosa Buckden; William Beckett, $380.

Chestnut gelding, 4 years, by The Illused—Cordelia; H. L. Jones, $400.

Scholastic, ch c, 2 years, by Sir Madrid—Schoolgirl; A. Garson, $975.

Black Douglas, blk c, 2 years, by Hidalgo—Sister to Jim Douglas; William Beckett, $600.

Parasang, b f, 2 years, by Imp Circus—Getaway; W. J. Speirs, $2,000.

Milan, ch f, 2 years, by Midlothian—LaScala; Fred Lowe, $2,700.

Bayard, ch c, 3 years, by Hyder Ali—Cordelia Planet; J. Flynn, $650.

Tremor, b c, 2 years, by Tremont—MaBelle; C. M. Lewis, $100.

Track Talk.

Clem Creveling has accepted the offer made to him recently, to officiate as presiding judge at the Northwestern Breeders' Association's two weeks' trotting meeting at Washington Park, Chicago, which will be inaugurated Monday.

While Hawthorne is closed the next two weeks Joe Ullman will come down and manage the foreign book at the course across the river.

Frank Shaw takes charge of the Fair Grounds meeting exclusively to-morrow.

Barney Schrieber's usual good luck must have deserted him yesterday. King Mac, one of his horses, lost the $5,000 Ridgeland handicap by a head at Hawthorne.

Johnnie Dwyer, who piloted Barney Schrieber's King Mac at Hawthorne, rode at South Side last year. He formerly was in the employ of Jimmie McCormick, the well known Eastern turfman.

Ted Sloan won with a 10 to 1 shot at Monmouth Park yesterday.

Ray S. is carded to start to-morrow at the Fair Grounds in the Labor Day handicap. He ought to win with something to spare if in shape.

Crab Cider came pretty near getting the money at Latonia yesterday.

Hambrick's pool room opens Monday afternoon, Sept. 4, in Selkirk's Auction House. Entrances on Sixth street, both Olive and Pine. Long odds and only direct wires on Fair Grounds and South Side races. ***

Pools on all Fair Grounds and South Side races at Oak Turf Exchange, 208 North Sixth street. ***

FRISCO SPORTING NEWS.

Doings in Pugilistic Circles—A New Race Track at San Mateo.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 2.—The proposed new race track at San Mateo, which will cost $65,000, seems to be an assured fact, and the California horsemen are feeling jubilant over the prospect of having a good track contiguous to the Pacific metropolis.

Three crack California cyclists will be among the lists of entries at Chicago, Sept. 9—Wilbur Edwards, George Osen and Lewis Fox, the "Colton Flyer." Horace Coppen, the Pacific Coast amateur mile walker, will also compete in the world's championship games.

Creedon's friends do not look upon the proposed match with Fitzsimmons with much favor and would prefer to see him matched with young Mitchell.

The California Base Ball League is now a thing of the past. Internal dissension and inefficient management has been the cause of its passing away. The players are owed back salaries. The league was one of the oldest in the country, having been thirteen years in existence.

Bicycling is still the "fad," and the meetings are liberally patronized. Amateur boxing tournaments are now being held, and knockouts occur nightly. This has caused movers in the new professional club to take active steps toward resumption, and it is thought the new club will soon be an assured fact.

Frank Allen expects to meet Jack Wilkes in the New Orleans Olympic Club. Allen was to have met Wilkes at the time of cessation of boxing here. Many of the local pugilists have left for Seattle and Tacoma. Boxing lately experienced a boom in the Sound country.

"Young" Mitchell expects to secure the match with Dan Creedon. He thinks $5,000 too small a purse for himself and Dan, considering $20,000 was offered Fitzsimmons. His terms are $7,000 and he feels assured that the club will stand the raise. He is willing to meet Creedon at 138 pounds. The Columbian Club is the only one that has bid for his services so far.

The next Australian steamer will bring Dan Hickey, the middle-weight who lately defeated "Tut" Ryan in twenty rounds. Ryan is the boxer who claimed the championship during Creedon's absence. Jerry Marshall, the colored feather-weight, and Abe Willis, the Australian bantam whom Dixon defeated, will also arrive.

The O'Donnell-Cattanach contest was looked upon as a gift for the former. He boxed here in private and showed up fine. It is thought that if he meets Choyinski he will be defeated.

A wrestling boom is now being experienced here. Over thirty entries are reported for the tournament which will be held Sept. 13 to 16. Joe Acton and McLeod are among the entries. The rules are so strict that the management feels assured that "faking" will be an impossibility. Over $8,000 will be given in cash prizes.

The Greggains party lost heavily on their favorite. They are talking of pitting the fire laddie against Reddy Gallagher on his arrival home. He will return by the middle of September. Jim Beckett, the Australian featherweight, met a local welterweight in private and defeated him in three rounds. Beckett and Jim Ryan expect to get dates in the New Orleans Olympic Club.

CARTER ON BILLIARDS.

The Expert Discusses the Game and Its Prospects.

"More encouragement, championship games, daily contests would put billiards on this side of the Atlantic on a better footing." These were Eugene Carter's words, while conversing on his favorite game recently, in his quarters at Saratoga.

"Our great need in billiards is the daily contest between experts," he continued, "which keeps the public well in touch with the game and polishes the work of the players to a remarkable degree. Years of hard work are necessary to produce a fine billiardist. But few men would follow this profession unless the financial reward was in a degree commensurate with the toil. The reason that Paris has a long list of excellent players is that the French capital affords the support. When Ives played in Paris he was given $50 a day for sixty days. Schaefer received $40 a day for eight months. On a salary of $1,000 a month any billiardist would produce his best game and aim to be in the best condition.

"Cushion carom bids well to become the standard game of experts. The balk-line game has its devotees, to be sure, but it requires too much special study and hard practice to be played well by a large number. As it now stands, there are no declared champions. And this is a most unfortunate feature of the sport. The interest of the public is permitted to lag. First-class exhibition games are rare. Only 5 per cent of the public have an understanding of the balk-line game. Although I am a patriot in all senses of the word, I must confess that France outrivals us in expert playing. Yet it is just to add that throughout America the general public plays a far better game than the French. The list of first-class billiardists who form the combination at the Academie Vignaux are players of remarkably high average in their daily games. The best players are, with Vignaux at their head, Piot, Garnier, Gibelin, Beau, Page, Wolff, Ducasse, Dedet, Delhomme and Ferdinand. Among these experts, a perfect galaxy of hard students of the game, the daily average is about 40 per cent. higher than in the United States, the game being cushion carom.

"Billiards have always been an honest game. I have never known a dishonest player. The profession demands a straightforward effort. No spectators would tolerate the least evidence of crooked work. The life of Vignaux illustrates the unimpeachable honesty among billiardists of our day. Always studying his game, ever vigilant, advancing the standard of his playing each year and remaining withal remarkably prosperous and well contented with his lot. In my estimation Vignaux stands at the head of all billiard-players. Although advanced in age, and after a most active career, he stands alone in the supreme excellence of his game—steady, strong of nerve and accurate to a marvelous degree. It would certainly be of great interest to see him again matched with our foremost players."

Sporting Notes.

Richards, Yale's champion 100 yard man, will be seen here for the first time Sept. 19.

George W. Orton of Toronto, the champion 1-mile runner of America, is only 20 years old.

E. W. Goff, the 22d Regiment champion, thinks he can give Heber a good run in the broad jump.

The annual swimming championships of the Amateur Athletic Union will be held at Chicago on Sept. 13. Jack Whittemore of the Pastimes will try to capture the 1-mile.

J. S. Mitchell, the American and Irish champion with the heavy weight, is in training for the World's Fair championships at Travers Island, the New York Athletic Club's country home.

The Y. M. C. A. of Philadelphia will send a team of ten men to the World's Fair championships.

J. G. Chapman of the Michigan Athletic Association, Detroit, is reported to be doing close to ten seconds for the 100 yards and is expected to push Jewett of the D. A. C. in the short distances.

M. Sweeney, the champion high jumper, is also an expert obstacle racer.

George S. Rhodes has been asked to officiate as field judge at the international championship games.

Late Society Gossip.

Miss Blanche Tibbetts and Miss Taft of Washington avenue leave to-night for a trip to Chicago and the World's Fair.

Mrs. L. Thomas, accompanied by her niece, Miss Nellie Anheuser, and also Miss Katie Kimpel and Elva Donzolo of Compton Heights, have gone to Chicago, and from thence will go to Milwaukee for a stay of two weeks.

Miss Mabel Huyette, who has been visiting relatives at Rolla, Mo., all summer, is home at 3701 North Ninth street.

Mrs. Nannie Faulkner is expected from Rolla this coming week to visit her father, S. B. Rowe of 903 Salisbury street.

Miss Josie Smith of Rolla, Mo., is visiting Miss Mabel Huyette, enroute to Hardin College, where she finishes this year.

A Pretty Bad Picture.

Sarah Grand in the Humanitarian.

For vulgarity, for boldness, for folly, ignorance, want of principle, petty weakness, intrigue and positive vice, you must go to the average society woman. Her one motive is self-seeking. She is a bad wife, a bad mother and a false friend. For intellect she has a fair supply of shrewdness and cunning; for religion a rotten conglomerate of emotional superstitions that do not improve her conduct; for virtue, the hope of not being found out; while for charity, good feeling, modesty and every womanly attribute she substitutes tact—the tact to respond outwardly to what she sees is required of her by different people.

The Rivers.

Wheeling, W. Va.—6 feet 2 inches; rising.

Portsmouth—9 feet 6 inches; rising.

Louisville—30 inches in canal, 2 inches on falls; stationary.

Cairo—5.3 feet; falling.

Memphis—3.8 feet; falling.

Cincinnati—4 feet 3 inches, and rising.

BUTCHERS' BARBECUE.

Ninth Annual Roasting of Meat and Picnic at the Fair Grounds.

The butchers will give their Ninth Annual Barbecue at the Fair Grounds to-day. The barbecue being held on Sunday there will be no parade as the butchers consider it somewhat improper and out of order.

The fun will begin, however, about 10 o'clock, and the services of "Barbecuist" Wades have been secured to roast over the huge pits some twenty-five steers in his most approved style. These will be served in large slices with the usual bread and trimmings, free to all who come. At the last barbecue, which was held last year, resolutions were adopted by a party of the butchers which read as follows:

From early morn the whole day through
The butchers held their barbecough.
The air was cool and the sky was blough,
And there was plenty of foaming breough,
So all had more than enough to dough
And went home vowing the thing to renough,
And that at the first opportunity, tough.

They have lived up to their resolution, and will attend to-day ready to take a most active part in all the exercises. During the day there will be dancing, horse racing, cowboy races, jumping and running matches, weight lifting and throwing and almost every imaginable sport. Three bands of music will provide the music and refreshments in abundance will be provided by a well-known caterer. The sport will last from 10 a. m. until 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

JEFF STORTS VICTIMIZED.

The Four Courts Lawyer Mourns the Loss of a Horse and Buggy.

Jeff D. Storts, the well-known Four Courts lawyer, was victimized in a neat manner by a confidence man last evening and is now mourning the loss of a horse and buggy. Yesterday afternoon he was approached by a man for whom he had done some legal business a short time ago. The fellow told him that he had a lawsuit in East St. Louis which he wished Storts to handle for him, and asked the lawyer to hire a horse and buggy and drive over with him. Jeff consented, telephoned to Gieger's stable for a rig and started out. Before they started the fellow tried to induce Storts to let him go alone, but in this he did not succeed. The legal business did not materialize and on their return, while Jeff was in Pete Morrissey's saloon, opposite the Four Courts, his companion disappeared with the rig. The police were notified, but failed to locate the horse and buggy.

In Sore Distress.

At 3:30 o'clock on Friday afternoon Frank Porterfield, 22 years of age, was found sick and destitute in a frame house at the foot of Angelrodt street. He was removed to the City Hospital by way of the Dispensary.

A Hardy Oarsman.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 2.—Frank Appiy arrived in Michigan City Harbor to-day from Pawtucket, R. I. He rowed the entire distance in an 18-foot aluminum boat. He goes next to Chicago.

Hog Cholera Rampant.

HOPE, Kan., Sept. 2.—Hog cholera, introduced here by several car loads of hogs brought from Texas, is causing serious loss among farmers' herds. Several hundred hogs have already been lost and there seems no stop to the spread of the disease.

Surrender.

From McClure's Magazine.

Then lead me, Friend. Here is my hand,
Not in dumb resignation lent,
Because thee one cannot withstand—
In love, Lord, with complete consent.

Lead—and I, not as one born blind
Obeys in sheer necessity,
But one with muffled eyes designed,
Will blindly trust myself to thee.

Lead.—Though the road thou mak'st me tread
Bring sweat of anguish to my brow,
And on the flints my track be red,
I will not murmur—it is thou.

Lead.—If we come to the cliff's crest,
And I hear deep below—oh, deep!—
The torrent's roar, and "Leap!" thou sayest,
I will not question—I will leap.

GERTRUDE HALL.

JINGO ADVERTISING!

So extensively indulged in by some houses is simply a waste of money. We believe in stating facts. Customers can always rely upon finding here all and everything that is advertised.

STRANGERS Are Welcome Are safe here. They are amply protected. Goods purchased that are not found entirely satisfactory can be returned and exchanged, or we will refund the money if preferred.

We have large and commodious reception rooms, toilets and lavatories for the use of our patrons. We check parcels free, and give information about points of interest around the city.

New Fall Goods Arriving Daily and Now on Sale.

DRESS GOODS DEPT.

Great Special Sale in plain Cashmeres and Serges.

4 Great Bargains.

50 pieces heavy wool filling, 36-in. American Cashmeres, in all the new fall colorings and blacks, never sold for less than 25c yard, at..... **17c yd**

40 pieces fine finish English 36-in. Henriettas, in all the new fall shades and black, never sold for less than 35c yd.. **24c yd**

2,000 yards extra fine 40-in. all-wool French Cashmeres and fine Twilled Serges, in all the new fall colors, never sold for less than 50c yd., at..... **37c yd**

30 pieces Black double-width Novelty Dress Goods, consisting of Jacquards, Crepe effects, Broches, Whip Cords and New Weaves, never sold for less than 69c yd., at..... **48c yd**

LINEN DEPT.

Special bargain in Table Damasks. 60 pieces, all linen bleached and unbleached Table Linens, worth 50c to 60c yd. at **39c yd**

50 dozen large size hemmed and Hemstitched Scotch Huck Towels and Fringed Damask Towels, colored and white borders, worth 30c each, at..... **19c ea**

100 large size extra heavy white Crochet Bed Spreads, Marseilles patterns, worth $1.25, at..... **93c ea**

KNIT UNDERWEAR.

FOR EARLY FALL WEAR.

Ladies' high neck and quarter sleeves, part wool, Jersey Ribbed Vests. Camels hair color, value $1 each. For this sale at..... 68c

Ladies' imported Cashmere Vests, high neck and sleeveless, natural gray colors, value 75c. For this sale at..... 48c

Misses' gray Jersey Ribbed, fleece lined, Cotton Vests, value 35c each. For this sale at 25c

HOSIERY.

Children's IXI ribbed, fast black seamless Cotton Hose, all ages, value 25c pair. For this sale at..... 15c PAIR

Ladies' 40 gauge, imported fast black Hose, high spliced heel and toe, value 35c pair. For this sale at..... 25c PAIR

KNITTING SILK.

Here's a Chance to Speculate.

Kenwood Knitting Silk, in all colors, heretofore sold at 25c spool. For this sale at..... 13c SPOOL

FANCY GOODS.

Fancy, full edge, Silk Garter Web, all colors, value 35c yard. For this sale at..... 21c YARD

Assorted lot of leather Pocket Books and Purses, value 40c each. For this sale at..... 25c EACH

Fancy, metal back, Hand Mirrors, with French beveled plate glass, value $1.25. For this sale at..... 98c

Corson Exquisite Complexion Powder, druggists' price 25c. box For this sale at..... 12c BOX

Lot of 1½ and 2 ounce bottled, triple Handkerchief Extracts, all odors, value 40c bottle. For this sale at..... 25c BOTTLE

Fancy metal Cabinet Photo-frames, 40 value 35c each. For this sale at..... 21c EACH

Fancy Ink Stands, with metal tray, value 40c. For this sale at..... 25c

Metal top Horn Hair Ornaments, assorted designs in silver and gilt, value 75c. For this sale at..... 48c

Assorted lot of Sterling Silver and Roll Plate Breast Pins, new designs, value 50c. For this sale at..... 25c

STYLE, GRACE, PERFECTION,

Are combined in our great line of

Men's High Style Suits

We are showing at

$10, $12, $15.

No such values ever shown before—everything new and desirable is here.

New Fall Overcoats, New Trouserings.

3000 Boys' Knee Pant Suits, worth $4, at..... **$2.50**

2000 Boys' Long Pant Suits, worth $7 and $8, at... **$5.00**

Boys' Strong, Serviceable Knee Pants, worth 75c, at... **50c**

All to be found on ours, the largest clothing floor in the world.

FREE—Our New Fall Illustrated Catalogue will be ready for mailing Sept. 15. Write for a copy.

Famous BROADWAY & MORGAN ST.

Infants' Outfitting Dept.

50c—Infants' fine Cream Surah Silk Caps, richly embroidered, finished with wide strings, worth 75c. Will sell at 50c

75c—Infants' Flannel Shawls, silk embroidered and scalloped all round; regular price, $1. Will go for 75c

$1.48—Children's All-wool Reefers, double-breasted, high sleeves, brass buttons, ages 1 to 3 years, worth $2. Will be sold for $1.48

$2.75—Infants' Long Cloaks, deep embroidered skirt and cape, puff sleeves, in tan and cream; regular price, $3.50. Now sold for $2.75

50c—Infants' Felt Afghans in all colors, nicely embroidered, worth $1. Will go at 50c

Corsets.

75c—Two splendid Corsets (W. C.C. and Sterling), extra long waisted, perfect shape, finished with silk; both $1 goods. Will be sold this week for 75c

$1.00—An elegant W. B. Corset, extra long, in black satine, handsomely stitched with colored silk, a perfect Corset in fit and style; regular price, $1.25. Now $1.00

Handkerchiefs.

200 doz. large size Men's Handkerchiefs, 1-in. hem, assorted fancy borders, also navy blue figured Cambric for Handkerchiefs, assorted styles, worth 15c and 18c each; will be sold..... 3 for **25c**

1000 doz. assorted Ladies' Self and Colored Embroidered Hemmed and Scalloped Handkerchiefs, assorted new designs; worth 20c and 25c each, at **12½c**

Umbrellas.

500 26-inch Umbrellas, Paragon frame, fancy oxidized and natural wood handles, worth every cent of $2, at **$1.50**

Kid Gloves.

100 doz. celebrated P. & P. 4-button Kid Gloves, for which we are sole agents, in the new fall shades—REDS, GREENS, BLUES and staple shades, every pair fitted to the hand and warranted to be the best glove in America for..... **$1**

VISIT OUR BASEMENT.

Everything desirable in China, Bric-a-brac and Housefurnishings. The cheapest place in St. Louis. Full line Haviland's White China.

HUMPHREY'S, Broadway and Pine. St. Louis, Sept. 3, 1893. The indications for St. Louis for to-day are: Fair; warmer.

School Suits.

Suitable Styles —FOR— Students.

Young men will find us ready to fit them for college with Stylish, Serviceable **Suits, Overgarments, Hats and Furnishings.**

Popular Prices —FOR— Popular Styles.

F. W. HUMPHREY & CO.

CREDIT

Koehler's Installment House, 913 OLIVE ST., Up Stairs.

MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING on CREDIT (Ready-Made and to Order), LADIES' JACKETS AND DRESSES TO ORDER, Watches and Jewelry, ON INSTALLMENTS At Cash Prices Without Security.

Terms: One-third of the amount purchased must be paid down; the balance in small weekly or monthly payments. Business transacted strictly confidential. Open daily from 8 a. m. till 9 p. m. Saturdays until 11 p. m.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE DAILY AND SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH! 15 CENTS PER WEEK, DELIVERED BY CARRIER

THE DELICATESSEN CAFE

718 OLIVE STREET.

For Ladies and Gentlemen.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.

Fall Catalogues!

Price Lists and other Commercial Printing done for CASH at Bottom Prices.

MEKEEL'S PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Phone 1001. 1001 LOCUST ST.

CITY NEWS.

PRIVATE matters skillfully treated and medicines furnished. Dr. Dinsbeer, 814 Pine st.

Dr. E. C. Chase, 604 Olive street. Crown and bridge work.

D. CRAWFORD & Co. have made the most extraordinary purchase of the day in knitting and crochet silks—about 1,000 pounds of the famous Kenwood Ball Silk. Each ball contains a half-ounce, full weight, and is sold in all stores at 25 cents per ball. Crawford's bought these silks at their own price and can offer them to their customers at 18 cents a ball or two balls for 25 cents—a chance of a life-time to lay in a supply to knit up during the long winter evenings in dainties for the loved ones, such as hosiery, mittens, wristers, hoods, etc. The quantities ordinarily used are:

Youths' or men's half hose	2 to 2½ ounces
Ladies' long hose	3 to 3½ ounces
Ladies' extra long hose	4 to 4½ ounces
Ladies' or men's mitts	1 to 1½ ounces
Infant's or child's hood	½ to 1½ ounces
Baby's sacque	1 to 2 ounces

A STARVING FAMILY.

Romance and Art With an Empty Pantry and Disease.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 2.—The family of Albert Guerry, an artist known all over the South, was found last night in a starving condition. One of the children was dead, the result, the mother said, of starvation and pneumonia. Guerry was quite prominent as a portrait painter and some years ago moved to Baltimore to get a wider field for work. There Miss Williams, the daughter of Dr. Wm. P. Williams, and the granddaughter of the President of the Maryland Senate, became enamored of the long-haired artist and married him. It develops that he dined at the hotels and left his family to starve. Mrs. Guerry to-day said, "My dream of romance is over. I will live no longer with Mr. Guerry."

"Clays"—Genuine "Clays" Worsteds.

Imported direct from the maker. Clay could not manufacture anything like the yardage which is daily sold in America as his make, but here in our Merchants' Tailoring Department you can see the genuine article. They are the kind of suits we take most delight in making, as we know they will give great satisfaction.

MILLS & AVERILL, Broadway and Pine.

Cattle From Missouri to England.

FAYETTE, Mo., Sept. 2.—A cattle firm of Howard County shipped 400 head of beef cattle, averaging 1,500 pounds each, direct to Liverpool, England, to-day. This firm are the proprietors of the celebrated Woodland herds of Angus cattle that captured so many valuable prizes at the World's Fair last week.

AT least three Reclining Chair Cars (seats free), and at least four magnificent Compartment and Buffet Sleeping Cars on Wabash night Columbian Limited Trains to Chicago and the World's Fair.

AFTER FIFTY-THREE YEARS.

A Widow Claims Dower Interest in Property Sold by Her Husband.

LOUISIANA, Mo., Sept. 2.—The residents of the West and of this city have been notified of the claim of Mrs. Harritt Bartlett of New York to dower amounting to the one-third part of the seventy-five acres sold by her late husband Wm. N. Bartlett, through his step-father, Marshall Mann as attorney in fact from said Bartlett in the year 1830 to Edward Charles of St. Louis. This tract of land has situated thereon about one-fourth of the residences of the city and there is a determination on the part of the owners to resist the demand to the bitter end and with that intention they are signing an agreement to stand together, employ counsel and fight it. The fair claimant is over eighty years old and asks that in case the property is not susceptible of division without great injury the yearly value in money of her dower be ascertained and paid her during her natural life. Her husband died in February, 1892, and at the time of his death was actuary of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. The widow claims that she has never, by deed or otherwise, been parted with her interest in the land in question, although her husband sold his interest in 1830.

Our Sunday School Friends

Who will go to World's Fair should bear in mind that there is but one line from St. Louis to Chicago which will land them right at the grounds. Very many good hotels near the grounds are within 2 to 10 minutes' walk of 60th street station of the Vandalia & Illinois Central line. Also without change of depots they can reach Hotel Endeavor. Compartment sleepers and free reclining chair cars are run in sufficient number to care for all who may go. Lowest rates apply by the Illinois Central. Call at 221 Broadway, corner of Olive, and see for yourself what can be done for you. Vandalia & Illinois Central line.

Situation in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 2.—President J. C. Morris of the Canal Bank in an interview to-day stated that the clearing-house, of which he is the acting president, would in a very short time rescind the present limitations on the withdrawal of bank deposits. The associated banks had not yet taken action, but would do so shortly. They had already reconsidered their determination to issue certificates of deposit, owing to the bettering of the financial condition of the city, and they would soon cease certifying checks also. President Baldwin concurred in what Mr. Morris said but did not believe that the certified check system had worked hardships upon many people, as money in excess of $50 per day had been allowed all the factories and other institutions with large payrolls by all the banks. The general impression in banking circles is that the sixty-day notices for withdrawals from the savings banks will not be required after the banks resume currency payments.

Do Not Delay.

It is important that those who contemplate the purchase of either a diamond, watch, clock or some article of silverware or fine jewelry should avail themselves of the opportunity offered by Mr. McMasters, the assignee of the Providence Jewelry Co., 405 North Broadway, up-stairs, who is selling out this magnificent stock at Assignee's Sale at figures that are lower than the lowest. It will pay even to buy at this early day for Christmas presents.

Unknown Suicide.

The inquest was closed yesterday afternoon on the body of the unknown man found at St. Louis and Vandeventer avenues last Tuesday. The body was not identified. The verdict was that death was caused by rough on rats, supposed to have been taken with suicidal intent.

Special Attractions

AT CREVE COEUR LAKE

Sunday, Sept. 3. Good boating, fishing, refreshments, games of all kinds; also, gravity railroad on the grounds—only one in the West. Fifty cents for the round trip via the MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY.

ALTON AFFAIRS.

Labor Day Preparations—A Coopers' Strike for Wages.

ALTON, Ill., Sept. 2.—Extensive preparations have been made here for the celebration of Labor Day Monday. All the business houses in the city will be closed at noon and a general parade will be given in the afternoon. Excursion trains will be run to Alton from Jerseyville and other points and the crowd promises to be large. The officers of the day were: Grand Marshal, Andrew Yaeger; assistants, A. O. Dueckert and Chrles Kane; aides, Aug. Jun, Isaac Price, W. C. Rick, Adolph Moore, Harry Carpenter and George Volz; musical director, Charles Kane; Refreshments Committee, A. Moore, Frank Pieper, and Geo. Vohls. The procession will leave Turner Hall at 10 o'clock and march through all the principal streets of the city. After the parade addresses will be made by Mayor John J. Brenholt, Chas. Dodd, Financial Secretary of Chicago Cigarmakers' Union, C. Rocher of St. Louis, President John C. Meyers of the International Cigarmakers' Union and others. In the evening a grand dance will be given at the Turner Hall and Garden.

The coopers of this city struck this morning. The men ask for 10 cents per barrel all the year round. The millers refuse to pay this price, but offer to pay St. Louis prices, whatever they may be. The matter will probably be settled in a few days.

John R. Cartwright, a prominent young farmer of Upper Alton, and Miss Julia Pfeiffer, daughter of E. Pfeiffer, of this city, will be married this evening in Upper Alton. Rev. William Green will conduct the ceremony. The couple will leave to-night on the steamer Mary Morton for Keokuk, where they will spend a few weeks of their honeymoon.

Alton has five delegates to the Catholic Congress, which meets in Chicago, Monday. The gentlemen, John F. McGinniss, George F. McNulty, J. J. McInerney, John J. Long and Charles F. Degenhart, will leave for the place to-morrow.

Mrs. A. W. Crawford of Godfrey died at 4 o'clock this morning after an illness of several weeks. The deceased was 31 years of age, a sister to Mrs. Robert Young of this city, and had been a resident of Godfrey all her life. The funeral will take place at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, from the family residence.

Sheriff Cosmos Keller of Jerseyville was in the city last night and took charge of Wm. McKee, the man who is wanted at Fidelity for stealing a gold watch.

Mayor Frank Moore, C. V. Valentine, John Deckerman, Emery Dickson, B. Nathan, C. Loehr, Adam Ruth, Chas. Harris, Frank Mackintosh and Irby Williams, will all leave Monday for the G. A. R. encampment at Indianapolis, Ind.

John N. Drummond and family returned last night from a two months' stay at Spirit Lake, Io.

A marriage license was issued to-day to Wm. Kastein and Mary Jargan, aged respectively 61 and 50 years. Both are residents of Moro, Ill.

A FEARFUL FATE.

Locked in a Box Car and Starved to Death.

William Carroll died at the City Hospital on Friday night, his death being the result of a frightful experience. He was found in a a securely sealed box car in North St. Louis on Wednesday last, had been reduced to a skeleton by starvation, and was unable to speak. How long he had been in the car could not be ascertained, as he never fully regained consciousness. On Thursday he revived somewhat, and was able to tell the attendants at the hospital that he had gotten on board the car at a Western station and gone to sleep. On awakening he found the door locked and the car in motion. His efforts to attract attention were vain, and after days of suffering for the lack of food and water he became insensible. Efforts to save his life by injecting food into his stomach were made, but proved unsuccessful, he finally succumbing to his privations.

How to Avoid Cholera.

Do your part in helping Ed. Butler clean the city. The contractor for the removal of garbage has a large force of men and carts out every day, and if citizens will co-operate with him by obeying the city ordinances and rules of the Board of Health the task will be an easy one. Be ready for the cart and keep your garbage in covered, water tight vessels. To know time of collection see circulars scattered broadcast through the city, or send for one to office of the contractor, No. 15 South Tenth street, or corner Forest Park boulevard and Vandeventer avenue.

Clark—McKeown.

NEVADA, Mo., Sept. 2.—A. J. Clark, foreman of the car department of the Union Pacific at Portland, Ore., and Miss Mattie McKeown of Virgil City were married this evening at the residence of the bride.

SOUVENIR "Silver Spoons," $1 to $5; souvenir "Cups and Saucers," 75c to $10. See the exquisite things shown at MERMOD & JACCARD'S, Broadway and Locust.

You Will Not . .

Require Your Feet to Be Shaved

If you will buy **HILTS' $2, $2.50 and $3 Foot Form WEAR RESISTERS,** the best value on earth. Our $1, $1.25 and $1.50 School Shoes for boys and girls are equal to any $1.50 and $2 shoes bought elsewhere. Don't fail to see the grand bargains in our Children's Department. $1.25 Cloth Top Shoes, sizes 8 to 11, cut to 79c; $1 Cloth Top Shoes, sizes 5 to 8, cut to 69c; Infants' Patent Tip 75c Shoes cut to 39c, and hundreds of other bargains in every department too numerous to mention.

C. E. HILTS SHOE CO., 604-6-8 Franklin Av. and 829 N. Sixth St.

The World's Leading Low-Priced Shoe Dealers.

A DEEP CUT

—IN—

Swope's 311 N. Broadway.

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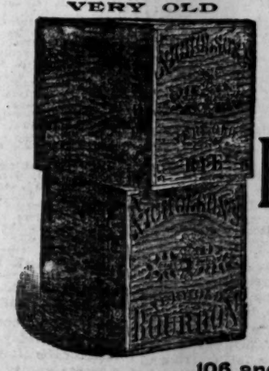
Rye  Bourbon

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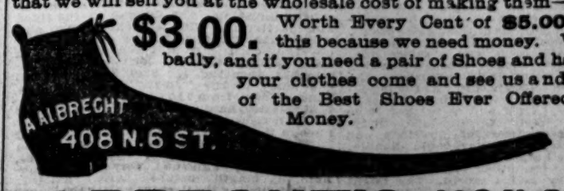

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POST-DISPATCH SUNDAY "WANT" DIRECTORY. PAGES 13–22.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1893.

LABOR DAY.

Two Big Parades to Be Given To-Morrow.

How the Procession Will Be Formed and the Line of March.

EXERCISES AT LINDELL PARK AND AN EXCURSION ON THE RIVER.

The Positions Which the Various Unions Will Occupy in the Procession—Speakers at Lindell Park—The Prizes Which Will Be Awarded—Grand Marshals and Assistants.

To-morrow is the annual festival of labor. The various trade unions of the city will parade in uniform with the central body to which they belong.

There will be two parades. This is owing to a spirit of jealousy between the Trades and Labor Union and the Knights of Labor and Carpenters' Council on the other hand. An attempt was made during the past week to so cement the differences between them that there might be but one parade

F. Von der Fehr, Grand Marshal of Trades and Labor Union.

but as the Knights of Labor wished to lead, and as the Trades and Labor Union would accept of none but the first place, these bodies concluded it would be better to parade in separate divisions and at different times of day.

The Knights of Labor, Building and Trades Council and the trades affiliated with these organizations will open the parade at 10 o'clock. At this hour the carpenters will have roll call at Walhalla Hall, and with other unions form at Lucas Square, thence follow out their line of march down Market street. The second section will form on Fourth street, south of Valentine. The third section will form at 603 Market street.

LINE OF MARCH.

The line of march as laid out is: From Building Trades Council headquarters, 417 South Fourth street, on Fourth street to Market, west to Twelfth street, north to Washington avenue, east to Broadway, south

A. S. Leitch, Editor Union Record.

to Chestnut, east to Fourth street, north to Franklin avenue, west to Sixteenth, north to O'Fallon, west to Seventeenth, north to Madison, west to Nineteenth, north to Benton, west to Twenty-fifth, on Montgomery, Elliott and St. Louis avenues to Lindell Park.

The carpenters will break away from the line of march at some convenient point and march to the river, where they and their friends will take the steamboats Grand Republic and Paul Tulane and proceed with all their friends who care to go to Chouteau Park, where they will spend the day.

Wm. S. DeVaux is the Grand Marshal of this parade and is assisted by A. L. Brooks of the Carpenters, J. F. Cross of the Building Trades, John T. Gladwill of the K. of L. Besides these, each union has a marshal and there will be assistants to the Grand Marshal and his aides.

A number of prizes have been prepared to be given to the unions for best marching, uniforms, etc. Among these may be mentioned: A fine silk United States flag, a Secretary's table, another United States flag, an ebony gavel and rosewood gavels.

The judges who are to decide to whom these prizes go are: M. R. Brown, L. A. Quellmalz, H. Westhus, Charles Thuner, Frank A. Hill and A. S. Leitch.

"Maybe it isn't hard work to find judges for such an occasion," said Grand Marshal De Vaux yesterday. "It is worse than hunting for a jury of intelligent citizens who do not know anything about a murder committed in their community."

Spectators of the parade will know the Grand Marshal by his red sash and Prince of

F. P. Kinsley, Financial Secretary B. T. C.

Wales whiskers; his assistants will wear red sashes and blue and white rosette; aides red sashes and white rosettes; union marshals will wear red sashes and blue rosettes.

The following trades will be represented in this branch of the parade: Carpenters, plumbers, gasfitters, steamfitters, marble polishers, electrical workers, slate roofers, composition roofers, stonemasons, tin, sheet-iron and cornice-workers, tinners, sewer laborers, sewer bricklayers, quarrymen, fresco painters, house painters, paper hangers, Knights of Labor, brewers and maltsters, beer drivers, brewery firemen, garment cutters, garment workers, tailors, tobacco workers, machinists, granitoid pavers, carriagemakers, shoemakers and mixed assemblies.

THE TRADES AND LABOR UNION.

The second grand division of the parade does not form until 11 o'clock to-morrow, when it will take up its position so as to move at 12 noon from Twelfth and Chestnut streets north on Twelfth and Washington avenue,

J. F. Gross, President B. T. C., Aid to Grand Marshal.

east to Broadway, south to Arsenal, west to Thirteenth, south to Wyoming, thence to wagon gate of Concordia Park.

F. Von der Fehr is the Grand Marshal elect of this parade. He is one of the cigarmakers and is assisted by J. A. Haynes and L. P. Negele from typographical ranks.

An escort of police will lead the van and be followed by the Grand Marshal and staff. There are six divisions in this parade. The first is under the marshalship of Chas. Spoettel and includes the Brewers' and Maltsters' Union, Beer Drivers' and Stablemen's Union, Brewery Firemen's Union and the Coopers' Union.

The second division is to be marshaled by R. M. Hyams and will contain Typographical Union, the Bookbinders, the St. Louis Theatrical Brotherhood, with float; American Waiters' and Bartenders' Union; German Progressive Waiters' and Bartenders' Union, Furniture and Hardwood Finishers' Union, Coach and Car Painters' Union, Carriage and Wagon Painters' Union, Typographia Union, No. 8; Cabinetmakers' Union.

The third division will be marshaled by F. F. Lang, who will lead the cigarmakers, cigar packers, carpenters, upholsterers, butchers and sausagemakers, bakers and confectioners, brassworkers and polishers, and the retail clerks

The fourth division has as marshal Henry Reid, whose leadership will be over the tailors, machinists, saddle and harnessmakers, boilermakers, boot and shoemakers, shoe lasters and boot and shoe cutters.

The fifth division, John Diess, marshal, includes the tobacco-box makers, tobacco pressmen and helpers, tobacco laborers, tobacco stemmers; in vehicles.

The Sixth Division will be marshaled by Wm. Bayerschmidt and will contain the stonemasons, the barbers' three unions, the broom-makers, and the horseshoers, who will have a band and float. Besides, any union not having reported before programme was made out will be placed in Sixth Division.

After reaching the park the column will halt and form for grand review.

The remainder of the afternoon will be devoted to the pleasures of the picnic at the

P. Mackel, Arrangement Committee.

various parks. Many of the unions that cannot participate in the parade—such as the various railroad brotherhoods—will take part in the parks.

Among the speakers at Lindell Park will be James Wright of Philadelphia, John Gladwill, John Brady, K. McDonald, M. J. Moran, Charles Duke and A. S. Leitch.

A leading official in the Carpenters' Council said yesterday: "It is a shame that the laboring men of St. Louis cannot so unite that we would have only one parade and one central body. If there is anything the enemies of organized labor would like to see it is disunion and lack of harmony in labor circles. Some of our leaders preach consolidation and set in a way to defeat that object entirely. The petty strife between the two great bodies reminds me of the spectacle of two religious denominations 'hating each other for the love of God.'"

"Are your unemployed to be grouped together in the parade?" he was asked.

"No; if we were to do that there would not

Wm. S. De Vaux, Grand Marshal.

be enough of the others to make a respectable turnout. The number of unemployed workmen in St. Louis to-day is greater than that of the employed. Nobody knows this fact better than we who have supported them without murmuring and without help from outsiders. The treasuries of trades unions are often looked upon by capitalists with suspicion and dread, but they little think such funds are generally expended in active charity to our fellowman when out of employment, thus preventing an influx to the poor-houses and a resort to crime on the part of the unemployed.

"The workmen of St. Louis have suffered and are suffering from the financial depression agitating the country at present, but we are all proud that they are patient in their suffering and waiting hopefully for better times."

Attractive Advertising

Can be obtained by consulting W. F. Williamson, the sign man, 113-15 N. 6th st.

PRESS ASSOCIATION.

The Southeast Missouri Organization Ends a Successful Meeting.

MARBLE HILL, Mo., Sept. 2.—The Southeast Missouri Press Association adjourned this afternoon after having been in session three days. This is the first meeting of the association since its organization some three months ago, and, from present indications, its permanency is assured. The meeting was well attended, both by members of the press and prominent men of this section of the State. During the meeting many very able papers were read before the association, discussing in a masterly way subjects of interest to the profession. All the old officers were retained. A very elegant banquet was tendered the members of the association by the citizens of Marble Hill, and the guests were royally entertained. Judge James D. Fox of Fredericktown was toast master. The next meeting of the association will be held in De Soto in April, 1894. Nine new members were received.

Cherokee Strip Opening.

Sept. 16 is the day and the MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY, in anticipation of a large business to its three prominent outfitting points, Kiowa, Arkansas City and Anthony (Kiowa being the main registering station and Alva, twenty-two miles south, a temporary Government land office), has just issued for free distribution a handsome pamphlet and folder, replete with valuable information relative to the resources, soil and climate, together with an accurate map explaining the country in detail, copies of which will be mailed on application to any agent of the company, or H. C. Townsend, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis.

ALL HISTORY FALSE

A Brother of Capt. C. W. Bellairs of St. Louis Makes Startling Declarations.

HE PRONOUNCES THE NEW TESTAMENT AND MAGNA CHARTA FORGERIES

He Joins With Prof. Johnson of England in Asserting That No Document Prior to 1500 Is True—History Forged by Benedictine Monks to Steal Lands.

Mr. Kenneth Ffarington Bellairs of 23 Birchin Lane, London, England, has been making himself quite conspicuous of late through some publications in the *Weekly Bulletin* which is a guide to South African mines and investment. Mr. Bellairs is a brother of Capt. C. W. Bellairs of this city, who is now Superintendent of the Fair Grounds and race track. Their father, who is now an old man, was until recently dean of Worcester Abbey, and also for a long time at Oxford. The Rev. Mr. Bellairs was one of the first active workers in the establishment of the public schools in England.

Mr. Kenneth Ffarington Bellairs has wandered from the faith of his fathers somewhat, and has taken up researches to prove the theory of Prof. Edwin Johnson to the effect that the Church of England and Catholic Church deliberately and falsely manufactured history and set back dates. He declares that the New Testament is no less than a cleverly conceived and arranged set of fables calculated to subserve the interests of the organized Church of Rome. It is to the Benedictine Monks that he gives the most credit for these fables and says it is almost time that the world should know the whole truth. Mr. Johnson's book is called "The Rise of Christendom."

Mr. Bellairs in his *Bulletin* has taken the thing up and aired it pretty extensively, claiming to believe in the truth of the Johnson theory. Upon this side he writes an open letter to Mr. Gladstone, who is a very particular friend of his father's, proposing to have an investigation to show that the titles to church lands are all forgeries.

"You are a man of intellect," he says, "erroneously directed intellect, and pabulum must be found for your brain. Would that you were a century younger! What a trio you, Prof. Johnson and myself would make!" Mr. Gladstone is asked to consider a proposition to save £6,750,000 a year to the English nation. Magna Charta and Doomesday book are forgeries, "forged by a low herd of Benedictine monks," who took the place of the Romans when these were recalled from England. The Old Testament is a Jewish legend; the New Testament a forgery of 450 years ago. It will be observed that Mr. Bellairs thinks that the sixteenth century must have been a busy age. He avers that these forgers seized the lands that the Church of England holds to-day. He and Prof. Johnson "will risk their everything upon the die, viz., that the entire tale of English history, or of European Christianity, cannot date back 400 to 500 years in all." Mr. Gladstone is asked to appoint a commission to ascertain the facts, and save £6,750,000 a year spent on the church.

Mr. Johnson in his book refers to works of Fr. Hardouin and says:

"He had anticipated the substance of what I have had to say in these pages concerning the Basilian and Benedictine literature by some 200 years. He reveals to us the forgers sitting down in their scriptaria with sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth or tenth century ink and parchments, and with corresponding alphabets, to write works in the names of imaginary authors. He designates the producers of the first church literature a wicked, impious crew of atheists, whose virus infected the missal even and the breviary.

"He attacks the Benedictines of the thirteenth century and bears no ill will to those of his own time" (1766).

Capt. C. W. Bellairs says that as far as he knows his brother has been remarkably successful on the Stock Exchange, and has developed his church ideas more recently.

GOING TO INDIANAPOLIS.

Delegations of Grand Army Men to Depart To-Day.

To-day and to-morrow delegations of Grand Army men will leave on special trains to attend the grand reunion at Indianapolis, which begins on Monday and lasts until the Friday following. The G. A. R. men here do not seem to have abated their interest in these reunions in the slightest degree, and it is expected that about 2,000 of them will represent St. Louis at the Indianapolis meeting. The Frank P. Blair Post No. 8, the Col. Hassendeubel Post No. 19, the Col. Meuman Post No. 16 and the Harry P. Harding Post No. 91 will all leave the Union Depot this morning and arrive in Indianapolis this evening. To-morrow morning the Gen. Lyon Post, No. 48, goes in a special car, and in the evening Gen. Ransom Post, No. 6, will follow in another special car. The departing comrades expect to have a good time and to take an active part in all the big parades and events of the reunion.

Handle Each Other Roughly.

Mrs. Jane Kimbler, living at 619 South Fourth street, applied to Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Knapp for a warrant against her husband, Lorenz Kimbler, claiming that he had threatened to kill her several times. Kimbler, on the other hand, has before this applied for a warrant against his wife for assault.

ONLY A TRAMP.

But He Possessed Heroism Worthy the Highest Honor.

NORWICH, N. Y., Sept. 2.—A hero in rags appeared here last Tuesday. He was only a tramp. Under his battered hat was a cool head and the tatters he wore covered a stout heart. Unknown and unhonored he stole quietly away after he had saved the lives of a little girl and her grandfather. Another fair haired child, for whom he risked his life, was dead when her body was carried out of the Chenango River. The three had been tossed from a bridge into the water, and plucklily the outcast dived after them. No one was there to aid him. When he had proved what a hero he was he bowed his head and walked into the woods, with the water dripping from him.

Ten-year-old Florence Abell and her little sister, Jennie, were spending the summer with their grandfather, John A. Randall, at his home in Norwich. Their father is James Abell of Brooklyn. The two children went with their grandfather last Tuesday to his farm in East Norwich. On the way back to Mr. Randall's home they took to the track of the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad. When they reached the railroad bridge over the Chenango River, Mr. Randall took the two girls in his arms and started to carry them across. They were about half way across the bridge when Engine No. 33, bound to Sidney, tore along behind them. Mr. Randall had not heard it coming. The engine was close behind him and the little girls. When he tried to get to the side of the track his burden prevented him moving quickly and the engine struck him. He and the children were hurled into the river, thirty feet below. A tramp, who was also walking on the track, but who had got out of the way of the engine, saw the man and the girls tossed into the water. He was not far away. Running along the track until he came to the place where Mr. Randall and his granddaughters had been struck, he dived over after them.

Little Jennie's arms were clasped around Mr. Randall's neck, and the two were sinking. When the tramp swam to them Florence was floundering in the water a short distance from them. The tramp took hold of Mr. Randall, telling him at the same time not to let go of the child. After a mighty effort the tramp succeeded in reaching the shore with Mr. Randall and Jennie. Then he dived in again and struck out strongly for the spot where Florence had last been seen. She had sunk beneath the surface just as the tramp had reached shore with her sister and her grandfather.

Repeatedly the tramp dived for Florence, but the water was so muddy he failed to find her. News of what had happened spread quickly through the town and a crowd gathered on the shore. After an hour's grappling Florence's body was recovered. It was bruised in several places but her death was caused by drowning. Mr. Randall and Jennie were also bruised, but their injuries were not dangerous.

The tramp lingered near the place only a short time after he had rescued Mr. Randall and Jennie. When the crowd began to gather and the search for Florence's body was begun he said good-bye to Mr Randall and disappeared. No one here knows him, and no effort was made to honor the brave fellow. An unsuccessful effort was made last night to find the girl's father. His name does not appear in the Brooklyn directory.

DON CARLOS.

The Spanish Pretender's Followers Preparing for an Uprising.

MADRID, Sept. 2.—There is renewed activity among the followers of Don Carlos, and emissaries are at work in several sections agitating for an uprising. A meeting of the leaders of the movement was held last night at Guernica to adopt a plan of action in view of instructions received from Don Carlos.

The father of Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, abdicated in his son's favor in 1868. From that date he has been recognized by the Carlists as Charles VII. Twice Don Carlos has engaged in attempts to overthrow the Spanish Government—the first in 1870 and again two years later. He is 45 years old and is the great grandson of King Charles IV. of Spain and grandson of Calas of Bourbon, whose army in battling in defense of his claims to the Spanish throne was defeated in 1839.

There is still another party of royalists in Spain, those who would cut the gordian knot of all those political difficulties by founding an entirely new dynasty. These are those who would restore Amadeus, the brother of the King of Italy, who was so harrassed during his occupancy of the throne that he voluntarily abdicated. Then there are the Republicans, the "Reds" of Spain. They are constantly gaining ground, getting recruits from all parties and sapping the life out of monarchical institutions. The royalist parties, after all, are only the split up sections of opposition to the republican sentiment that now pervades every grade of society. Not a single section can ever hope, except temporarily, to accomplish more than to make insecure the existing form of government, which seems destined to become republican. But the Catholic clergy is to almost the last man devoted to the cause of Don Carlos; the monarch de facto is backed by the Ministry and their war machine, the Cortez, for intimidation, bribery and assassination, if necessary. The Republicans are managed from Paris by Don Manuel Ruiz Zorilla, who has been in exile since the restoration of Alfonso XIII. in 1874.

Furniture Board Meeting.

The regular meeting of the St. Louis Furniture Board of Trade will be held at Furniture Board of Trade rooms Monday, Sept. 4, at 8 p. m. This being a year of more than usual doubtfulness of credits Mr. Elias B. Jones of Boston and Mr. E. E. Israel of St. Louis will give the members practical talks upon the present issue of the day. There will also be informal talks about wages, credits and future prospects, and comparison of notes as to the general condition of the several industries pertaining to the furniture business.

MORE MONEY.

Additional Subscriptions to the Children's Summer Camp Fund.

Though the Children's Camp was closed a week ago and all the goods and furnishings are in store against the time of heat and of sickness among the little ones, the fund continues to increase. About $1,000 was left of the large sum subscribed for the maintenance of this charity, and after all the bills have been paid it may be found that the remainder has a start toward the second thousand. Charles K. Ramsey is anxious that the good work should not be abandoned and has added $5 to the fund to insure its continuance next season. John T. Donovan, formerly a well-known resident of St. Louis but now living in New York, saw a copy of the POST-DISPATCH containing the camp's story and sent $20 to the fund.

All the money is in bank ready for use when the season shall be upon us again.

A SERIOUS SITUATION.

Much Trouble Feared From Negroes Soon to Be Thrown Out of Work.

SAVANNAH Ga., Sept. 2.—During the next seven or eight weeks 10,000 negroes employed in the turpentine belt of Georgia will be thrown out of work. Southwestern Georgia will then face a serious situation. This vast army of idle negroes, many of whom are of the most depraved and vicious character, must live and will live largely by plunder. The naval stores producers are all forced to close down in self-protection and their employes must largely become a burden and a menace to the section in which they have been engaged. The result of this enforced idleness will be an alarming increase in crime of every grade. The entire country is alarmed at the trouble confronting it in this respect.

TO SUCCEED DILL.

Joseph P. Johnson Arrives—Dill to Go to New Orleans.

Joseph P. Johnson of Plattsburg, Mo., arrived in the city yesterday and registered at the Laclede. He stated that he had received his appointment as Post-office Inspector, and had been assigned to St. Louis. He will probably be ready to take charge within a few days. George A. Dill, the present incumbent, had received no official notification of the change, but it has for some weeks been an open secret that he would be transferred to New Orleans, where the service is reported to be not of the best, and where an experienced man is needed.

CHRIST'S ARMY

Legions of the Lord Give a Grand Parade.

Close of the Great International Sunday-School Convention.

BOSTON SELECTED BY THE DELEGATES AS THE NEXT PLACE OF MEETING.

Ten Thousand Christians Parade Through the Streets of St. Louis, Carrying Banners and Wearing Insignia of Their Faith—Exercises at the Fair Grounds—The Great Children's Chorus.

Yesterday will live for many years in the memory of thousands. It was Sunday-school festival day, the occasion toward which the eyes of the local Christian world have looked with fond expectations for many months. And now the festival is a thing of the past, and its happy, joyful memories are all that remain. The labor of months and the expenditure of several thousand dollars was rewarded by an ideal day. The breeze was pleasant, but not chilly; the sun bright, but not torrid nor even unpleasantly warm. The air and sky were inviting, beckoning the visiting delegates from their debates and committee rooms to the delights of the outer world. The strangers responded readily, for none of their number avoided a view of the day's festivities, unless they were restrained by ill-health. American and Britain, Canadian and New Englander, New Yorker and Californian jostled in friendly rivalry for points of vantage. All wore happy faces and displayed courteous manners, and were distinguished merely by the piece of ribbon on the lapels of their coats which told their place of abode.

The church militant was abroad in the morning. At 9 o'clock a Sunday-school host of 10,000 marched down Lucas place behind brass bands, which played martial and religious music. Banners fluttered, flags waved and guidons flashed here and there above the heads of the "army of the Lord." The church triumphant cast aside her solemn aspect in the afternoon and frolicked with the gulleless spirit of a child. Athletic sports and blithsome songs, outdoor amusements and sublime choruses, drew thousands of spectators from point to point about the Fair Grounds and the new Sportsman's Park, until night fell and the hosts departed to their homes, benefited by a sermon not often heard and rarely illustrated, a sermon which inculcated the doctrine of natural, unconstrained pleasure and happiness.

Hobart Brinsmade, Chairman.

In the midst of the festivities the delegates to the Seventh International Sunday-school Convention met in the second gallery of the race course grand-stand, transacted the final business and adjourned to meet in Boston three years hence. Too much praise cannot be meted out to the gentlemen whose efforts achieved the day's success. The details were myriad, but none were overlooked nor neglected. The triumph of the parade is due to the real and the grasp of minutiae displayed by the grand marshal, Mr. William Randolph, and his staff and aides. The unalloyed pleasure of the Fair Ground's exercises is a tribute to the ability of Mr. Hobart Brinsmade and his fellow members of the Festival Committee.

THE PARADE.

A Grand and Impressing Spectacle Witnessed by Thousands.

The programme opened with the martial tramp of 10,000 Sunday-school children of St. Louis and its suburbs. As early as 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning Lucas place was alive with gay banners and bands of Sabbath-school pupils. The division formation places were the objective points toward which the animated molecules of the big procession were tending as to a vortex, whence they would wield their combined strength and impressiveness.

Rev. Samuel I. Lindsay of Iowa.

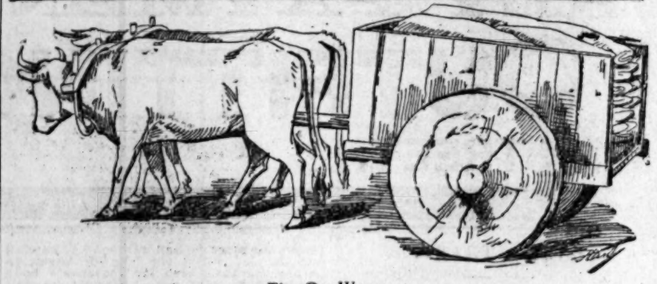
The first division formed on Twenty-ninth street, the second division on Twenty-seventh street, and the third division on Twenty-eighth street. The bearers of the several parts of the Tabernacle of Witness marched in the second division, and before the parade started, the ox wagon, the large altar, the ark of the covenant, and the other belongings rested along Twenty-seventh street from Lucas place to Olive street, and a large crowd gathered about the curious pieces, representative of the ancient abode of the divinity.

At 9:15 o'clock, a quarter of an hour after the appointed time for starting, the head of the parade wheeled out of Twentieth street and faced the now high risen sun. Thousands of men, women and children lined the course. The windows and front yards of the residences along the way were crowded with people and the Art Museum approaches were packed with sightseers. Their temporary discomforts were appeased by the spectacle which they witnessed, for 10,000 persons responded to the inducements which the Festival Committee offered to those who would parade. The shortness of the route, the free admission to the Fair Grounds and the inspiration which a procession gives to those who form it, led many to join the ranks. Young and old, primary class pupils and Normal class students, rich and poor alike were the rank and file of the Sunday-school parade. The men and boys were arrayed in their neatest apparel and the ladies and girls were dressed in their newest and prettiest costumes. Each division was headed by a brass band and a platoon of horse, and each Sunday-school marched behind a guidon with its name inscribed thereon in letters of gold and silver. Banners decorated with religious texts and pious phrases abounded. A few of them were: "Prince of Peace," "Jesus, Precious Jewel," "The Lord is Our Strength," Pennons and tissue paper devices added to the beauty of the whole.

Capt. Keeble and Sergt Hanna, in command of a squad of eight mounted patrolmen, then led the Festival Committee on foot, led by Hobart Brinsmade and M. Greenwood, Jr., followed by Wm. H. McClain, L. F. Lindsay, P. M. Hanson, J. A. Field and Breck Jones. A platoon of sixty pages, boys and girls, walked at the heels of the Festival Committee. Next in order was Grand Marshal William Randolph, accompanied by Chief of Staff John F. Cluley, Adjt. J. D. Walbridge, Quartermaster H. W. Prentis and Medical Director Dr. R. J. Hill. In their midst was Bugler C. E. Almore from Jefferson Barracks. From time to time he wound a martial blast, which made the Christian soldiers stand fast, or "march onward as to war," according to the significance of the particular sennet which he sounded. The grand marshal's aides were Rev. E. H. Sawyer of Kirkwood and Messrs. W. K. Roth, A. W. Gray and C. E. Burnett. They dashed forward and backward, the couriers of commands from their superiors.

THE FIRST DIVISION.

The first division was led by Delos R. Haynes, Marshal. The badge of the division was white, and the territory allotted to it was from Cass avenue to the railroad tracks. The schools within this area marched in the first division. Division Marshal Haynes was followed by a brass band, behind which trooped brigades from the Sunday-schools of the following churches: Pilgrim Congregational, Glasgow Avenue Presbyterian, Union M. E., Cass Avenue Mission, Third Congregational, First Christian, St. Mark's English Lutheran, Grand Avenue Presbyterian, Memorial Tabernacle, Centenary and the Messiah Mission Home. The children from this institution received rounds of applause. The Mission Zouaves a troop of fifty redeemed street gamins and homeless lads, arrayed in red blouses, leather leggings, blue jackets and red fez and armed with small guns, were in the van. A wagon resembling a ship, manned by a score of sailor-clad cherubs, followed; a platoon of fifty vivandieres, girls from 10 to 14 years, apparelled in red skirts, blue waists and military caps, and armed with silver-tipped lances, brought up the rear. The zouaves and vivandieres drilled with remarkable precision to the delight of the multitude. "Joan of Arc!" shouted an enthusiast to the commander of the vivandieres. Behind the mission school came the delegations from Union Congregational, People's Central Church, Broadway Baptist Mission, Grand Avenue United Presbyterian, Bethel Mission, and the Bethel colored mothers' class.



The Ox Wagon.

THE SECOND DIVISION.

The second division wore red badges and was commanded by H. B. Crucknell. The Sunday-schools represented were from the churches north of Cass avenue. Mr. Crucknell was followed by an escort of horse and a brass band. Then came the Sunday-schools as follows: North Presbyterian, Grace Presbyterian, Trinity M. E., Fourth Christian, St. Paul's M. E. South, Salem German M. E., Presbyterian Church of the Covenant, Lee Avenue Presbyterian, First Presbyterian, Goode Avenue M. E., Taylor Avenue M. E. and the primary departments, in wagons, from the Cote Brilliante Presbyterian, the North Presbyterian, the Lee Avenue Presbyterian, the Ashland Mission, the Water Tower M. E., and the Grace Presbyterian. The rear of the division was brought up by the carriers of the several pieces of the Ark of the Covenant to be erected at the Fair Grounds in exact likeness to the ancient tabernacle carried by the Israelites through the desert. The order of transportation imposed upon the Jews by the Lord and by them observed was repeated yesterday. First were sixty children and young people from various Sunday-schools, each with a socket under his or her arm, next were sixty men in charge of H. C. Wright. On their shoulders they carried the sixty posts which were to fit into the sockets. The ox wagon, an ancient vehicle with wheels of solid wood, and drawn by a yoke of oxen followed. The cart was laden with the sacred coverings of the Tabernacle, and the oxen were guided by Rymon Apser, a bronzed Jehu from the north and lumber regions. The committee in charge of the wagon was E. M. Flint, E. M. Rowe, W. J. Ham, U. S. Swarm, George Wilhelm, F. P. Becker, Jos. Bensinger, and W. C. Barnes, all from Centenary Church. Mr. W. E. Stephens, the father of the tabernacle idea, rode behind the wagon and received salvos of applause. Then came the Ark of the Convenant, supported on long staves resting on the shoulders of T. Kappiin, W. J. Howe, C. A. Morton, F. M. Stephens, A. T. Irwin, George Schroder, Alfred Aigler, Fred Mack, William H. Smith, W. H. Merriam and Harry Pance, commanded by J. E. Fogg. Then came the golden altar, supported by staves on the shoulders of I. W. Austin, S. C. Hibbetts, John Norris, Jr., Don H. Johnston, M. P. Jackson, W. B. Guthrie and Chas. Engel, commanded by C. E. Runk. Next was the golden candlestick, also supported on staves resting on the shoulders of the following boys from St. John's M. E. Church, South, in charge of R. O. Bolt: W. S. Reed, Frank Winkenhauser, Charles Wareham, Dick Bolt, Fred Davis, Sylvester Mo rman, Clarence Ramsey, Andrew Rall, Louis Rose, Tom Vickroy, Howard Ayers and Alex Mcdonald. The table of shewbread followed. On it rested six loaves, across the tops of which was written, "I am the bread of life." The table was carried by J. W. Blakely, W. L. Hopper, J. W. Sanders and D. S. Chivviss, in command of D. G. Silver. The large altar came last, and was carried by the following gentlemen from the various Congregational churches: C. F. Wise, H. C. Bates, J. Moody, C. L. Common, C. P. Wheeler, George E. Aldrich, W. J. Parker, George Dennison and F. L. Beard, in charge of George T. Cutter.

Golden Candlestick en Route.

THE THIRD DIVISION.

The third division was distinguished by blue badges, and was made up of the suburban schools and the schools south of the railroad track. Edgar McClelland was also the division marshal. The churches represented were the Lafayette Park M. E., Tower Grove Baptist, Lafayette Park Christian, Kirkwood and Webster churches, Gravois Mission, Carondelet Baptist, First German Presbyterian, St. Mark's German Lutheran, Lafayette Park Baptist, Marvin M. E. South and Soulard Market Mission. The parade disbanded at Fourteenth street, and the divisions hastened to the Fair Grounds by the Washington avenue, Cass avenue, Mound City and Franklin avenue car lines.

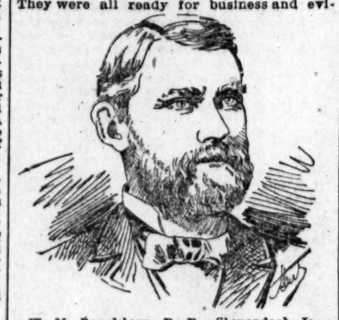
AT THE REVIEW STAND.

The feature of the parade was the reception given the ranks at the grand review stand, which arched Lucas place at Seventeenth street, in front of the second Presbyterian Church. There were seats for 400, reserved for invited guests. Among those who had received and accepted invitations to the stand were B. F. Jacobs, William Reynolds, Messrs. Edwards and Tomers of England; Lewis Miller of Akron, O.; Dr. Potts of Boston; W. Smith, A. E. Wagner, W. S. Semelroth, Marion Lawrence and Dr. Pelloubet of Boston; R. M. Scruggs, Dr. Hurlburt, Dr. Duncan, Warren Randolph, Mrs. Kennedy, E. Payson Porter, D. R. Wolfe, E. A. Hough of Michigan; E. P. Mackay, R. H. C. Woodruff and Rev. C. R. Blackhall. When the ladies began to file beneath the seats B. F. Jacobs shouted: "Gentlemen, from yonder street the twentieth century looks up to us!" D. R. Wolfe responded with: "Behold St. Louis' vanguard of the army of the Lord!" The occupants of the seats sang familiar songs during the greater part of the procession.

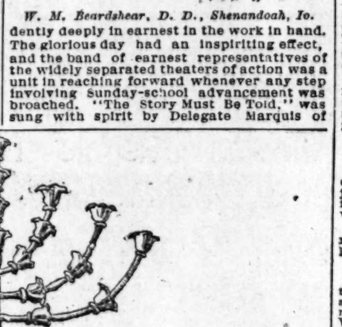
AT THE FAIR GROUNDS.

Concluding Session of the Convention—Next Meeting in Boston.

The convention reconvened in the second story of the grand stand in the Fair Grounds at 12 o'clock. Five hundred seats in front of the stand that had been improvised for the speakers were filled with enthusiastic colaborers in the field of Sunday-school work. They were all ready for business and evidently deeply in earnest in the work in hand. The glorious day had an inspiriting effect, and the band of earnest representatives of the widely separated theaters of action was a unit in reaching forward whenever any step involving Sunday-school advancement was broached. "The Story Must Be Told," was sung with spirit by Delegate Marquis of Wichita and then Dr. Gibson led the song service the members of the convention entering earnestly into the stirring melodies. Chairman Jacobs of the Executive Committee announced that Rev. Dr. Armstrong would deliver an address on "Training Schools for Christian Workers" in the absence of Rev. R. A. Torry, who had been set down for the address. Dr. Armstrong, who is Principal of the Springfield school, explained that the pupils there were being trained for all work in the Sunday-schools. Much had been accomplished and he had failed to observe one of the men and women who had been trained there who had failed to prove a useful worker. A normal department had been provided and had proved a most useful adjunct. "Men are being constantly called for to take charge of the work of instruction," declared the speaker, "and it is found that there are none who are fully equipped. The normal school is preparing able lieutenants who can be relied upon to take control." Another important department, the speaker said, was devoted to the training of men for missionary work in foreign fields. Great progress was being made in this branch, and active and able men were being qualified constantly for this difficult and sometimes dangerous field of operations. There were also departments for musical training and for physical culture. Both of these, the speaker thought, were most important factors in the general progress of Sunday-school work.



W. M. Beardshear, D. D., Shenandoah, Ia.



F. E. Nettleton, Pennsylvania.

Dr. F. F. Belsey, President of the World's Convention which meets to-day, was called upon for a speech, but excused himself on the ground of hoarseness.

The convention sang "Bringing in the Sheaves," and then Dr. Hurlburt was requested to give his views on summer assemblies. He began by explaining what a summer assembly was. It was an out-of-door assembly of Sunday-school workers lasting a week or ten days. It was an assembly under Christian auspices and influences. It was a place of education and its end and aim and purpose was to promote the education of Christians. He declared that boys and girls would learn more at a summer assembly in ten days than they would from fifty lessons in the ordinary Sunday-school, because their whole attention was given to it. It combined recreation with instruction, was wholesome and inspiring to the students of Christ and his work.

There should be one summer or Chatauqua Assembly in every State of the Union. The real estate agent had been the bane of many assemblies and all of these gatherings ought to be kept separated from speculative or business interests. He concluded by calling for the Chautauqua salute to John H. Vincent and President Lewis, who had founded Chautauqua Assemblies.

Rev. J. S. Sifley, President of the South Carolina S. S. Association.

The committee on resolutions then submitted its report which was the principal business on the programme for the noon session.

TRAINING OF TEACHERS FAVORED.

The following resolutions were reported:

Resolved, That we recognize the necessity for trained teachers, and most heartily recommend the organization of normal or training classes and the holding of teachers' meetings in every Sunday-school.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the Home Department of the Sunday-school is a most practical and efficient method of Sunday-school work, and do most heartily commend its adoption by all schools, and urge that all State and provisional associations make definite and systematic effort to secure its general adoption.

Resolved, That we most explicitly urge the wider use of the Bible as a text-book in the class study of the lessons during the Sunday-school hour.

Resolved, That we recognize the need of a wider co-operation of the denominations in this great work, and urge upon pastors of churches a full and complete investigation of its purposes, that they may rally their forces largely to its support.

Resolved, That we recognize the liquor traffic as a foe to civil and religious progress, the destroyer of homes, the open enemy of the Sunday school purpose to save the children, the most pestilential curse of our land, and call for its utter overthrow.

Resolved, That this convention recognizes with devout gratitude to Almighty God the blessings which have come to the church and to the world through the international lessons system. It has stimulated Bible study to a degree never before known, it has placed the richest, fullest and latest acquisition of Bible knowledge in the hands of the common people; it has developed and deepened the sense of Christian brotherhood and fellowship.

Resolved, That this convention strongly affirms its belief that the International lessons system has proved itself, all things considered, the most practical for Sunday-schools generally, and for the sake of the blessings and advantages secured by uniformity earnestly urges all Sunday-schools to adhere to it in order that the international lesson system may not be prevented or handicapped in making that progress which may rightfully be expected of it.

At this point a motion was made to adopt all the resolutions thus far offered, instead of waiting until the afternoon session, as had been intended. The motion was carried without dissent.

NOT GENERALLY INDORSED.

The next resolution of the report was not so generally accepted. It was to the following effect:

Resolved, that this convention realeases the International Committee from the instructions hitherto given and only suggests that it shall furnish the best course of lessons possible for the remainder of its term of existence, trusting to the wise judgment of the committee to give a full quota of temperance and missionary lessons.

There was same discussion following the reading of this recommendation and as it was generally conceded that it did not meet the sentiments of all delegates debate upon it was continued until the afternoon session.

TO HAVE A FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

The next resolution was:

Resolved, That we recommend the Executive Committee to procure just as soon as in their judgment it is feasible the services of an official financial secretary to aid in securing funds with which to carry on their work.

A motion to adopt this resolution was carried. Similar action was taken on the following:

COLUMBIAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL BUILDING.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the completion of the Columbian Sunday-school Building at Chicago, and in the most valuable service it is rendering as a model and as a center of religious influence. We praise God that in all the magnificent display of architecture in the "White City" at least one building is erected wholly to the glory of his great name. It is with deep regret that we learn that the many appeals made by our Executive Committee for money for this enterprise have not met with the response expected and that $1,800 is still needed. Inasmuch as the erection of this building was authorized by our Executive Committee, and as contracts and obligations had to be made by individuals who will have to bear the great burden, if we do not come their relief, we therefore recommend that some measures be taken to secure at least a part of this deficit at this convention, and that all delegates and State, territorial and provincial officers and workers are hereby urged to impress upon their schools in their various localities the importance of assisting in this matter at once.

ST. LOUIS COMPLIMENTED.

The following resolution was then read and adopted:

Resolved, That in the magnificent street parade of the Sunday-schools of St. Louis and in the festival provided at the Fair Grounds, we have not only an indication of the Christian energy and enterprise of the Sunday-school workers of this great city, but as added evidence of the advance of Christian sentiment throughout the world.

Whereas, the great central city, St. Louis, has with unexcelled generosity, most elaborately and carefully planned details, and, with most efficient accomplishment of the same, made us welcome to its precincts and homes, Resolved, That we most fully recognize the generosity of the citizens, the arduous and successful labors of their public committee, the magnificence and appropriateness of their unparalleled street illumination, the evident ability and untiring zeal of all convention committees and most auspicious and pleasing fact of a welcome from his Honor, the Christian Mayor of St. Louis.

Resolved, That we confess our inability to fully express our recognition of the hospitable greetings and delightful kindness everywhere manifested toward the members of this convention, in places of business, the welcome to their homes and in that carefulness of detail that has guaranteed a committee of efficient workers for every matter pertaining to our comfort, business or pleasure, especially remembering the Reception and Entertainment Committee.

Resolved, That we fully recognize and heartily appreciate the thoughtful care for and assistance rendered to the delegates by the provision of the Correspondence Committee and the generous action of the commercial college in furnishing able and courteous stenographers and typewriters.

Resolved, That the most hearty thanks of this convention be extended to Prof. L. F. Lindsay of St. Louis, his associate leaders, the organist and cornetist, and to each member of the grand chorus, all of whom have rendered such helpful, exalting and efficient service in our worship of song; and, that we desire to recognize the valued and kindly services of the pages and ushers.

Resolved, That the heartiest thanks of this convention are due and extended to the press of this city for their faithful, elaborate and accurate reports of our meeting. We recognize with profound gratitude the great assistance thus rendered during the meeting and the months preceding it in giving free expression, such large space in their columns and in their unusual and most worthy efforts to serve the best interests of the convention. Recognizing the great power and influence of the secular press we deem this inestimable service thus rendered as especially praiseworthy.

OFFICERS EULOGIZED.

Resolutions eulogizing the retiring officers and committees were then read.

Whereas, This convention has reached through another year of years the seventh milestone in its progress and for its present usefulness and prosperity looks to the untiring efforts of the consecrated men, the Christian judgment and the high spiritual purposes of its officers and Executive Committee and Lesson Committee.

Resolved, That our most kindly Christian greeting be extended to our retiring President for his faithful and able services; that our hearty thanks be tendered the Executive Committee and its efficient and beloved chairman for their unpaid but not unrewarded services; and to our wise and interesting Field Superintendent and Secretary, Mr. Wm. Reynolds, whom we most heartily commend to the Sunday-school workers of this wide field.

Resolved, That we recognize the self-sacrificing, efficient and untiring labors of our Lesson Committee, and hereby reaffirm our entire confidence and tender them our most hearty and sincere thanks.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention then took a recess until 2 o'clock and upon reconvening was led in prayer by the Rev. Dr. H. C. Woodruff.

The resolution offered by the committee in relation to the removal of the restrictions upon the Committee on Lessons was taken up and discussed at length. At the last convention, at Pittsburg three years ago, the committee was instructed to select four temperance lessons from the Bible. The object of the resolution was to enable the committee to select as many lessons on temperance as it should see fit. There was much division of opinion among the members on this question, which appealed at once to the hostility of all the delegates to the liquor traffic. The debate was desultory and at times somewhat heated, but was finally brought to a close by the adoption of an amendment to the original resolution that made it read that the International Lessons Committee shall have no restrictions as to the lessons it should prepare except that the instructions of the Pittsburg convention regarding temperance shall remain in force. These instructions were that there should be four lessons on temperance. An effort was then made to make the adoption of the amendment unanimous, but a few of the delegates persisted in voting no.

NEXT MEETING IN BOSTON.

This knotty problem having been disposed of the convention considered the question of "next place of meeting." Boston, Montreal and Chatauqua, N. Y., made a bid and Boston was chosen. The time for holding the convention was referred to the Executive Committee, the understanding being that it be held in 1896.

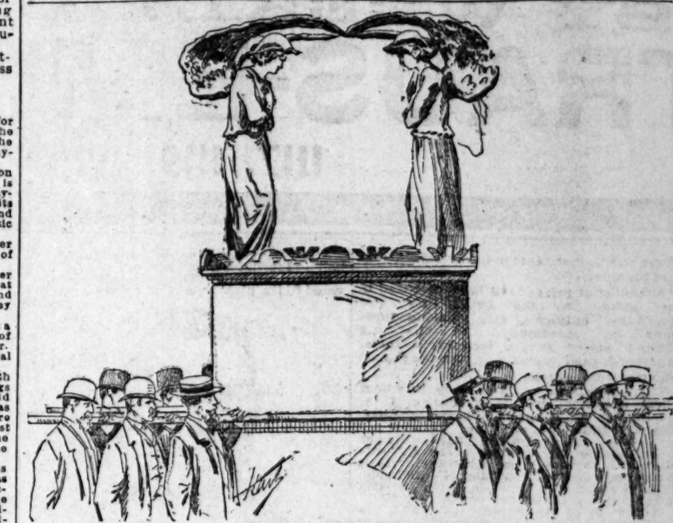
John A. Lane of South Carolina.

The body then assailed the task of making up the deficit on the Columbian Sunday-school Building at Chicago. Dr. Duncan of New York made an earnest appeal for funds and was ably seconded by William Reynolds, who said that unless the convention came to the rescue the responsibility would rest upon B. F. Jacobs of the Executive Committee. Pledges for $8,000 of the $11,000 deficit were secured. The convention then adjourned sine die.

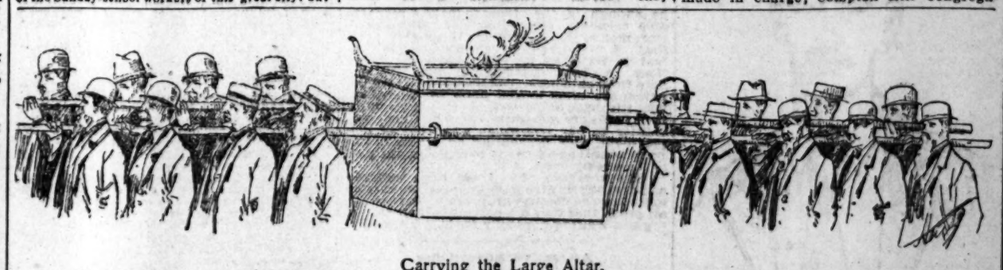
ERECTION OF THE TABERNACLE.

Churches Which Had Tents In Imitation of the Tribes of Israel.

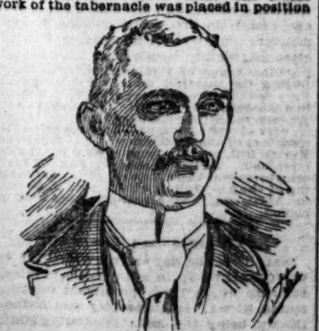
When the parade was over, the carriers of the Tabernacle placed the pieces on the platform of a dismantled street car, coupled to a Washington avenue electric motor. The carriers rode in the motor, and when the Vandeventer avenue entrance to the Fair Grounds was reached, the procession of the Tabernacle was begun anew, after a wait for the wagon drawn by oxen. The Tabernacle was erected in the paddock of the race course in full view of the grand stand. Mr. W. E. Stephens personally supervised the work of construction, which suffered no delay, because the managers were well rehearsed in their task. The frame work of the tabernacle was placed in position



The Ark of the Covenant.



Carrying the Large Altar.



Gillespie Enloe, Secretary of the Florida S. S. Association.

Friday, and as soon as the appurtenances arrived yesterday, the coverings of the Tabernacle were spread, and the Ark of the Covenant, the laver, the golden altar, the table of show bread and the large altar were set in place. At the same time, the sockets were set in the ground, the posts inserted and the curtains marking the Court of the Tabernacle were hung. When the whole was completed, the effect was very dramatic. In every detail the imitation complied with the biblical description of the shrine of the children of Israel in the wilderness. The Tabernacle was inclosed in a court 50x150 feet, defined by hangings of fine tunic linen, hung from sixty posts, the number mentioned in the Bible. The original posts were tipped with silver and set in sockets of copper, but paint and foil served the purpose of the Tabernacle Committee. The Tabernacle faced toward the East and was 45 feet long, 15 feet wide and 15 feet high made of upright boards, overlaid with gold. There were four coverings for the Tabernacle; the first or inner cover was decorated with blue, purple and scarlet cherubim, connected with each other by fifty loops of blue. The second cover was the goat's hair curtain, mentioned in the Bible, and was imitated by white cashmere cloth, looped together with fifty loops of brass; the third was the cover of ram's skin, died red, which was represented by cloth of a deep scarlet color. The fourth or outer cover of the Tabernacle, which originally was made of badger skin, was as much like the prototype as possible, sheep skin being material used to reproduce it.

THE INTERIOR.

The interior of the tabernacle was divided into two parts by a blue veil supported by four pillars, a faithful likeness of the original. The first part, which was called the sanctuary or holy place, was 30 feet long and contained the candlestick at the left side, the table with the bread offering on the right and the altar in front of the veil. The altar and candle-stick were of gold in the tabernacle of the Israelites, the candle-stick having been made of one pure talent of gold. The second part of the tabernacle, beyond the veil, called the holiest of holies, contained the ark of the covenant, in all its solitary grandeur, made of acacia wood, and was overlaid with plates of gold, with the golden 'mercy seat' on the top. On the mercy seat were the two cherubim, with their expanded wings, and the tables of testimony or the commandments engraven on stone beneath. These sacred originals were imitated in the fac simile, as truthfully as modern devices and mechanism could do the work, and recalled to the minds of the thousands who attended the festival the passages in Exodus which describe the tabernacle. Between the cherubim, which were made of papier mache, was a powerful arc electric light to represent the strong supernatural light which was seen by the high priest of old on the day of atonement. The effect of this device to imitate the heavenly effulgence which, the Bible says, illuminated the holiest of holies, was very startling and vivid.

IN THE COURT.

In the court of the Tabernacle was a representation of the original large altar, called the altar of the Lord, upon which all sacrifices were made. Yesterday's reproduction was complete in every detail, even to the horns on the corners, and the staves at the sides which rested on the shoulders of the Levites who carried the altar. Next to the large altar was a model of the laver in which the High Priest made his ablutions before he entered the Tabernacle. A large bowl, filled with lemonade, was the likeness of the laver which the Tabernacle Committee deemed most fitting and inviting. On the outside of the court of the Tabernacle were tents representing the encampments of the twelve tribes of Israel, and occupied by delegations of the various local Sunday-schools. Over each tent fluttered the standard of the Sunday-school housed beneath, and banners, illuminated with census reports of the several tribes of Israel and their respective ensigns and armorial bearings. The churches which had tents were as follows: Pilgrim Congregational, tribe of Asher, P. M. Morgan in charge; West Presbyterian, tribe of Judah, Harry P. Hubbell in charge; St. Mark's English Evangelical Lutheran, tribe of Gad, L. G. Kammerer in charge; First Congregational, tribe of Reuben, H. W. Huff in charge; Grace Presbyterian, tribe of Manasseh, in charge of F. H. Anderson; Lafayette Park M. E., tribe of Ephraim, in charge of T. J. Child; Lafayette Park Presbyterian, tribe of Benjamin, S. L. Biggers in charge; Mount Cabanne Christian, tribe of Simeon, W. W. Dowling in charge; Central Congregational, tribe of Issachar, Hobart Brinsmade in charge; Compton Hill Congregational, tribe of Dan, G. A. Cullen in charge; First United Presbyterian, tribe of Zebulan, Robert Rutledge in charge; Union M. E., tribe of Naphthali, E. V. F. Ritter in charge. When the Tabernacle was completed at 1:30 o'clock, the International Lesson Committee entered and held a 10-minutes prayer and song service. The Tabernacle was then thrown open to the crowds which continued to swarm in and out all afternoon.

ATHLETIC EVENTS.

Exhibitions Which Afforded Entertainment to the Delegates.

The athletic events in the amphitheater began at 11 o'clock and were introduced by a drill by the Messiah Mission Zouaves and a march of the Y. M. C. A. athletes. A club-swinging exhibition was given by Dr. H. T. Nicks, and a series of horizontal bar exercises were gone through by members of the Y. M. C. A. Gymnasium. The sack race was won by E. P. Maule, prize, pair of pants; E. D. Sprague, second prize, box of paper; H. Kieneman, third prize, clam pencil. The sports were resumed after dinner with a drill by the Missouri school vivandieres and parallel bar performances by the Y. M. C. A. The bicycle race, over a distance of two miles, was run in two heats. The winner of the final was Fred Hattersley, prize, gold medal; Parker H. Wood, second prize, block sweater; Joe Howard, third, prize, hat rack. Time of winner, 7m. 16 1-5s.

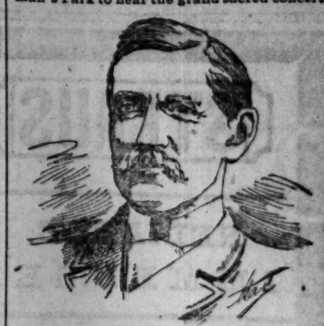
The 100 yards dash was won by R. G. Westholt, prize, gold medal; E. E. Sprague, second prize, a hat; C. Hall, third prize, a box of candy. Time, 12 1-5s.

Much fun was created by the race of nations. The participants were W. Ehrhardt, United States; J. S. Yule, England; Seizer Hawley, Germany; V. W. Tolle, Russia; Hugh Aird, Ireland; W. F. Bohn, Turkey; John Scattergood, China; W. E. Baker, Africa. Uncle Sam won with ease.

GRAND SACRED CONCERT.

One Thousand Children Sang Hymns at Sportsman's Park.

After the adjournment of the Sunday-school Convention the hosts that had assembled at the Fair Grounds went over to Sportsman's Park to hear the grand sacred concert.



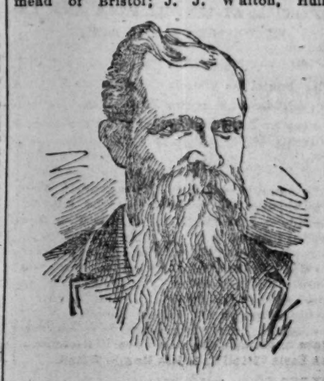
E. S. Ormsby, Iowa, Member of Executive Committee.

The grand stand of the park was packed, and an immense crowd gathered on the base ball diamond. One thousand voices sang in the chorus, led by L. F. Lindsay and accompanied by Bafunno's festival band of thirty pieces. The chorus sang with excellent effect, "With Our Banners and Shields," "Happy Days," "We Will Gather the Wheat," and a number of other sacred songs. The singing of "With Our Country's Banner" was accentuated by the waving of small United States flags in the hands of all the singers, which gave a butterfly effect that was very pretty. During the concert John H. Roth presented to Clara Bass of the Niedringhaus Memorial Mission the gold medal offered to the person who had collected the largest sum for the local finance committee. The doxology from 1,000 throats brought the concert to a close, and then exhibition drills were given for the delectation of the multitude by National Guard S of Missouri, Company G, Branch Guards, Capt. Sinclair; Company B, Capt. W. T. Lynch, and Company F, Capt. T. Z. Walsh. The parasol drill by young ladies in Oriental costumes elicited applause. The drilling was repeated in the amphitheater for the benefit of a large crowd that had assembled there under the impression that there would be no drilling in Sportsman's Park. The militia marched and went through the evolution with great precision and skill.

ENGLISH DELEGATES ARRIVE.

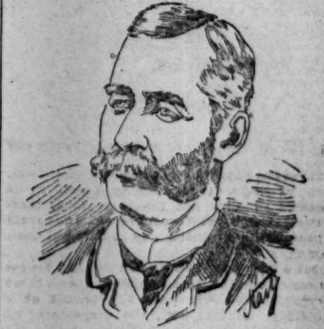
They Are Met by a Local Committee and Driven to the Exposition.

The following delegates from England to the Sunday-school convention arrived at the Union Depot last evening over the Big Four road: D. T. May and G. Ashmead of Bristol; J. J. Walton, Hull; Mr. and Mrs. Knight, Newark; H. Wooding, Northhampton; G. White, Norwich; Miss Ellis, Huddersfield; Miss Scrutton, Eltham; Mr. Edwards and Mr. and Mrs. Union, London. F. F. Belsey of Rochester and C. Waters of London were expected but did not arrive.



S. B. Ezell of South Carolina.

A reception committee, consisting of A. M. Stewart, chairman, and R. S. Logan, R. C. Morris and B. A. Hickman, all of St. Louis, met the delegates at the depot. The train on which the visitors came arrived at the depot at 7:35 p. m. Carriages, which were in waiting, were taken, and the party were driven to the Exposition, accompanied by by Messrs. Logan and Morris of the committee. Chairman Stewart and Mr. Hickman awaited the coming of the Vandalia train, which got in about 9 o'clock, it being thought that Messrs. Belsey and Waters might be on the train, but they were not.



T. S. Simms of New Brunswick.

The delegates who arrived came by way of New York and Washington, and will visit the World's Fair when the convention is over.

Opening of the World's Convention.

The World's Sunday-school Convention, which will be substantially a continuation of the International Convention, will be the second of the kind ever held, and will be opened this afternoon at 2 o'clock in Music Hall, Exposition, by Hon. F. F. Belsey of England. Addresses will be made by missionaries from India, China, Japan and other unconverted lands. The convention will adjourn Tuesday evening instead of Wednesday as originally intended.

W. E. Stephens.

Valuable Vein of Coal.

ATCHISON, Kan., Sept. 7.—Two weeks ago a twenty-six inch vein of coal was discovered two miles south of Atchison and now a man who has leased the land is taking out 50 bushels of coal a day. Thirty men are at work but they have no plan or system. It is believed, however, that the find is a valuable one and a company is being organized to work it on an extensive scale.

THE PASSING SHOW.

Nearly All the Theaters Open This Week.

GOOD BILLS PRESENTED BY STRONG COMPANIES.

"The Sportsman" at the Olympic—"By the World Forgotten" at the Hagan—"The Wicked City" at Pope's—"The Forty Thieves" at the Standard—Cou'isse Chat.

Of the numerous English writers who have won success both abroad and at home during the past few years, no one occupies a position of greater favor than Mr. Lestocq, whose latest play, "The sportsman," will be seen at the Olympic Theater to-morrow night. As the author of "Jane," his name became a most familiar one with our theater goers, and is now naturally associated with what is admirable in the art of comedy playwriting. In "The Sportsman" he has changed the ordinary experience of playwrights by following one great success with a still greater one, for his new comedy was generally regarded as the best play of its type seen in New York for many seasons. It drew crowded audiences to the Standard Theater for several seasons. The engagement was extended several times, and was only finally withdrawn owing to out-of-town contracts which could no longer be deferred. "The Sportsman" is of that type of comedy farce which excites incessant and uproarious laughter and makes the auditor feel the more satisfied with himself from the consciousness that the cause of his hilarity was worthy of it. There is no horse play about it. It is the agreeable combination of art and humor. The story of "The Sportsman" is an interesting one, its development is natural, its complications are ingeniously amusing and the dialogue bright and witty. It deals with the adventures of Mr. Harry Briscoe, a young husband who still yearns for the excitement of the gaming table. He deludes his young wife with a story that he is about to go on a hunting expedition and makes the most careful preparations for his imaginary hunt. Instead he goes off to London to spend a night with his old bachelor chums over a game of cards. Through the meddling of a fussy old bachelor physician who was once a suitor to her hand the young wife has her suspicions excited. They are subsequently confirmed and she rushes off to London in search of her husband. She reaches the doctor's apartments, which are, unknown to either, directly over the club which the young husband is visiting. During the night the club is raided by the police, and in the efforts of everyone to escape a series of highly amusing complications ensues. An uproarious climax is reached when the young husband escapes through the apartments of the doctor just before the police rush in and lug off the innocent physician to jail. An exceptionally clever company of players will present this very amusing play. Foremost is Mr. M. A. Kennedy, who will be seen as Dr. Holroyd, the part which he originally played in New York, and in which he won a most distinguished success. Hugo Toland, a clever and handsome young actor, plays the part of the young husband. Other well known actors in the cast are Mr. Robert Hickman, Miss Essie Tittell and Miss Mamie Tittell.

"BY THE WORLD FORGOTTEN," AT THE HAGAN.

The Hagan Opera-house will open the season to-night, the play being "By the World Forgotten." The play comes to the city with a high reputation. The plot is said to be full of striking situations, the action is rapid and there is an admirable combination of pathos and humor. Wherever presented it has attracted crowds. The plot is a peculiar one and the characters are of an entirely different mold from those usually seen on the stage. Dore Davidson has hosts of friends, and has a high reputation as an actor. In "By the World Forgotten" he takes the part of a harmless idiot, who is called upon to face many imminent perils, and encounters them in a most heroic manner. The part is by no means an easy one, but all who have seen the play speak in the highest terms of Mr. Davidson's rendition of it. Miss Ramie Austen has a part that is admirably suited to her. An attractive feature of the performance is the number of children who appear on the stage. There are more than twenty, and all are excellently trained. The performance promises to be a novel one.

"UNCLE'S DARLING" AT HAVLIN'S.

Havlin's Theater opens this afternoon, the play selected being "Uncle's Darling," a sensational performance that has proved very popular in the East. Hettie Bernard Chase will appear as Darling, and will introduce a number of songs, dances and banjo solos. The trained Alaskan bears and the Esquimau dogs will prove an attractive feature of the performance.

THE "FORTY THIEVES" AT THE STANDARD.

At the Standard Sam T. Jack's "Forty Thieves" will be the attraction this week. There are a number of striking tableaux in the play and plenty of opportunities for spectacular effects. The play opens in the harem. A long list of specialties is next in order, comprising everything from a song and dance to an Australian acrobat. Then come on the forty thieves, led by Maud King. The old tale of "Ali Baba is seized upon and twisted and remodeled and adapted to the purposes of burlesque. There is little plot to the performance, but ample opportunity for spectacular effects and the introduction of specialties.

SIVALL'S WONDERLAND REMODELED.

Sivall's Wonderland opened the season last night. The house has been refitted from top to bottom, and presents a most attractive appearance. It has been painted, papered and the theater has been provided with new chairs of the latest model. An excellent list of attractions has been provided; among them may be mentioned Clarence Dale, the big-headed boy; Charles and Jennie Welsh, the sketch artists; Butterfield and Menche, the Dutch comedians; the Reeds in their Irish sketches, and Count Orloff, the transparent man. The museum contains many attractive features. There is the monkey village, the hobgoblin monkey, the mourning gibbon, the huge boa constrictor, and many other curiosities. The midway plaisance will be one of the most popular parts of the exhibition.

"THE WICKED CITY" AT POPE'S.

The farce comedy, "The Wicked City," in which those popular comedians and entertainers, J. C. (Fattie) Stewart, and John C. Rice, will appear for one week at Pope's Theater, commencing with a Sunday matinee Sept. 3, tells the story of an innocent old gentleman who sends his son to the city to attend college. The son leads a gay life and pretends that the money he spends for pleasure is spent for books. The father comes to the city to see his son while the latter is planning to have a particularly gay time. The son and one of his friends plan to keep the father out of the way, and a long series of highly ludicrous incidents result. Mr. Stewart plays a dual role, that of father and son. As Prof. Von Backner he is said to be funnier than he was in "The Two Johns." He makes several lightning changes from the good-natured old professor to the son and vice versa. Mr. John C. Rice, the comedian and dancer, as Edgar Love-Joy, the friend of the son, is very amusing and his many dancing imitations are extremely entertaining. Others in this strong comedy company are Sallie Cohn, the soubrette, Jessie Sutton Queen, Effie Darling, Lydia Pierce, Katie Edwards, Bertha Grossy, Louise Jennings, Paul A. McDonald, James S. Edwards, Charles B. Lamb and John Williams.

A Pleasant Entertainment.

The ladies of McCausland Avenue Church gave a pleasing entertainment at Benton Hall last night. The programme was under the direction of Prof. E. L. McDowell, who gave a number of amusing sketches and rendered a dialect song as his own contribution. Miss Grace Hazard's songs, "Twickenham Ferry" and "The Broken Pitcher," were distinct hits. Miss Hazard has a musical voice and knows how to act into the bargain. Miss Isabel Haslan's recitation, "Tom's Little Star," took well, as did also the Scotch selections of J. J. McRoberts and the singing of the Cheltenham Quartette. During the evening some very pretty tableaux were given under the management of James Sherman, and a choice supper of ice cream and cake enjoyed by the gentlemen and ladies attending.

Alexander Guilmant.

Through the Music Committee of the World's Fair, Manager Ashcroft has been able to place before a St. Louis audience the most distinguished organist and composer of organ music of modern times.

Alexander Guilmant is not only a great organist, but wears the button of the Legion of Honor of France and the Order of St. Gregory the Great.

Nearly every organist in the city has given assurances of cordial and hearty support, and the recitals in the Grand Avenue Presbyterian Church on Tuesday, Sept. 12, will be a rare opportunity. M. Guilmant is booked in the East solid for all his time in America.

Patti's Castle.

Sig. Nicolini asked a young lady visitor the other day what she thought of Craig-y-Nos Castle. "Signor," was the reply, "it is lovely. One fault alone mars it." Upon the Signor begging to know what it was, "You should not call the castle Craig-y-Nos" (the Black Rock, or the Rock of Night), "but," said the young lady, glancing towards Patti, "you ought to call it Craig-y-Eos" (the Rock of the Nightingale).

MR. THOMAS ON PRONUNCIATION.

The Playwright's Father Had Decided Views as to the Word Missouri.

Mr. Goodwin's company has been busy of late teaching the Missouri dialect from Mr. Thomas, the author of the new play, "In Missouri." Mr. Thomas has given the New York Herald an interesting incident in his author room called by the title of his play. The name gives a fair idea of the correct pronunciation. This pronunciation is the delicacy of the name of the State, and a question with the natives. The matter the other day Mr. Thomas unfurled that just south of Missouri the Kansas, annoyed beyond endurance at the various pronunciation of the State, brought the subject to the floor of the Legislature, and that enactment fixed the pronunciation. Missourians feel about Missouri. They detest the effeminate aspirant that Boston has tried to fix upon them and the diminutive sound of the termination. I remember well when I was a school boy in Missouri, and anxious to show my acquirement at home, I pronounced the name of the State Miss-sou-ree. My father overheard me, and told me never to call it so again. Obeying him, the next day at school I gave the real trans-Mississippi sound to it in recitation, and was called down by the teacher. I explained that paw had—

"'But that makes no difference, I'm teaching this class. Your "paw" isn't. You must say Miss-sou-ree!'

"I told my father at supper how the teacher had figuratively stepped up the floor with him before the geography class. The gov'nor pushed back his pie—they ate pie for supper there—and went out and chewed tobacco on the back porch. He thrashed around in bed all night, and when morning came he was up at daylight trying to push the time ahead to 9, when the school opened. Then he took me by the hand and we went into school together—a trifle late for effect. The gov'nor has a good eye for stage business. He planted his progeny in the center before the astonished teacher.

"'That's my boy.' The young woman looked us both over and seemed inclined to grant it. Impressive wait. Then the gov'nor continued: 'He was born in Mizzouraw. Where are you from?'

"'The young woman said 'Boston,' and gave a drowning-man look for her diploma that was somewhere under the map of Asia, but the old gentleman was setting a faster pace.

"'What's Boston got to do with it? What do you say the name of this State is?'

"'Why, I thought Miss-sou-ree'—

"'Not at all. Tom Benton said Mizzouraw when he addressed the Senate of the United States. Gen. Shields says Mizzouraw. Nathaniel P. Lyon, who died at Wilson's Creek, said Mizzouraw and Frank Blair says it. Understand?'

"She understood.

"'And years ago on the first survey map it was printed as the Indians called it, full of s's'. The teacher was wincing as I'd seen her do when a boy scraped his pencil edgewise on a slate, and paw went on:

"'And every boy here that respects his parents and the Constitution of the United States will always say Mizzouraw.'

"He went home, and I don't think I ever said Miss-sou-ree agai n."

Coulisse Chat.

Roqueplan excelled in pratical jokes. When he was manager of the Varieties, Boule, who stuttered, insisted upon reading to him a vaudeville which he had written. Roqueplan said, in his dreamy way: "There is an idea in it. It's amusing to her all these personages who stutter." "I beg your pardon," replied Boule, "I am the stutterer." "Oh, pardon," said Roqueplan, "I do not want the play."

One day on leaving the stage Augustine Brohan happened to hear two fellow artists discussing a subject which seemed to be extremely engrossing. On questioning them as to the topic of conversation: "We are speaking of one creation," they said. "It was not living at the time," she answered, smiling. And then added, with a serious face: "You had better ask Mme. Allan about it." This lady was one of her rivals on the stage.

A candid and well-meaning professor, who had witnessed the performance of a little play in a private house, in which his hostess had taken the leading part, met the lady as she came from behind the curtain. "Madam," he said, rushing up to her, "you played excellently; the part fits you to perfection." "Oh, no, professor," said the lady, modestly; "a young and pretty woman is needed for that part." "But, madam," persisted the professor, "you have positively proved the contrary!"

An interviewer of the St. James Gazette asked Mr. W. S. Gilbert where the plots of his opera librettos come from. "Plots? Good gracious! where do they come from? I don't know. A chance remark in conversation, a little accidental incident, a trifling object may suggest a train of thought which develops into a startling plot. Of course I am talking of original plots. I don't call adapting a play or translating a play writing one. Take my own plots, for instance, the "Mikado" was suggested by a Japanese sword which hangs in my study; "The Yeoman of the Guard" by even a more unlikely incident. I had twenty minutes one day to wait at Uxbridge Station for a train, and I saw the advertisement of the Tower Furnishing Co., representing a number of beef-eaters—why, goodness only knows. It gave me an idea, and I wrote the play originally as one of modern life in the tower of London. Then it suddenly occurred to me to throw the time of it back to that of Queen Elizabeth.

Mr. Berlenand, one of the musical conductors engaged by Messrs. Abbey and Grau, was discovered in Italy some years ago by the late Mme. Tietjens during one of her concert tours. The regular accompanist of her company having been taken suddenly ill, Mr. Berlenand filled his place at a moment's notice. Mme. Tietjens was so pleased with his work that she induced him to accompany her to London, where he soon rose to prominence.

Miss Anna O'Keefe, who has been playing the part of Donna Inez in "Panjandrum," has handed in her resignation to De Wolf Hopper's opera company. Miss O'Keefe states that she has been contemplating for some time giving up the opera and going into the "legitimate."

Miss Camille d'Arville who has left the "Bostonians," is succeeded by Miss Margaret Reid, who sang with success in grand opera two years ago.

Mrs. Langtry never forgets the privileges of her sex and alters her mind frequently. Mr. J. P. Reynolds, her American agent, received a cablegram from her cancelling for the second time her engagement to come to this country this season.

An Italian composer has just written a sequel to "Cavalleria Rusticana," which he has named "Turridu's Son." If the infant is as successful as the father, the composer will be congratulated.

Pauline Hall will produce a new opera next season, says her agent. He does not state, however, whether it will be a comic or bouffe opera.

Children on the stage are always more natural than grown people. This is one reason why they are so attractive. A score of bright, winsome children in songs, dances and picturesque groupings are a feature of "By the World Forgotten."

"A Plum Pudding" is the title of a new play soon to be presented at the Hanlon. It is so called from the fact that it is a mixture of good things. Musical gems carefully arranged to suit the taste of a critical audience, laughable situations and an amusing plot. The star of the company is Little Minnie Sarielle, a young actress, vocalist, instrumentalist and dancer.

E. S. Black, manager of "Antony, the Trumpeter," warns song-writers that they must desist from sending "latest songs" to his star, and says that unless they take note of this some of them may soon be writing anthems for the angels.

"Mr. Barnes of New York" goes out this season under the management of Harry S. Duffield, with Phosa McAllister in the leading role, supported by a strong company.

Fanny Rice will add an operetta by Offenbach, "The Little Peacemaker," to her repertoire. Her season opens on Sept. 11.

It is said that Frederick Warde and Louis James are considering an Australian tour during 1894-5 in "The Lion's Mouth" and "Francesca de Rimini," the latter in which Mr. Warde has secured for an additional two years from the Baker estate.

Nancy McIntosh, a sister of Burr McIntosh, has been engaged by D'Oyley Carte as prima donna for the coming Gilbert and Sullivan opera at the Savoy Theater, London.

Robert Downing has been rehearsing his company in Hampton, Va., preparatory to opening his season in the South. After three weeks in that section Mr. Downing will visit the North and East, then go into Canada and afterward to the West. His season will probably terminate on the Pacific Coast. Mr. Downing will have one of the best companies ever associated with him as a star.

Guy Lindsley has been re-engaged to support Mme. Modjeska the coming season.

Mr. John Farrell, a former St. Louisan, who is pleasantly remembered here in theatrical circles, has built a most delightful little theater at the famous hunting, fishing and health resort, Ottawa, Ill.

ACCUSED OF EMBEZZLING.

Cashier F. C. Bicking of Browning, King & Co., at New York, Missing.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Frederick C. Bicking, cashier of the branch store of Browning, King & Co., at Third avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first street, is missing and detectives are looking for him. He is accused of embezzling $5,000. The companionship of two women who frequented the race tracks and betting on the races are supposed to have led him to the theft. He is only 21 years old and entered the employ of the firm just as he had reached his teens. His home is with his parents at No. 595 Park avenue, Brooklyn, and he was thought to be a young man of model habits. He was gradually promoted by the firm until a little more than a year ago he was made cashier.

After the election last fall the firm accepted from customers at various times in payment for goods warrants given to election clerks and others for their services. These warrants were put in with the cash by Bicking, who took out a corresponding amount in money. At certain intervals he sent them to the firm's general office at No. 486 Broome street with a memorandum giving the amount they represented. They were then placed in the safe and at periods certain amounts were taken to the City Comptroller's office to be cashed by some member of the firm, accompanied by Bicking. There the firm member signed for them and checks for the amount were sent to Bicking at the Third avenue store. It was not discovered until recently that when the warrants were discounted Bicking had reduced the amount in almost every case. Auditor McGheen of Browning, King & Co. notified Bicking about Aug. 16 that during the following week he would make the customary quarterly examination of the cashier's books.

The sum of $600 was given to Bicking on Saturday, Aug. 19, W. H. Browning said yesterday, with which to pay the rent of the Third avenue store. He was one of the last employes to leave the store that night. He failed to appear for duty on the following Monday and the suspicions of Manager Topham were aroused. The contents of the safe were examined and it was found that between $500 and $600 was missing. Further investigation showed that the rent had not been paid.

Auditor McGheen immediately commenced an examination of the cashier's books and discovered a shortage of more than $1,000.

William Morris is superintendent of the security department of the American Casualty Insurance and Security Co., which gave a $2,000 bond for Bicking. Through a detective employed by the Security company, Supt. Morris had found out that on Aug. 21 Bicking had sent a letter by two strange men to Charles Ulrich at No. 156 Allen street, who is secretary of the Night Owl Club, of which Bicking is a member. This letter was intended for Bicking's parents and was sent to Ulrich to be forwarded by him. Supt. Morris added that it had been discovered that Bicking had been frequently seen in the company of two women, whose names are not known to Mr. Morris, but who live in Harlem and are frequent visitors at race tracks. It is believed that he lost much money betting on races.

Pinkerton detectives at Fleetwood Park and elsewhere have been keeping a sharp lookout for him and the women. A warrant will probably be issued for his arrest at once.

The missing cashier is about 5 feet 5½ inches in height and weighs 145 pounds. He has dark hair and mustache and a scar on his forehead between the eyes. When last seen he wore a bright double-breasted serge suit. G. E. Bicking, the young man's father, who has a cigar box factory as well as a residence at No. 595 Park avenue, Brooklyn, refused to speak about his son's case.

HAD HEART DISEASE.

F. C. Story Took the Dose That Killed Him Without Suicidal Intent.

Deputy Coroner Rohling held an inquest yesterday afternoon on the body of F. C. Story, who died on Friday night in an ambulance while being taken from Dr. Turnbull's drug store at Sixth and Walnut streets, where he became unconscious from the effects, it is thought, of a dose of bromidia, taken supposedly for medical purposes. The verdict was that death was caused by poisons, not supposed to have been taken with suicidal intent. The deceased suffered of heart burn and used bromidia to relieve it.

WHERE IS SHE NOW!

Seventeen-Year-Old Mary Steiner Packs Up and Disappears.

Mary Steiner, aged 17 years, disappeared from where she was living, 1311 Linn street, last Tuesday night. She was employed in the family of a man named named Klein, and her mother, Mrs. Ann Steiner, lived at 611 Rutger street. The young woman is tall and slender, and has dark hair and blue eyes. She left where she was employed last Tuesday night, taking all her things with her, and has not been seen since. She has been keeping company with a young man in the neighborhood but he denies knowing anything of her whereabouts.

Recognized as an Ex-Convict.

Chief of Police Harrigan received a letter yesterday from the authorities at Windsor, Mo., stating that a man named Dan H. King, alias Dan Williams, had been arrested at Windsor, Mo., together with Tony Short, on a charge of robbing a drug and jewelry store. The letter contained a picture of King, the object being to see if he was known to the St. Louis police. The picture is that of Harry Meyers, alias Muldoon, who was arrested in South St. Louis, July 22, together with three others, on suspicion of being safe blowers. Meyers was given hours to leave town and the others were sent to the Work-house. Meyers is an ex-convict.

Helped Themselves to Lumber.

Barney Suhbeck and Henry Gurley, teamsters employed by a Mrs. Thias of 1317 Warren street, were arrested yesterday by Officer McCarthy, on complaint of the Schuelenberg-Boeckler Lumber Co. at St. Louis avenue. A warrant was sworn out against the men, charging them with entering the yard yesterday morning and loading up a load of lumber and driving off with it and selling it. The lumber is valued at about $20. The men were known at the yard. Mrs. Thias is not suspected in connection with the alleged theft.

The publishers of the POST-DISPATCH reserve the right and privilege of revising or rejecting any advertisement left in their counting-room. In case of rejection money will be refunded.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Book-keepers.

WANTED—Situation as barkeeper in sample-room; good ref. C. C., 1815 Wash st. 36

WANTED—Situation of any kind by a young man of 22; understands bookkeeping. Add. P 119, this office. 36

WANTED—Position as book-keeper or office work by experienced man; first-class references. Add. E 119, this office. 36

WANTED—To keep set of books for a small business house at nights at home; terms reasonable. Add. W 122, this office. 36

WANTED—By a gentleman a position as book-keeper or clerk, or any other kind; can give ref. Add. O 122, this office. 36

WANTED—Expert book-keeper would like to post up a set of books a few evenings during the week; charges moderate. Ad. K 122, this office. 36

LITTLE Neck Clam and Clam Chowder every day at Wm. G. Milford's Ladies' and Gents' Restaurant, 207 and 209 N. 6th st.

Clerks and Salesmen.

WANTED—Position in wholesale millinery house; office or stock. Add. N 123, this office. 37

WANTED—Position as a clerk in drug store; can give reference; registered. Address F 123, this office. 37

WANTED—Young man 25 years old, position as salesman or any kind of work. C H, 2243A Cass av. 37

WANTED—Situation by an experienced and efficient German pharmacist in good store; city refs. Ad. A 122, this office. 37

WANTED—Position by young man, 21 years old, to learn drug business; salary no object. Address M. B., 3714 St. Louis av. 37

WANTED—A position in office as clerk or assistant book-keeper; fair penman and good at figures. Address S 126, this office. 37

WANTED—Situation by a druggist with four years' experience with senior college privileges; best of refs. Address Druggist, 1831 Olive st. 37

WANTED—Young man wishes situation as shipping clerk or bill clerk for a wholesale shoe house; best of refs. Ad. A 123, this office. 37

WANTED—Young man desires employment as collector and assist with other work; refs. from former employers. Add. O 123, this office. 37

WANTED—An experienced collector wants a position; salary or commission; references and bond if required. Address T 126, this office. 37

WANTED—First-class city salesman want to represent some established firm, or line of goods on commission; best references. Address H 125, this office. 37

$50 TO anyone getting me a permanent position as clerk; young man; good refs. furnished. Add. M 116, this office. 37

The Trades.

WANTED—Position as cutter; 10 years' experience in medium and fine tailoring. Add. R 125, this office. 38

WANTED—Position as assistant engineer or position in wholesale house by young man of 25. Add. Jno. Kennedy, Wellston, Mo. 38

SOFT SHELL CRABS fresh every day, all styles at Wm. G. Milford's Ladies' and Gents' Restaurant, 207 and 209 N. 6th st.

Coachmen.

WANTED—Situation by a coachman; willing to work; understands his work. Address N 124, this office. 39

WANTED—Sit. by first-class coachman, who is also good gardener; have best of ref. Add. L. H., 310 N. Channing av. 39

WANTED—Sit. as coachman by one who thoroughly understands his business, or will take the place as stable man. Call or address H. F. H., 1524 N. 9th st. 39

Boys.

WANTED—A boy of 14 years wishes to learn the upholstering trade. Add. 1910 Laflin st. 42

WANTED—Boy of 17 wishes situation of any kind in Exposition. Call or address H. R., 1318 Olive street. 42

WANTED—A strong boy of 15 years desires to learn the lithographing and engraving trade. Add. 1910 Laflin st. 42

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Situation as night watchman and fireman; good references. Address G 120, this office. 43

WANTED—Situation by man and wife, no children, city or suburbs. Address A 127, this office. 43

WANTED—Sit. by a reliable German man; understands all kind of work around private house; city ref. Add. C 126, this office. 43

HELP WANTED—MALE.

Clerks and Salesmen.

WANTED—First-class clothing salesman and clothing stock boys at Famous. 54

WANTED—First-class salesman to take charge of city sales; will pay competent man $100 per month. Pillsbury Portrait Co., 404 N. Main st. 54

WANTED—First-class salesman to travel a regular route and appoint local salesmen; will pay competent man $75 and expenses. Pillsbury Portrait Co., 404 N. Main st. 54

$3.00 UP—Pants to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th st., near Olive, 2d floor. 54

$12.50 UP. Suits to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th st., near Olive, 2d floor.

HAYWARD'S SHORT-hand and Business College, 702, 704 and 706 Olive st.; day and night sessions. Phone 479.

ST. LOUIS COLLEGE OF SHORTHAND.
J. E. SCHOTT, Principal.
For 5 years principal of shorthand department of Hayward's College. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION. Office 220 Odd Fellows' Building, 9th and Olive. 54

The Trades

WANTED—Photo printer; must be expert on copies. 404 N. Main st. 58

WANTED—Two carpenters Monday morning at 7 o'clock. 2309 Montgomery st. 58

WANTED—All the granitoid workers of St. Louis and vicinity at 604 Market st., Monday 8:30 a. m. 58

FALL TERM—Classes now forming; bookkeeping, shorthand, typewriting, business branches. Central College, 2118 Locust. 58

WANTED—Every carriage and wagon-worker in city to meet at Lightstone's Hall, Monday, 10 a. m.—to join in parade. Committee. 58

WANTED—Two intelligent, high grade mechanics of good influence, and who can control workingmen. Address W 126, this office. 58

WANTED—400 carpenters. Members of L. U., No. 257, will meet at 11th and Market sts. and answer roll call at 9 a. m. sharp to-morrow, Labor Day. A full attendance is earnestly requested. H. B. McWilliams, Rec. Sec. 58

WANTED—Locomotive engineers, firemen, switchmen, conductors and brakemen; good wages to good men willing to work. Apply after 8 a. m. to G. L. Ferguson, room 10, Capital Hotel, 9th and Chestnut sts. Railroad men out of town desirous of securing employment communicate by mail, stating experience and giving address. 58

MEMBERS of the St. Louis Operative Stonemasons are hereby notified to be present at Central Turner Hall, Sunday, 3d inst., between 2 and 5 p. m., to be furnished with parade hats. Parade to leave Central Turner Hall, Monday, 4th inst., at 9:30 a. m. By order P. T. WALSH, Pres. PATRICK J. COSTELLO, Sec'y. 58

NOTICE—All members of L. U. 699, Carpenters and Joiners, to meet at hall, cor. Jefferson and Lucas avs., Monday morning, Sept. 4, at 8:30 o'clock sharp. C. T. Kennedy, R. S. 58

$12.50 UP—Suits to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th st., near Olive, 2d floor.

$3.00 UP—Pants to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th st., near Olive, 2d floor.

JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS,
Of local Union, No. 35, U. A., will present themselves at hall, 11th and Franklin av., at 8:30 a. m., Monday, Sept. 4, to take part in Labor Day parade—without fail. E. H. JOYCE, President.
JOHN J. FOY, Secretary. 58

Boys.

WANTED—Small boy to attend office. 304 N. 6th st. 61

WANTED—2 boys. Plymouth Rock Pants Co., 304 N. 6th st. 61

WANTED—A boy to work around house; ref. 2626 Washington av. 61

WANTED—Boys to sell flower-badges Labor Day; bring 40c with you. 908 Franklin av. 61

WANTED—Strong boy to work in barber shop. Apply Union depot restaurant after 5 p. m. 61

WANTED—Strong, intelligent, colored boy about 14 years of age. Apply 812 N. Commercial st. 61

WANTED—Good, stout paste boy, experienced and willing to work. 2002 Eugenia st., Sunday. 61

WANTED—A bright, active boy, about 15; must be well dressed; easy work. Address K 121, this office. 61

LITTLE Neck Clams and Clam Chowder every day at Wm. G. Milford's Ladies' and Gents' Restaurant, 207 and 209 N. 6th st.

HELP WANTED. MALE. 5c per Line.

Book-keepers.

THE Bryant & Stratton

BUSINESS, SHORTHAND AND TELEGRAPH SCHOOL, OPEN DAY AND NIGHT, corner Broadway and Market st., St. Louis. Fall term begins Sept. 4. Students can enter at any time. Bookkeeping and banking taught by actual practice. Personal instruction given in all departments. Graduates are successful in obtaining employment. For circulars address Dr. W. M. CARPENTER, Principal. 53

Perkins & Herpel's
MERCANTILE COLLEGE
Cor. 4th Street and Washington Ave., ST. LOUIS, MO.
INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION
Given in Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Shorthand, Typewriting, Grammar, Arithmetic, Etc.
CALL OR WRITE FOR CATALOGUE. (Mention this paper.)
☞ Fall term day and night opens Monday, Sept. 4

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Man for real estate work. 308 Wainwright Building. 62

WANTED—First-class man who can wait on table and bring refs. 3537 Morgan st. 62

WANTED—Man to make himself generally useful around the house. 3842 Duncan av. 62

WANTED—Young man in meat market, to cut and deliver; with experience. 1601 Hickory st. 62

WANTED—An energetic young man of good address; fair salary. Wilson Foster, 1824 Olive. 62

WANTED—Experienced buggy crater, who also can drive team; no other need apply. St. Louis Carriage Manufactory. 62

WANTED—A few educated gentlemen who can make from $20 to $25 per week. Apply Monday morning, room 709 Fagin Building, Olive st. 62

WANTED—Reliable men to distribute circulars for large advertiser; cash paid; inclose stamp; ref. "Distributing Bureau," P. O. box 1925, New York.

WANTED—Man and wife; man to care for horse, cow and yard and make himself generally useful; woman for housework. King's highway, one block S. of Laclede. 62

LOBSTERS, fresh every day, boiled or broiled, stewed or deviled. Wm. G. Milford's Ladies' and Gents' Restaurant, 207 and 209 N. 6th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Teachers, Companions, Etc.

WANTED—Lady of experience as governess and teacher of music in a college; will teach for her board in a refined family having one or two children they wish carefully taught; object light work for a year. Ad. T 122, this office. 77

Clerks and Saleswomen.

WANTED—Books and accounts to balance by an expert accountant. Add. N. 17, this office. 44

WANTED—A young lady, A No. 1 writer, wants a situation of writing of any kind. Add. E 118, this office. 44

WANTED—A lady of fifteen years' experience as bookkeeper desires a situation; best of references. Add. O 119, this office. 44

WANTED—Position by experienced saleslady; has good trade and best of references; cloaks or millinery. Add. F 126, this office. 44

WANTED—Young lady wants a situation as cashier and book-keeper in retail grocery store; has had four years' experience; can furnish best of city reference. Address N 120, this office.

SOFT SHELL CRABS fresh every day, all styles at Wm. G. Milford's Ladies' and Gents' Restaurant, 207 and 209 N. 6th st.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

WANTED—Good dressmaker will sew in families; best references. 3439 Olive st. 46

WANTED—Dressmaker wants sewing in private families. Ad. Zick, 2813 Cass av. 46

WANTED—An engagement by a good dressmaker; terms reasonable. 3802 Page av. 46

WANTED—Dressmaking by a lady's tailor; fine work done. Call 822 Ware av., down stairs. 46

WANTED—A competent dressmaker would like a few engagements in families. Ad. 3208 Chestnut st. 46

WANTED—A good seamstress wants sewing to take home or go out by the day. 3135 Sheridan av., rear. 46

WANTED—A dressmaker would like a few engagements in families after Sept. 6. Address T 120, this office. 46

WANTED—Good seamstress would like to have a place in private family as housegirl. Add. G 124, this office. 46

LOBSTERS, fresh every day, boiled or broiled, stewed or deviled. Wm. G. Milford's Ladies' and Gents' Restaurant, 207 and 209 N. 6th st.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—Woman having one child 2 years old wants position as housekeeper, city or suburbs. Add. Y 120, this office. 47

WANTED—A position as housekeeper; competent to take entire charge of a family; no objection to leaving the city. Address for three days N 120, this office. 47

General Housework.

WANTED—Situation by German girl for general work, also nurse. 715 N. Jefferson av. 48

WANTED—Experienced house and dining-room girl wants situation in private family. Address O 125, this office. 48

WANTED—Position in private family to do general housework; best of reference. Add. G, 4340 Kennerly av. 48

WANTED—Position as house girl in private family; no washing. Call at 3033 Clay av, two blocks west of Vandeventer. 48

STOVE REPAIRS.
Castings and repairs for stoves and ranges of every description. A. G. Brauer, 219 Locust st. 48

Cooks, Etc.

WANTED—A sit. by a competent cook; call Monday morning. 2712 Lucas av. 49

WANTED—Situation by first-class cook and house maid; refs. 715 N. Jefferson av. 49

WANTED—Sit. by a good cook in a boarding-house. Apply at 1027½ Chestnut st. 49

WANTED—Situation to cook or do housework by a first-class colored woman. 705 N. 13th st. 49

WANTED—Young German woman wishes place for cooking or housekeeping with boy 7 years old; wages $16. Add. C 119, this office. 49

WANTED—A middle-aged woman wishes situation for cook with 14-year-old girl as nurse; no objection to the country. Add. E 120, this office. 49

SOFT SHELL CRABS fresh every day, all styles at Wm. G. Milford's Ladies' and Gent's Restaurant, 207 and 209 N. 6th st.

Nurses.

WANTED—A place to nurse; can fur. No. 1 ref. 123 S. Shinning av. 50

WANTED—Position as nurse or to do light housework in small family; refs. exchanged. Apply Home of Immaculate Conception, 8th and Marion sts. 50

LOBSTERS, fresh every day, boiled or broiled, stewed or deviled. Wm. G. Milford's Ladies' and Gents' Restaurant, 207 and 209 N. 6th st.

Laundresses.

WANTED—Washing by the day. 3315 Manchester rd. 51

WANTED—Washing to take home or go out by the day. 3215 Laclede av. 51

WANTED—Family washing to go out by the day. 2304 Biddle st., upstairs. 51

WANTED—Good laundress wishes work 2 first days of week. 906 N. 23d st. 51

WANTED—Washing to take home, by a German woman; refs.; send postal. 1903½ Franklin. 51

WANTED—By 1st-class laundress, washing to take home or go out. 1503 S. 13th st., second floor. 51

WANTED—A colored laundress wishes to go out by the day. Please call or address 2006 Biddle st. 51

WANTED—Widow with 4 children wishes washing to do at home. Mrs. Marlault, 310 Convent st. 51

WANTED—Washing and ironing by good white laundress at home. Call or address 1114 N. Broadway, 2d floor. 51

WANTED—Reliable colored woman wishes washing to take home or go out by the day. Mrs. Rumsey, 1527 N. 15th st., in rear. 51

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Sit. by a middle-aged woman to work in small family. 3611 Evans av. 52

WANTED—Middle-aged lady would like situation in small family. Ad. 2711 Baldwin st. 52

WANTED—Lady barber is looking for a place; can shave, cut hair, etc. Mrs. Buchbinder, 924 N. 11th st. 52

WANTED—An experienced young lady pianist would accept a situation in Exposition or dancing academy. Address N 119, this office. 52

1608 WASH ST.—Private families and boarding-houses can get cooks and girls for general housework. 52

The largest studio in the city and make the finest photos. When 1631 Franklin av.

HELP WANTED. FEMALE. 5c per Line.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—Working housekeeper. Apply 2706 Adams st. to-day. 65

WANTED—Working housekeeper for light housework and care for little girl 5 years old at 717 Walnut st. 65

WANTED—Competent middle-aged lady, either German or Swede, no children, to go to Texas as housekeeper and cook for small family; must have best of reference; call Monday. 1431 Lucas pl.

General Housework.

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 3320 Pine st. 66

WANTED—Girl to do general housework at 3130 Olive st. 66

WANTED—Girl for housework. No. 2805 St. Louis av. 66

WANTED—German girl for light housework. 2220D Lucas av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 3759 Finney av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework at 4340 Fairfax av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 2921 Easton av. 66

WANTED—Good girl for housework. Apply 3837 Delmar av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 3747 Finney av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 2621 Lafayette av. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. 3333 Pine st. 66

WANTED—German girl for general housework. 2002 Cass av. 66

WANTED—Neat girl for general housework. 2827 N. 23d st. 66

WANTED—A girl to assist in general house work. 2103 Clark av. 66

WANTED—A colored girl for general housework. 2723 Walnut st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Apply at 3637 Finney av. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework. 3850 Westminster pl. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework. 4324 Morgan st. 66

WANTED—Girl about 16 to assist in housework. 4413 Delmar av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Apply 2325 Whittemore pl. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; family of two. 1521 Bacon st. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework and cook. 3429 N. 9th st. 66

WANTED—A girl to assist with general work as nurse. 4234 Page av. 66

WANTED—A good German girl for general housework. 3048 Thomas st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; three in family. 2962 Morgan st. 66

WANTED—A good girl for housework; German preferred; 1555 Papin st. 66

WANTED—Strong girl to do general housework. 2630 Natural Bridge rd. 66

WANTED—Good German girl for general housework at 5434 Bartmer av. 66

WANTED—A girl for housework and one for laundry work. 2724 Olive st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; small family. 3619 Garfield av. 66

WANTED—Young girl for housework to nurse one child. 2230 Franklin av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework in small family at 4005 Morgan st. 66

WANTED—German girl for general housework; apply 2843 Washington av. 66

WANTED—A good German girl for general housework. 5621 Von Versen av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework at 1016 Leonard av.; two in family. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; no washing. Apply 2713 Stoddard st. 66

WANTED—A German girl for general housework; 4 in family. 2818 Dickson st. 66

WANTED—A German girl for general housework; good wages. 1747 Mississipi av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; ref. req. Apply at 1823 Hickory st. 66

WANTED—A Swede or German girl for general housework. 2620 Washington av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework in a family of three. Apply 1720 California av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Call at 1749 Preston pl., near Lafayette Park. 66

WANTED—A steady German girl for housework in family of 2. Apply 3522 Chestnut. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework in family of 3 grown persons. 1827 Rutger st. 66

WANTED—A girl to do general housework in small family. Apply 2908 Dickson st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; private family; no washing. 1643 California av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework; good wages; family of 2. Flat 3735 Laclede av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework at Wells Station, north of the loop. J. McCloskey. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; family of 3; references required. 1817 Garrison av. 66

WANTED—German girl for general housework; 3 in family; good home. 4084½ S. Ewing av. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. Apply 4447 Page av.; no colored need apply. 66

WANTED—Good woman without any incumbrance for general housework. 1922 Carr st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; must understand cooking. Apply Monday 3307 Morgan st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general house work in small family; good home and good wages. 3141 School st. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework; good wages; references required. Apply 5813 Von Versen av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework, washing and ironing, in 4-room flat; wages $14. 4576A Easton av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; no washing or ironing. Apply Monday at 4009 Westminster pl. 66

WANTED—German girl for general housework; small family. Call Sunday, 5545 Cates av., Cabanne district. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework; small family; good wages; apply at once. 4341 West Belle Place. 66

WANTED—A girl with recommendations for general housework in small family; good wages. 19 N. Cabanne st. 66

WANTED—A neat, tidy white girl for general housework; no cooking; must come prepared to go to work at once. 3500 Pine st. 66

WANTED—Good German girl for general housework; good wages. Inquire at 733 Carpenter pl., Morgan st., near Vandeventer av. 66

WANTED—Competent girl for general housework, without washing; must be a good cook; good wages; reference req. 4140 W. Belle pl. 66

WANTED—Housegirl (colored preferred); must have 1st-class refs.; to go to Normandy, nine miles from city. Call at 919 Chestnut st., Monday. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework in family of two; no washing or ironing; must understand cooking; references. 5004 Florissant av., n. w. cor. Prairie av. 66

LITTLE Neck Clam and Clam Chowder every day at Wm. G. Milford's Ladies' and Gents' Restaurant, 207 and 209 N. 6th st.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

WANTED—Girl to work on basques. 1602 Park av. 69

WANTED—First-class waist trimmer. 921½ N. Compton av. 69

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Call at 4477 Page av. 69

WANTED—2 apprentices to learn dressmaking; give sat. 316 Montrose av. 69

WANTED—Good girl or boy to help on fine custom coats. 1433 Newstead av. 69

WANTED—Exp. operators, basters and finishers on shop coats. Apply at 2709 Morgan st. 69

WANTED—Experienced basters and finishers to work on shop coats. Apply at 1425 Morgan st.

WANTED—Experienced machine girls and learning girls on shop coats. 1518 Biddle st., in rear. 69

WANTED—Girl to learn dressmaking. 1107 Armstrong av., bet. Chouteau av. and Lafayette Park. 69

WANTED—Experienced girls to sew by hand on shop coats. Apply at 1425 Morgan st., up-stairs. 69

WANTED—4 good girls to learn dressmaking; steady employment after learning. 2214 Franklin av. 69

WANTED—All our former coat and pants-makers Sept 5; will notify shirt-makers later. Granite Manufacturing Co. 69

WANTED—Experienced girls to help sew on custom vests; must understand to make buttonholes by hand; wages from $7 to $8 a week. 911 N. 9th st. 69

ACADEMY of Dress-Cutting; fashionable making; every branch; dresses cut and fit; patterns cut. Mrs. E. Niemoeller, 1828 Biddle st. 69

DRESS-CUTTING and Dress-Making School; best in city. 1100 Chouteau av.

Norman Dresscutting Academy,
34th and Chestnut sts., oldest and most reliable school in the city; all branches thoroughly taught; satisfaction guaranteed; terms reasonable; explained free 69

When Makes the finest large family groups in the city. 1631 Franklin av.

HELP WANTED. FEMALE. 5c per Line.

Laundresses.

WANTED—Bundle washer. Laundry, St. James Hotel. 67

WANTED—Laundress at Mercantile Club, 7th and Locust st. 67

WANTED—Girl to work for small family. 1415 Morgan st. 67

WANTED—Laundry work by the day. 2304 Franklin av. 67

WANTED—Experienced laundry woman. Apply at 1936 Lami st. 67

WANTED—A girl to laundry and assist in housework; small family. 4067 Washington av. 67

WANTED—Laundress; also to assist with housework; apply Monday. 3531 Washington av. 67

WANTED—Colored girl to assist in laundry, look after child 5 years old; ref. 4152 Washington av. 67

WANTED—White laundress by the month; ref.; good wages. Methodist Orphan Home, 3533 Laclede av. 67

WANTED—Good laundress for first 2 days in the week; references required. Call Sunday morning 2735 Geyer av. 67

WANTED—Laundress; clean, honest, white or colored woman, without children, to wash and iron in private family for use of basement and sleeping room. Apply 2909 Laclede av. 67

Clerks and Saleswomen.

WANTED—An industrious young lady at store; good pay. Wilson Foster, 1824 Olive st. 63

50 YOUNG LADIES
WANTED.
EVERY TUESDAY AND SUNDAY.
I will give each young lady having one dozen of my finest Aristo Finish Cabinets taken at $3 a dozen 1 elegant large panel photo of herself FREE during this month.
PARSONS,
Xpert Photographer of Children,
1407 Market St. 63

Cooks, etc.

WANTED—Cook to wash and iron. 3707 Delmar av. 68

WANTED—Female first-class cook. 2628 Washington av. 68

WANTED—A good cook and laundress. 3513 Morgan st. 68

WANTED—A good German cook. Apply at 1423 Hickory st. 68

WANTED—Girl to cook, wash and iron. 3836 Delmar av. 68

WANTED—A girl to cook and assist in ironing. 5580 Cabanne pl. 68

WANTED—Good German cook; references required. 2035 Park av. 68

WANTED—Girl to cook and wash for small family at 717 N. Spring av. 68

WANTED—Steady, competent girl to cook, wash and iron. 4450 Laclede av. 68

WANTED—A cook and house girl. Apply Monday morning at 4044 Delmar av. 68

WANTED—Cook and housegirl; must have references. 4135 Washington av. 68

WANTED—Girl to cook and iron; no washing. Apply at once, 3702 Evans av. 68

WANTED—Man cook for a private boarding-house. 1116 Vandeventer av. 68

WANTED—1st-class cook and house-girl; German or Swede. 4261 Washington av. 68

WANTED—First-class cooks and housegirls and other help on Monday at 1517 Olive. 68

WANTED—Good cook. Apply to Mrs. Chas. W. Nugent, cor. Taylor and McPherson avs. 68

WANTED—Girl to cook, wash and iron; small family; ref. required. 4200 Washington av. 68

WANTED—A first-class cook; also a housegirl to assist with nursing. 3738 Westminster pl. 68

WANTED—Two German girls for cooking, washing, ironing and housework. 1749 S. Grand av.

WANTED—A first-class cook; best city references required; apply before noon at 32 Vandeventer pl. 68

WANTED—Cook, German preferred, to assist in washing and ironing; best wages. 3223 Washington av. 68

WANTED—An experienced and competent cook; no washing; also a housegirl. Apply 3119 Lucas av. 68

WANTED—A German girl for cook with housework or as cook and to do washing and ironing. 3874 Delmar av. 68

WANTED—Girl to cook, wash and iron for small family; good wages; at 23 Nicholson pl., opposite Lafayette Park. 68

WANTED—Girl to cook, wash and iron, or general housework; must be experienced. Apply Monday, 4191 Morgan. 68

WANTED—Girl to cook and do general housework; no washing or ironing; must come well recommended 4273 Cook av. 68

WANTED—First-class colored girl to cook, wash and iron; no other need apply; references required. 3842 Westminster pl. 68

Nurses.

WANTED—Nurse girl at 4136 Delmar av. 70

WANTED—A nurse girl to assist in housework. 5580 Cabanne pl. 70

WANTED—A young nurse girl. Inquire at store 1634 Franklin av. 70

WANTED—Girl to nurse and assist with housework. 2804 Clark av. 70

WANTED—A nurse for small baby. Call at 4472 Forest Park boulevard. 70

WANTED—Girl to take care of 2-year-old child. 4253 Washington av. 70

WANTED—Little girl to help take care of children. 4933 Fountain av. 70

WANTED—Experienced German nurse girl; ref. required. 3536 Chestnut st. 70

WANTED—A good nurse girl at 2909 Henrietta st., one block north of Lafayette av. 70

WANTED—Nurse to assist with housework; white or colored; one child. 4026 Delmar av. 70

WANTED—Two girls to assist in nursing invalid lady; must be strong and tall; ref. required. Apply 3673 Pine st., between 1 and 3. 70

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Good girl. 1210 Washington av. 71

WANTED—A good girl; good wages. 1909 Arsenal st. 71

WANTED—A woman to clean house. 4259 W. Bell av. 71

WANTED—Dining-room girl; call restaurant 1517 Franklin av. 71

WANTED—Young girl 15 years of age; call at 3216 Harper st. 71

WANTED—Girl to fold circulars and label bottles. Apply at 4557 Cook av. 71

WANTED—Girl to attend to kitchen and dining-room. 806 Chouteau av. 71

WANTED—Experienced woman in family of 3; no children. 4252 Morgan st. 71

WANTED—2 experienced cream bon-bon dippers, at 419 N. Main st. 71

WANTED—A young girl for up-stairs work and assist with children. 3305 Washington av. 71

WANTED—Nurse girl to work for board and clothes; good home for good girl. 2344 S. 9th. 71

WANTED—Experienced operator of numbering and paging machine. Gast, 21st and Morgan. 71

WANTED—Address of experienced woman who will furnish utensils and cook for boarding club of twenty students. Address K 126, this office. 71

WANTED—Two girls, 13 or 14 years old, who have had experience in folding circulars; call Monday morning. J. H. Chambers & Co., 914 Locust st. 71

WANTED—By widower with 4 children a housekeeper; must be under 30, well educated and Protestant; willing to work; reasonable salary and good home; give name and salary; no objection to small child. Add. X 123, this office. 71

SOFT SHELL CRABS fresh every day, all styles at Wm. G. Milford's Ladies' and Gents' Restaurant, 207 and 209 N. 6th st.

DRESSMAKING.

LACE CURTAINS cleaned, from 40c up; all orders attended. Drop postal 2235 Market st 72

MISS OLA ISHAM,
2904 Pine st., dressmaking and ladies' tailoring; traveling suits, habits, gowns and wraps designed and fitted; evening dress a specialty. 72

WANTED—PARTNERS.

WANTED—Partner—$200 will secure interest in valuable shoe invention. Add. B 126, this office. 23

WANTED—Partner with capital to introduce new remedy for the relief of women. Address G 123, this office. 23

WANTED—Partner to take half interest in a well established business; $2,500 required; have more than $5,000 worth of wood-working machinery. Address Y 126, this office. 23

When He is the children's photographer. 1631 Franklin av.

PERSONAL.

Advertisements under the head of "Personal" are received subject to revision or rejection entirely. The money paid for rejected advertisements will be refunded when address is given, or by calling at this office with ticket. Advertisements in this column not of a business nature, of two lines and over, FIFTEEN cents per line.

PERSONAL—Fred F. M. has returned. Would like for you to call. 1

PERSONAL—Park to-night, 7:30, Grand and Lindell, or address Lex. 1

PERSONAL—Brown Eyes: Will meet you as requested, Thursday, Sept. 7, 8 p. m. D. 1

INFORMATION WANTED.

WANTED—Address of Belle Yergen. Anyone knowing her whereabouts please communicate the same to L. F. Morlock, Belleville, Ill.

WILL Mrs. Mary Dillon leave her address at Mrs. Brew's, 2809 Washington av.; any information concerning her will be thankfully received.

WANTED—Information of August Potzler, formerly in an orphan home; information will be thankfully received by his sister. Address Philip Mauer, 648 E. 3d st., Alton, Ill.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—A place to board in the country south of St. Louis by a young man. Write, stating terms, to P 123, this office. 19

WANTED—Oct. 1, board for young married couple, private family preferred, on Suburban Railway, west of Grand av.; refs. given. Ad. G 124, this office. 19

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

WANTED—Front room with board for lady; private family. Add. O 124, this office. 20

WANTED—Room and board for young man west of Grand and north of Finney. Ad. R 121, this office. 20

WANTED—Board and room by 4 gents, not to exceed $100 per month. Add. E. R. Baker, 2712 Morgan st. 20

WANTED—Lady and gent desire connecting rooms with board in a nice, quiet place; location, Locust st., west of 14th, preferred. Add. D 123, this office. 20

WANTED—By gentleman and wife large, fully furnished room, with or without board, with attendance, not to exceed $40 per month. Add. W 121, this office. 20

WANTED—Students will consult their best interests by visiting the Central Business College, 2118 Locust st., before enrolling elsewhere. Classes now forming. 20

WANTED—By 3 adults 2d-story front and adjoining rooms, unfurnished, with breakfast and supper for three and dinner for one private family preferred. Address with terms, which must be moderate. B 119, this office. 20

IF parties wishing rooms and board or rooms for light housekeeping will send their address or call on E. R. Baker, 2712 Morgan st., a list of desirable places will be furnished free of charge; no room agency. 20

HOUSES, ROOMS, ETC., WANTED.

WANTED—Room by young man near Water Tower. Address E 122, this office. 21

WANTED—One or two unfurnished rooms, in exchange for music lessons. Ad. X 121, this office. 21

WANTED—Two unfurnished rooms, central location, for housekeeping. Address F 125, this office. 21

WANTED—Rooms; widow lady and daughter want two unfurnished rooms, private family, owner prefered. 2716 Dickson st. 21

WANTED—Comfortable room for two ladies employed during day; central location; state price. Ad. W 120, this office. 21

WANTED—Furnished room in quiet neighborhood in northwest part of town for transient by month. Add. S 120, this office. 21

WANTED—Room in West End, quiet and clean, by refined gent, not to exceed $12 or $15 per month. Address K 125, this office. 21

WANTED—By respectable young married couple, 2 unfurnished rooms, with conveniences; must be reasonable. Address B 125, this office 21

WANTED—A comfortable and cleanly kept room in vicinity of Lafayette Park; full particulars or no attention paid. Ad. M 122, this office. 21

WANTED—At once; lady would like to rent unfurnished 6-room house in quiet neighborhood; for transients. Address W 118, this office. 21

WANTED—Furnished room for light housekeeping by man and wife on or near Chouteau av.; private family preferred. Add. X 122, this office.

WANTED—Two furnished rooms for light housekeeping; west of Jefferson av., near Northern Central or Cass av. electric; state price. Address A 120, this office. 21

WANTED—A neatly furnished room with privileges, bet. Chouteau and Geyer avs., bet. 8th and 16th sts., would prefer private family. Address S 125, this office. 21

WANTED—To rent, an 8-room house on Morgan, Delmar or Washington, west of Sarah.
MATTHEWS-SHARP REAL ESTATE CO.,
21 803 Chestnut st.

$12.50 UP—Suits to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th st., near Olive, 2 floor.

$3.00 UP—Pants to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co. 219 N. 8th st., near Olive, 2d floor.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—To buy 30 to 50-foot lot in West End; will pay cash. Add. K 123, this office. 22

WANTED—To buy 7 or 8 room house; give particulars and price. Address X 124, this office 22

WANTED—To buy for cash, an eight or ten-room house in West End. Add. H 123, this office. 22

WANTED—To lease a comfortable dwelling, 5 to 8 rooms, with not less than an acre; city or suburbs; state price and particulars. Ad. A 125, this office. 22

Wanted—Investment Property.
We have a client who wishes to buy tenement, flats or business property, yielding a good rental, in the neighborhood of Hickory st., Morrison av., Dillon st. or St. Ange av. Want direct from owners.
22 L. D. PICOT & CO., 917 Chestnut st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—Stock of dry goods for three fine stone-front houses on Chestnut st., near Grand av., value, $18,000; will take $9,000 of goods as part payment; balance can remain two years. Thos. Betts, 421 Chestnut st 24

FOR EXCHANGE—Furniture of 6 or 7 rooms for real estate. What have you? Address R 124, this office. 24

FOR TRADE—A row of flats, always rented, $1,800 per year, will exchange equity for residence in West End. Ad. C 121, this office. 24

TO exchange my equity in 50 feet of ground in Tuxedo Park for horse or buggy or both, or will sell cheap. Ad. N. 125, this office. 24

MONEY WANTED.

WANTED—$1,000 on improved city real estate worth double this amount. Ad. B 121, this office. 25

WANTED—$8,000 on improved real estate; first deed of trust; will pay 7 per cent; no commission. Add. X 118, this office. 25

WANTED—In sums from $4,500 to $20,000 to invest; can make it pay parties 18 to 20 p. c.; 1st deed of trust for security. Ad. P 125, this office. 25

BETTER than a bldng asso'n, $400 at 7 per cent for 2 years, $1,000 security. Add. S 118, this office. 25

$3,000 to $30,000 wanted at once on improved farms joining city limits and real estate and personal security equal to $200,000. Add. W. L. Porterfield, agent, Springfield, Mo. 25

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

WANTED—Old gold and silver. Wild Bros. Jewelry Co., 101 N. 6th st. 26

WANTED—Some one to adopt a healthy baby girl 1 month old. 321 S. Garrison av. 26

WANTED—To buy good fresh milch cow; must be cheap. Call at 2623 Franklin av. 26

WANTED—One flour scale; 2,500 pounds capacity; must be cheap. Address C 127, this office. 26

WANTED—Nine brass gas fixtures for private house; give price. Address D 127, this office.

WANTED—Two ladies to join circle with 2 gentlemen for spiritual development. Address S 123, this office. 26

WANTED—Some one to adopt a healthy baby boy two weeks old. Call Sunday only at 29 S. Fourteenth st. 26

WANTED—Two platform scales from 1,200 to 1,500 lbs capacity; give lowest price. Add. B 127, this office. 26

WANTED—Feather beds, pillows, for the Germania Hospital; will pay best price for used feathers; send postal. J. Dorrs, 515 O'Fallon. 26

WANTED—To buy a home comfort or majestic range; 4 holes; the former preferred, with the late improvements, at low figure. Worthington, 1211 Taylor av. 26

HIGHEST cash price paid for household goods and feathers by M. Durnin, 107 N. 12th st 26

HIGHEST cash price paid for household goods. Call or send postal, A. Mueller, 2929 Olive st. 26

BUSINESS WANTED.

WANTED—Private watchman's beat or route on paper. Add. H 120 this office. 3

WANTED—Small, lucrative business; must bear investigation; unnoticed without full particulars. Address D 126, this office. 3

MUSICAL. 10c per Line.

BANJO and mandolin. Charles C. Berthold, Teacher, 2847 Lucas av. 27

ESTEY PIANOS—New and elegant designs of cases and valuable improvements; see and hear them. Estey & Camp, 916 Olive st. 27

EMERSON PIANOS, 60,000 in use; giving entire satisfaction. J. A. Kieselhorst, 1000 Olive. 27

FINE new upright pianos for rent at Kroerber's, 1108 Olive, from $3 to $5 per month. 27

FOR SALE—One Steinway (square) piano, in first-class order, for $150. Apply 1803 Dolman st. 27

FOR SALE—Two upright and one square piano and one music box. Staley Storage Co., 717 Market. 27

GUITAR taught by a lady of many years' experience; terms reasonable. 3229 Bell av. 27

GREAT reduction sale; over-crowded; must have room; $250, $300, $350, $400 new uprights reduced to $185, $220, $260 and $315; fine lot uprights slightly used, $135 to $210, squares, $25, $45, $65, $90, $110; best bargain ever offered. Don't miss this sale. Rent pianos $1 to $5 per month. Whitaker's, 1518 Olive, 2512 N. 14th st. 27

HAVE you seen the new scale Kimball piano? Don't fail to if you are looking for the best all-round bargain in a piano. J. A. Kieselhorst, 1000 Olive st. 27

HALLET, DAVIS & CO. PIANOS; well-known as standard pianos for over fifty years. J. A. Kieselhorst, 1000 Olive st. 27

PROFICIENT lady piano teacher desires a few more pupils, 40c per lesson. Address Y 1 2, this office. 27

SOHMER, Wissner, Krakauer and other first-class pianos at Kroerber's, 1108 Olive st. 27

SECOND-HAND zither, very good, only $5. J. Ellicock's Music House, 2415 N. Broadway. 27

THE artistic, sweet-toned Henry F. Miller pianos. J. A. Kieselhorst, 1000 Olive st. 27

VIOLIN and mandolin thoroughly and quickly taught by Lowell Putnam, 1121 Leonard av., 33d, bet. Easton and Franklin; good refs.; terms moderate. 27

WANTED—Pupils for piano lessons; special attention to beginners; best of reference. Apply at 2840 Gamble st. 27

WANTED—Piano player for dancing-school; West End lady or gent; experienced only. Add. E 124, this office. 27

WANTED—Pupils for piano by responsible teacher, professor of music; terms moderate. Ad. M 121, this office 27

WANTED—1 soprano, 1 strong alto, 1 comedian (bass), for principal parts in light opera; good pay and company; must be good readers; give home address. Add. L 122, this office. 27

$80 WILL buy piano in good condition. 2642 Adams st. 27

$90 FOR a $400 square piano, nearly new, at Kroerber's, 1108 Olive. 27

$125 FOR a nice upright piano, this is a great bargain at Koerber's, 1108 Olive. 27

$165 WILL buy a fine 7⅓-octave upright piano J. A. Kieselhorst, 1000 Olive st. 27

$600 UPRIGHT PIANO for $225 at Koerber's, 1108 Olive. 27

KNABE
Pianos. Sold by Kieselhorst, 1000 Olive st. 27

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—A few experienced canvassers; call Monday, 8 a. m. Wm. Conway, 1230 Olive st. 73

WANTED—Agents; either sex; ready seller; no competition. For particulars address T. KNILL, 322 Division st. Chicago. 73

WANTED—First-class, experienced canvassers for the official "Art and Architecture" of the World's Fair, published by Geo. Barrie, Philadelphia, exclusive official publisher. The popular dollar part edition now ready to start; exclusive territory given in Missouri, Kansas and Iowa; full liberal commissions paid on contracts; lists of buyers furnished responsible men of ability. Add. F. P. Kaiser, General Agent for Missouri, Kansas and Iowa, 209 Mermod-Jaccard Building, St. Louis, Mo. 73

AGENTS make $5 a day. Greatest kitchen utensil ever invented. Retails for 35 cents, 2 to 6 sold in every house. Sample, postage paid, 5 cents. McMakin & Forshee, Cincinnati, O. 73

LADY AGENTS send for terms for selling Mme McCabe Sanative Corsets. St. Louis Corset Co., 19th and Morgan sts., St. Louis, Mo. 73

FURNISHED HOUSES WANTED.

WANTED—6-room furnished house in West End; 12 months; 3 adults. Add. R 112, this office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Red Irish setter bitch. Liberal reward if returned to 126 N. Market st. 30

LOST—Aug. 30, bet. 6:30 and 7 o'clock, $41 in bills. Suitable reward if returned to 2513 Mullanphy st. 30

LOST—Thursday; lady's gold hair-pin, dragon and dagger design; $5 reward if returned to 814 and 816 N. Broadway. 30

LOST—Small female Scotch terrier with black and yellow marking; leather collar. Reward if returned to 222 Compton av. 30

LOST—A locket with picture of young lady; finder rewarded upon returning to owner. Mrs. S. M. Griffin, at D. Crawford & Co.'s. 30

LOST—Lady's gold watch, engraved on back, R. Thornhill. Return to Miss Maggie T. Harris, 1814 Washington av., and get reward. 30

LOST—On Thursday afternoon, in Forest Park, or on the boulevard, a black shawl with colored border. Liberal reward if returned to 2829 Chestnut st. 30

LOST OR STRAYED—Bay horse, short and stout built, from Rinkel's pasture, Aug. 25; black mane and tail; no shoes on; reward. Alex Baptiste & Son, 622 N. 3d st. 30

LOST—Saturday about 5 p. m., hair chain and charm, between Franklin av. and 14th st., on 14th to Pine and 6th. Return to 811 N. 6th st., hat store, and receive reward.

LOST—Gold chain and locket, blue enamel; between Union av. and King's highway or in Christian Brothers' grounds, last Tuesday evening. Will receive reward if returned to 4963 Page av. 30

LOST—Locust st. bet. Garrison and Compton avs., Irish setter pup, light brown, ¾ grown, black strap around neck without buckle, no license; liberal reward if returned to Dr. L. N. Lovie, 3642 Lindell boulevard. 30

FOUND—A flee-bitten, sway-back mare; owner can find same at 3430 Manchester rd. 30

FOUND—A pair of shoes that will wear 8 months for $4. Harris-Bunner Shoe Co., 520 Pine st. 30

$12.50 UP. Suits to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th st., near Olive, 2d floor.

$3.00 UP. Pants to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th st., near Olive st., 2d floor.

BUSINESS CHANCES

WANTED—Four men to devote full time and invest $200 each; fine opportunity to succeed. Add. M 125 this office. 2

WANTED—One or two shareholders to complete the stock of "The United States Stove and Range Manufacturing Co.," to be incorporated at once for the manufacture of gas and gasoline stoves, for cooking and heating purposes, under patents already obtained. Address P 12, this office. 2

$45 NET PROFIT WEEKLY with $1,001 Investors in times like these will do well to bear in mind that this is the second successful year of Rowe's Infallible Handicapping System. This is equivalent to 200 years' success with 10 per cent dividend paying securities. Profits returned uniformly each week; safe, conservative, practical. Prospectus 1893, explaining system in detail, tabulated statistics, etc., free. C. D. Rowe, P. O. Box 127, Brooklyn, N. Y. 2

DANCING.

GRAHAME'S HALL, 1306 Olive st., school established 1886; branch office open Sept. 6 at St. Louis Exposition, West Nave; waltzing and stage dancing a specialty. 75

LOUIS MAHLER's Dancing Schools open as follows: Vandeventer Hall, Sept. 22; 1441 Chouteau av., Sept. 23 and 25. Circulars mailed. 3326A Lucas av. 76

MR. M. J. KONCEN'S DANCING SCHOOLS now open for ladies, children and gentlemen. Cooper's Hall, 35th and Franklin av.; new hall, corner 32d and North Market sts. Halls for rent. Established 1878. For circulars, terms, call or address residence, 1023 N. Compton av. 75

PROF. R. MAURICE ADAMS' Select [illegible] Academy, 225 S. Jeff. av.; send or call [illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.

ACADEMY OF ARCHITECTURE [illegible] civil, mechanical, sanitary and [illegible]; plans prepared. 29

WANTED—Well educated teach[illegible] lesson papers in payment [illegible] shorthand and bookkeeping; not [illegible] home. Address Central College, 211[illegible]

LANGUAG[illegible]
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF [illegible]
Odd-Fellows' Hall, St. [illegible]
Conversational lessons in French, [illegible]
also college preparation.
OPEN ALL SUN[illegible]

[illegible]REE. medicine [illegible] to 12; no [illegible] 8 N. 6th st.

Who does the largest photo business in the city? 1631 Franklin av.

BUSINESS FOR SALE. 10c per Line.

FOR SALE—Or rent—Bakery, 918 Wash st. 4

FOR SALE—Furnished room house. 310 Channing av. 4

FOR SALE—Hotel and saloon at a sacrifice. N. E. cor. 21st and Market 4

FOR SALE—A paying corner grocery and saloon. Add. K 119, this office. 4

FOR SALE—Cheap store, tin store, horse and wagon. Address B 126, this office. 4

FOR SALE—A newly fur. 6-room house filled with good paying roomers. 2231 Washington av. 4

FOR SALE—Ice cream and confectionery store, cheap, if taken at once. 1435 N. Market st. 4

FOR SALE—Cheap, complete poultry plant; good reason given. Call 8320 Minnesota av to-day. 4

FOR SALE—Drug store; will be sold cheap; good location for a physician. Address R 120, this office. 4

FOR SALE—A drug store in the South Side for $3,000; store pays for itself every year; rent $35 per month. 4

FOR SALE—Corner grocery and butcher shop doing good business; will sell cheap. Address H 126, this office. 4

FOR SALE—First-class grocery and saloon; good business and long lease; price $4,000. Add. K 124, this office. 4

FOR SALE—Furnished room house—6 furnished rooms, complete; all rented; splendidly located. Inquire 315 S. 22d st. 4

FOR SALE—Confectionery, cigar and ice cream parlor near Expo. Bargain if taken at once. Add. M 119, this office. 4

FOR SALE—The furniture of a furnished 10-room house cheap for cash; full of good roomers. Apply Mrs. Ames, 23 S. 16th st. 4

FOR SALE—Retail furniture store, one of the best stands in the city; selling cheap on account of death. Mrs. E. Marcini, 2033 Franklin av. 4

FOR SALE—Fine candy, confectionery and ice cream store; centrally located; chance of a life-time for a good business. Add. L 125, this office. 4

FOR SALE—A bargain, a well-furnished 10-room house; in central part of city; full of good paying roomers. Address 1113 Chestnut st., 2d floor. 4

FOR SALE—Post-Dispatch route; northern part of city; $10 per week income; price $425. Apply Superintendent city circulation, Post-Dispatch.

FOR SALE—Nice large stone front house; 18 rooms; suitable for boarding house or most any kind of business, with very large cellar. Apply at once. 1009 Chouteau av. 4

$3.00 UP—Pants to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th st., near Olive, 2d floor. 4

$12.50 UP—Suits to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th st., near Olive, 2d floor.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—An elegant couch. 1106B Hickory st. 5

FOR SALE—Lot of store gas fixture very cheap. 911 N. 7th st. 5

FOR SALE—6 letter presses; all in good order. 911 N. 7th st. 5

FOR SALE—Bicycles at reduced prices. Kingman & Co., 200 S. 8th st. 5

FOR SALE—3 good size coffee mills for grocery store. 911 N. 7th st. 5

FOR SALE—Yorkshire terriers; good ratters. 2901A St. Vincent av. 5

FOR SALE—Water Spaniel pup, cheap. Mrs. Kraemer, 318 S. 22d st. 5

FOR SALE—Fine Irish setter pups, nine weeks old. 217 S. Broadway. 5

FOR SALE—Baby buggy; good order; cost $20; will take $5. 2630 Pine st. 5

FOR SALE—White sewing machine, in good order, at a bargain. 3006 Salena st. 5

FOR SALE—Counter, cases, shelving, cash register, toys, etc. 2249 Dodier st. 5

FOR SALE—Cheap, one large and one small hard-coal baseburner. 3514 Cass av. 5

FOR SALE—Home Comfort range complete and good as new, $30. 3310 School st. 5

FOR SALE—No. 1 Singer sewing machine, in perfect order, and sofa lounge. 2324 Olive st. 5

FOR SALE—Genuine pug puppies, cheap; 3 months old. 2601 Lafayette av., upper bell. 5

FOR SALE—Lot of platform and counter scales, all in perfect order and warranted. 911 N. 7th st. 5

FOR SALE—Pedigreed collies, skye, Yorkshire dinment and fox terrier pups. 2601 Thomas st. 5

FOR SALE—One pair diamond ear rings and one diamond ring, at a sacrifice. Ad. E 126, this office. 5

FOR SALE—A $60 Domestic sewing machine, nickel plated, all attachments, at a bargain. No. 1209 S. 7th st. 5

FOR SALE—Smith Premier typewriter and cabinet, Edison mimeograph and letter press. Room 706 Fagin building. 5

FOR SALE—Must leave city Monday; will sell furniture and sewing machine very cheap. 1518 Wash st., 2d floor. 5

FOR SALE—A handsome black silk dress; also a new wool suit, by party just gone in mourning. Address O 120, this office. 5

FOR SALE—All kinds parrots, birds, pigeons, rabbits, trained ferrets and pups, all kinds. Cheap at Wehmann's, 17 S. 6th st. 5

FOR SALE—One National Cash Register, nickel plated; equal to new; cheap. Wm. Ellison & Son, 1018 and 1020 N. 6th st. 5

FOR SALE—Railroad passage, round trip to Toledo; first class, good till December 1; about half price. Add. S 121, this office. 5

FOR SALE—Lot of blacksmiths' tools, also anvils, vises, bellows, buffalo forges, drill presses, stock and dies and small tools. 911 N. 7th st. 5

FOR SALE—3 Tyler roller-top desks, almost new, 1 safe, a standing desk and other office furniture can be purchased at a bargain. 1917 Pine st. 5

FOR SALE—Three fine bull terrier pups 6 months old; also a fine bitch 19 months old, pedigree from Sir Jack. Address 6944 New Manchester rd. 5

FOR SALE—10,000 excellent paving brick at Jefferson and Atlantic st.
5 H. C. ULLRICH.

FOR SALE—Cut stone of every description.
ST. LOUIS WRECKING CO.,
Jefferson av. and O'Fallon st.

FOR SALE—Building material of every description at Jefferson and Atlantic st.
5 H. C. ULLRICH.

FOR SALE—3,000,000 good second-hand brick.
ST. LOUIS WRECKING CO.,
5 Jefferson av. and O'Fallon st.

FOR SALE—500,000 second-hand brick; finest on the market, and no wind. Jefferson av. and Atlantic st.
5 H. C. ULLRICH.

FOR SALE—Second-hand building material of every description. ST. LOUIS WRECKING CO.,
5 Jefferson av. and O'Fallon st.

FOR SALE—To pay storage; 1 combination safe, $25; 20 bed-room suits and a lot of other household goods on easy payments. Geo. W. Miller, 1015 Morgan st.

FOR SALE—A handsome dress just finished, never worn, made by one of the most fashionable dressmakers in the city. Call 1240 Franklin av., 2d floor front, before 12 to-day. 5

FOR SALE—Iron columns, lintels, sills, I beams, sidewalk grating, man-holes, fences, etc., etc.
ST. LOUIS WRECKING CO.,
5 Jefferson av. and O'Fallon st.

FOR SALE—We are wrecking 60 buildings in different parts of the city; material for sale cheap.
ST. LOUIS WRECKING CO.,
5 Jefferson av. and O'Fallon st.

FOR SALE—Furniture for cash. Banks and financiers advise you to keep your money in circulation. Let them do as Mellis, 819 Franklin av., does, make prices on commodities low enough, you'll do the rest Low tariff. 5

CHOLERA will not be as fatal to the people of St. Louis as the defective gasoline stove; have yours repaired by Jos. Forshaw, 113 N. 12th st. 5

PEDIGREED St. Bernard pup; male sire, Casper; grandsire, Plinlimmon. Roesch, 215 Market st. 5

QUICKMEAL, new process, gasoline stove, $6; cost $21; in perfect order. 707 N. 14th st. 5

STOVE REPAIR of all kinds, castings furnished. J. Forshaw, 111 N. 12th st. 5

WANTED—A school table; cash. 1736 Franklin av.

200 COOKING and heating stoves regardless of cost, and cherry folding bed. 515 O'Fallon. 5

$3.00 UP—Pants to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th st., near Olive, 2d floor. 18

$12.50 UP. Suits to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th st., near Olive, 2d floor.

GEO. COUSINS WANTS
Every one to know that the Geo. Cousins' Tea Co. sells 18 pounds best granulated sugar for $1 and defies anyone to beat it; also 1 pound Cousins' 60c bonanza tea they give a handsome Japanese tea pot free. 6th and Market sts.; opp. Grand Opera-house.

TYPEWRITERS.
Buy the best and most popular, "The Smith Premier;" it will give greatest satisfaction. Send for catalogue. The Smith Premier Typewriter Co., 208 N. 7th st., St. Louis, Mo. 5

ALL SORTS.

A FULL line of gas stoves cheap; stove exchanged; gas stoves connected. 4-Shaw, 2817 Franklin and 2814 Easton av. 32

GASOLINE stove repairs, gas stove repairs, cook stove repairs. J. Forshaw, 111 N. 12th st. 32

WE offer special bargains in ladies' cloaks, dresses, shawls, shoes, toilet cases, albums, umbrellas, parasols, etc., at Dunn's Loan Office. 32

BOOKS.

BOOKS of all kinds bought. Address or call, A. J. Crawford, 312 N. 7th, near Locust.

When Photos are the finest. Popular prices. 1631 Franklin av.

HORSES AND VEHICLES. 10c per Line.

Wanted.

WANTED—Good horse for general delivery, not over 8 years old, sound and gentle. Add. H 124, this office. 11

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Good strong surrey, cheap. 527 Vandeventer av. 12

FOR SALE—2 good work horses; 3824 Blair av. Apply at store. 12

FOR SALE—Cheap, a baby buggy in good condition. 1426 Morgan st. 12

FOR SALE—Prettiest riding and driving pony in St. Louis. 1822 California av. 12

FOR SALE—Good team of mules, wagon and harness; cheap 1202 S. Grand av. 12

FOR SALE—A horse 16 hands high, 6 years old, at your price. 4213 N. Broadway. 12

FOR SALE—Sound horse, harness and wagon, $75. Apply Monday 208 S. Leffingwell av. 12

FOR SALE—250 open and top wagons, surreys, buggies of all kinds. 1110 N. Broadway. 12

FOR SALE—Cheap—Horse, harness and peddling wagon; your own price. 2843 Bacon st. 12

FOR SALE—To pay storage charges; a first-class cut under surrey. Call at 1015 Morgan st. 12

FOR SALE—A good family horse, buggy and harness; a bargain for someone to-day. 2732 Park av. 12

FOR SALE—New 3-spring top delivery wagon; suitable for laundry, drug or grocer. 4557 Cook av. 12

FOR SALE—Cheap; large draught horse, buggy horse, cab, $55; 4 sets of harness. 2312 Chestnut st. 12

FOR SALE—Cheap, a good horse, buggy and harness, or will sell separately. Apply at 4502 N. Broadway.

FOR SALE—One horse, spring wagon and harness; can be seen at stable, 610 N. 11th st. Staley, 717 Market st 12

FOR SALE—Cheap; a good sound and gentle horse that any lady can drive. Inquire Monday at 1507 Olive st. 12

FOR SALE—Fine 3-year-old mare, standard bred and registered; price $200; can be seen at 3719 N. Jefferson av. 12

FOR SALE—A first class mare for breeding purposes; bred to Prince Alley Russell, April last. 3629 St. Louis av. 12

FOR SALE—An A1 draught-horse, with harness and wagon; wagon recently put in thorough repair. Call at 1917 Pine st. 12

FOR SALE—Fine carriage and driving team, young, guaranteed safe and sound; also brougham, used but little. 3758 Pine st. 12

FOR SALE—A family horse, $100; good-looking animal, 8 years old, sound and in splendid condition. Apply 5876 Bartmer av. or northwest corner 7th and Locust. 12

FOR SALE—Bargain, fine driving horse, 16½ hands, 6 years old, trots 4m., sound, beauty; storm buggy, fine order, new harness; outfit $125; horse cost $135 6 months ago; bargain for somebody to-day. 2007 S. 13th st. 12

STORM BUGGIES.
13 EMBREE-M'LEAN, 1817-23 Olive st

H. H. BOTHE C. & W. CO.,
1319 N. 9th st.
Top and open delivery wagons at very low prices

HARD TIMES PRICES.

Fancy panel top delivery wagons	$100
Amesbury top buggies	75
Amesbury pheatons	100
Amesbury surreys	150
Amesbury cabriolets	175
Amesbury traps	$100 to 175

Other styles in proportion.
KINGMAN & CO.,
12 Repository 200 and 202 S. 8th st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One folding lounge and bedroom set. 1214 Grattan st. 85

FINE walnut marble top bed-room set and springs; price $20. 707 N. 14th st. 85

FOR SALE—Cheap, furniture; giving up furnished house. 1309 Chestnut st. 85

FOR SALE—Bed-room set; cooking range and the furniture of flat. 2716 Dickson st. 85

FOR SALE—Folding bed, new White sewing machine and organette; must sell; call. 1003 Market st. 85

FOR SALE—Furniture of 4 rooms; complete; $150; call Monday and Tuesday evening. 2632 Lafayette av. 85

FOR SALE—Complete furnishing of 3-room flat, parlor and bed-room sets, kitchen utensils, etc. 2758½ Bacon st. 85

FOR SALE—Fine assortment of carpets, furniture, household goods and gas fixtures. Staley Storage Co., 717 Market st. 85

FOR SALE—Furniture in a 4-room flat which is offered for rent to a very quiet couple with owner. Address C 123, this office. 85

FOR SALE—Mirror-front folding-beds, wardrobe style, made of oak, are selling for $22.50 with Mellis, 810 Franklin av. Yes, they're new 85

FOR SALE—One Home Comfort hotel range, two mirror-door wardrobes, five folding beds, two gasoline stoves, five cook stoves. Staley Storage Co., 717 Market st. 85

FOR SALE—One walnut bedroom suite, spring mattress, chairs, rocker, walnut wardrobe, for $40; ingrain carpet (26 yards), center table and pictures. Call 2214 Chestnut st. 85

FOR SALE—All kinds of furniture complete for housekeepers; cheap; call and see my new furniture before calling elsewhere; cooking stove, from $7 up; oak bed-room suites, $15 up; dining-room sets, $25 up; chairs, rockers, center tables, etc. P. Meisinger, 1309 Franklin av. 85

FOR SALE—At Jacob Schaefer's Red-Front Stores, 2121 and 2123 Franklin av., 50 second-hand body Brussels, tapestry Brussels, ingrain, all-wool carpets, from $6 to $20. Bring size of your room and get a good quality carpet, nearly new, for cash for about what you would have to pay down the first time for cotton stuff if you bought it on time. Ten wardrobes, from $5 to $15; bedroom suits, from $8 to $30; dressers, bedsteads, springs, tables, chairs, sideboards, hall trees, chiffoniers, bureaus very cheap; 3 and 4 burner chandeliers, from $2 to $6; 14 gasoline stoves and ice-boxes left; will sell them as cheap as $1.50; also about 30 ranges and 20 large cook stoves; some have hot water pipes in them, and about 50 nice hard-coal stoves that I will sell as cheap as $10. 85

STORAGE.

STORAGE—Regular storage-house for furniture, pianos, vehicles, trunks, boxes, etc., safe, reliable, clean rooms, get our rates; careful moving, packing, shipping, etc., estimates free; money loaned. Consign goods to our care. Telephone 4122. R. U. Leonori, Jr., & Co., 1219-1221 Olive.

MOVING. LARGEST PADDED VANS IN THE CITY. **STORAGE.**
Packing and shipping furniture a specialty. Oldest firm! Best work! Cheapest prices! Satisfaction guaranteed. Call or write for estimate.
CRUTTWELL STORAGE, PACKING AND MOVING COMPANY,
81 Southeast corner Twenty-first and Pine sts.

Fidelity Storage, Packing and Moving Co.
1723 and 1725 Morgan St.
Branch office—1003 Pine st. Telephone Nos. 2850 and 4101.

THEATRICAL.

WANTED—A teacher for stage dancing to teach class. Add. F 124, this office. 76

FURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT.

3941 W. BELLE ST.—House furnished complete. Inquire there. 15

FOR RENT—Two ladies desire to rent their house furnished and board with parties, or would rent rooms to refined couple. Add. E. R. Baker, 2712 Morgan st. 15

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR RENT.

2118 FOREST AV., Benton—5-room frame, with good cellar, good water and sewer, large lot and shade trees; only 2 blocks from depot; $18 per month. Keys at W. B. Doran's, 2103 Prather av., same block.
ESPENSCHIED & DIETMEYER, 623 Chestnut.

For Rent at Benton Station.
2038 Blendon pl., nice new 2-story frame house, 6 rooms.
6904 Waldemar av., 2-story brick house, 6 rooms; $18 per month.
6906 Waldemar av., 2-story brick house, 6 rooms; $15 per month.
6721 Mitchell av., 2-story frame house, 6 rooms; $24.
2108 Forest av., nice 5-room cottage; rent $20 per month.
L. D. PICOT & CO.,
16 917 Chestnut st.

FOR LEASE.

FOR LEASE—With or without a building, to a suitable tenant, corners of 11th and Spruce, 9th and Spruce and others; with or without track facilities. Apply to TIFFANY REAL ESTATE CO.,
16 415 Locust st.

WHEN The acknowledged leader of Artistic photos. 1631 Franklin av.

ROOMS FOR RENT. 5c per Line.

4A N. JEFFERSON AV.—Furnished room for ladies; $1.50 per week. 13

4 S. 21ST ST.—A nicely fur. room, suitable for 2 gents, and 1 unfurnished room in a private family. 13

7 S. 23D ST.—One nice furnished room for two gentlemen with gas and bath; cheap. 13

10 AND 12 N. 4TH ST.—Hotel Belmont has nice rooms by week or month at low rates. 13

12 S. 11TH ST.—Nicely furnished front rooms for 2 or 3 gents. 13

13 S. 22D ST.—Nicely furnished rooms; gas, bath, so. exp.; best of attention; reasonable. 13

18 N. 11TH ST.—Furnished room for light housekeeping or for gent. 13

22 S. 14TH ST.—A front room nicely furnished, for gentleman; on 3d floor. 13

23 S. 16TH ST.—Large second-story furnished front room, suitable for 2 or 3 gents. 13

25 S. 16TH ST.—Nicely furnished room for gentleman. 13

26 S. 16TH ST.—Furnished rooms. 13

33 S. COMPTON AV.—Two pleasant rooms; $9. 13

103 S. 14TH ST.—Furnished front room for gent or light housekeeping; $3 per week. 13

107 S. 15TH ST.—Rooms in suit for light housekeeping; water in kitchen. 13

112 S. 6TH ST.—9 rooms, 2d, 3d and 4th floors; $40. J. H. TIEMAN,
13 720 Chestnut st.

113 N. 12TH ST.—Furnished rooms, clean and airy; $5 and $6 per month. 13

114 S. 14TH ST.—Nicely fur. rooms for gents, or with privilege of light housekeeping. 13

114 N. 9TH ST.—Elegant furnished rooms with bath, hot and cold water, gas and heated by furnace; for gentlemen only. 13

121 N. 7TH ST., s. w. cor. of Pine—Furnished and unfurnished rooms; rent low. 13

205 S. 15TH ST.—Front and back parlor furnished for light housekeeping. 13

205 S. 14TH. ST.—Nicely furnished 2d-story front room, suitable for 3 or 4 gentlemen. 13

209 S. 15TH. ST.—Nicely fur. room for light housekeeping; also use of kitchen. 13

214 S. LEFFINGWELL AV.—1 nicely furnished room. 13

218 S. BEAUMONT ST.—3 rooms and pantry, 1st floor, with use of laundry, $15. 13

307 S. 21ST ST.—4 nice rooms with hall, water and gas, 2d floor; keys at 305. 13

315 S. 22D ST.—2 nice furnished rooms for light housekeeping, low rent. 13

404 N. 11TH ST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, day, week or month, at reasonable rates. 13

412 S. GARRISON AV.—Three fine rooms; one floor for a good small family. 13

413 LOCUST ST.—Rooms 35c to $1 per day; $2 to $3.50 per week; elegant rooms for transients. 13

504 N. CHANNING AV.—Two nicely furnished and adjoining rooms, en suite or single, with all conveniences. 13

513 S. BROADWAY—Nice, clean furnished rooms for 1 or 2 gentlemen, $1.25, $1.50 per week. 13

518 WEST END PL.—Neatly fur. room for 2 gentlemen; $12 per month. 13

520 S. GARRISON AV.—3 large rooms, 2d floor; water; to small family, $11. 13

611 N. 23D ST.—Neat furnished front and back rooms, with bath, reasonable. 13

615 N. EWING AV.—Elegantly furnished room to 1 or 2 gentlemen. 13

705 HOWARD ST.—Two large rooms and kitchen; water in kitchen; rent $10. 13

710 AND 712 S. 18TH ST.—3 rooms first or second floor. 13

713 S. 12TH ST.—Nicely fur. front room for one or two gents. 13

721 N. COMPTON AV.—Nicely furnished second and third-story rooms; convenient to cable; all conveniences; bath and gas. 13

724 N. GARRISON AV.—Very desirable 2d-floor front rooms, fur. or unfur. 13

810 N. 9TH ST.—Nicely fur. rooms for gents, or light housekeeping. 13

818 HIGH ST.—Nice furnished rooms for gents; terms reasonable. 13

822 PINE ST.—Furnished rooms by the day, week or month. 13

825 S. 18TH ST.—Nicely furnished front room suitable for 4 gents or man and wife. 13

907 N. 11TH ST.—2 rooms in good order. Apply 519 Franklin av. 13

914 N. 18TH ST.—Comfortably fur. side front room for light housekeeping. 13

921 N. 13TH ST.—Large front room for gentleman only. 13

921 PINE ST.—Large dining-room and kitchen, fully equipped; twenty-four rooms, full. 13

924 MORRISON AV.—Nicely furnished second-story front room for two gents; bath, gas, etc. 13

925 N. 19TH ST.—Nicely fur. 2d-story front and connecting rooms; private family. 13

926 WARE AV.—Nicely furnished rooms, $9 per month; private family 13

929 N. 16TH ST.—Nicely furnished room for one or two gents. 13

1006 CHESTNUT ST.—Nicely furnished hall room. 13

1007 PINE ST.—A large and neatly furnished front parlor; also a 2d-story front room. 13

1010 N. LEFFINGWELL AV.—Furnished rooms. 13

1012 CHOUTEAU AV.—Two nicely furnished rooms for housekeeping. 13

1013 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely furnished rooms, $2 and $3 per week. 13

1013 N. GARRISON AV.—Desirable rooms; first-class board; reas. terms. 18

1019 OLIVE ST.—Most desirable front furnished rooms, large and single; low rent; housekeeping, etc.; entrance on 11th st. 13

1031 N. LEFFINGWELL AV.—Three unfurnished rooms; all convenience; private family adults. 13

1105 S. 7TH ST.—Newly furnished rooms for gents or light housekeeping. 13

1107 GLASGOW AV.—Two or three unfur., one fur. for light housekeeping. 13

1116 N. JEFFERSON AV.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen, also rooms for light housekeeping. 13

1120 CHOUTEAU AV.—Nicely furnished parlor, also rooms for light housekeeping. 13

1120 CASS AV.—One or two working girls can find a room with a widow; price reasonable. 13

1121 S. 12TH ST.—Two nicely furnished connecting rooms for light housekeeping; rent $12. 13

1123 PINE ST.—Nicely fur. front and back parlor. 13

1123 N. COMPTON AV.—One furnished parlor; also unfurnished 3d story front room; terms reasonable. 13

1128A MORRISON AV.—Nicely furnished rooms; gas and hot bath. 13

1135 N. 6TH ST.—Nicely furnished room. 13

1208 MADISON ST.—Four large rooms up stairs, $12.50 13

1213 WASHINGTON AV.—2d-story room and also other rooms. 13

1219 FRANKLIN AV.—Nicely furnished rooms in private family. 13

1225 VICTOR ST.—Two nicely furnished single rooms cheap to good tenants. 13

1307 CHOUTEAU AV.—Fur. or unfur. room for housekeeping. 13

1316 CHOUTEAU AV.—Room-mate by gentleman, in nicely furnished room, at $1 per week. 13

1316 CHOUTEAU AV.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping; terms reasonable. 13

1403 OLIVE ST.—A 2d-story front room, recently occupied by a physician. 13

1405 OLIVE ST.—Furnished front room, convenient to Exposition, inquire 3d floor. 13

1405½ N. GRAND AV.—Near Easton, nicely furnished rooms; first-class conveniences; terms reasonable. 13

1406 N. 22D ST.—4 rooms, 1st floor and 4 rooms 2d floor; gas and bath; 1st floor, $15; 2d floor, $14. J. H. TIEMAN,
13 720 Chestnut st.

1426 PAPIN ST.—2 front rooms, fur. for light housekeeping, $16. 13

1432 PAPIN ST.—2 rooms fur. complete for light housekeeping. 13

1501 MARKET ST.—A neatly furnished room, southern exposure. 13

1516 PENDLETON AV.—3 rooms 1st floor (new house); each floor, $15. J. H. TIEMAN,
13 720 Chestnut st.

1516 CHOUTEAU AV.—Fur. room, s. ex.; private family; home comforts; breakfast and tea. 13

1522 CHOUTEAU AV.—Nicely fur. back parlor, with use of piano, for two. 13

1601 OLIVE ST.—One large front room, completely furnished for housekeeping; also other rooms; cheap. 13

1606 CASS AV.—3 rooms, $9. 13

1608 WASH ST.—Newly furnished front room for gents. 13

1618 HICKORY ST.—Front room, furnished or unfurnished. 13

1627½ LINDEN ST.—Two large rooms; second floor; rent $6. 13

1635 MORGAN ST.—Nicely furnished, with kitchen. 13

ROOMS FOR RENT. 5c per Line.

1715 PAPIN ST.—Two large pleasant front rooms on second floor; furnished for light housekeeping. 13

1717 PAPIN ST.—Two nice rooms, furnished for light housekeeping, bath, etc., terms reasonable. 13

1741 MISSISSIPPI AV.—Large, nicely furnished second story front room; gas and bath. 13

1609 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished front rooms, also housekeeping rooms cheap 13

1801 WASH ST.—One nice room for gents or light housekeeping; very reasonable. 13

1803 WASH ST.—2 connecting rooms completely furnished for housekeeping; also handsomely fur. front room; southern exposure. 13

1806 OLIVE ST.—Rooms furnished for light housekeeping; also for gents. 13

1811 N TAYLOR AV.—Furnished or unfurnished front room. 13

1812 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms, within 4 blocks of Exposition. 13

1813 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished 2d-story front room, with alcove; every convenience; southern exposure. 13

1821 N GRAND AV.—One large unfurnished room $3.50; furnished $5 per month. 13

1839 CHOUTEAU AV.—Nicely furnished room in private family. 13

1915 LASALLE ST.—Nicely furnished room; private family. 13

1919 FRANKLIN AV.—3 rooms 3d floor, front, $9 per month; 2 small rooms ground floor, very suitable for an old couple, $6 per month. 13

2016 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms at moderate prices. 13

2020 OLIVE ST.—One large and one small room, neatly furnished. 13

2026 PINE ST.—Nicely furnished second-story front and other rooms. 13

2033 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished room, suitable for two; also single room; very reasonable. 13

2114 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished front parlor; also third-story front room. 13

2123 PINE ST.—2d floor room completely fur. for housekeeping; $8 per month; call Monday. 13

2130 CLARK AV.—Nicely furnished front or back room for gents or light housekeeping; rent low. 13

2208 LUCAS PL.—Nice furnished room; 2d floor; hot and cold bath. 13

2216 OLIVE ST.—Connecting pleasant unfur. rooms, with plenty of light; price reas. 13

2217 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished room. 13

2220 CHOUTEAU AV.—Two large rooms, downstairs, water in kitchen, $7; keys on premises. 13

2227 FRANKLIN AV.—Three large rooms 2d floor, $11. 13

2231 LUCAS AV.—Elegant front room; southern exposure. 13

2235 MARKET ST.—Nicely fur. front rooms; suitable for gentlemen; $6 and $10 per month. 13

2237 CASS AV.—5 rooms, 3d floor; hall, gas, bath, laundry, etc.; $18. J. H. TIEMAN,
13 720 Chestnut st.

2240½ WASHINGTON AV.—Newly furnished front, middle and hall rooms; reasonable; gas, bath. 13

2301 EUGENIA ST.—3 or 4 unfur rooms on 2d floor; hall, gas and bath; shades and hall carpet free. 13

2308 EUGENIA ST.—Nicely fur. front parlor, suitable for man and wife. 13

2309 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished front and back rooms; references exchanged. 13

2309 CHESTNUT ST.—Two unfurnished connecting third-story front rooms; private family; references exchanged. 13

2312 CHESTNUT ST.—Fur. rooms; for gents or housekeeping; $1.25 and $2.50; all con. 13

2313½ WALNUT ST.—Nicely furnished front room in flat; southern exposure; private family. 13

2316 N. 11TH ST.—Neatly fur. front room, with bath, for 1 or 2 gents. 13

2317 OLIVE ST.—2 neatly furnished rooms for man and wife or gentlemen; also other rooms; southern exposure. 13

2325 OLIVE ST.—4 large unfur. rooms, 1st floor; bath, gas, yard; other conv. 13

2326 PINE ST.—Nice fur. front rooms, rooms for light housekeeping; with large closets. 13

2328 PINE ST.—Pleasant 2d-story front room, all conveniences, also hall room. 13

2337 OLIVE ST.—Furnished second front and other rooms by the day, week or month. 13

2530 N. GARRISON AV.—Handsomely furnished room; private family; convenient to three car lines; $10. 13

2601 PINE ST.—Large nicely furnished rooms. 13

2606 CAROLINE ST.—Furnished room, back parlor, two blocks of Lafayette Park; rent, $10. 13

2612 LOCUST ST.—Furnished front room. 13

2616 LOCUST ST.—Nicely fur. room; 1st-floor; southern exposure 13

2619 ANN AV.—4 rooms for rent. 13

2620 WASHINGTON AV.—2 neatly furnished rooms; also hall room, 2d floor. 13

2622 OLIVE ST.—Nice fur. room, suitable for 2 gentlemen; refs. exchanged. 13

2626 WASHINGTON AV.—A nice front room, with alcove, closet, stationary wash-stand, all conveniences. 13

2633 PINE ST.—Neatly furnished room; gas, bath and hot water. 13

2636 LOCUST ST.—Nicely furnished room, no board. 13

2645A OLIVE ST.—Front or back parlor to gents only. 13

2645A OLIVE ST.—Two unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping. 13

2657 OLIVE ST.—Fur. rooms, use of piano, en suite or single, for light housekeeping. 13

2704 LUCAS AV.—Furnished rooms complete for light housekeeping. 13

2708 WASH ST.—Nicely furnished front rooms suitable for 2 or 3 gentlemen. 13

2728 MORGAN ST.—Nicely furnished front rooms on 2d floor. 13

2728 OLIVE ST.—Two pleasant unfurnished 2d story front rooms (own house), ref. req. 13

2737 MORGAN ST.—Handsomely fur. rooms, complete for light housekeeping. 13

2739 CLARK AV.—Five rooms and reception hall, 2d floor. 13

2743 MORGAN ST.—Very desirable rooms, single or en suite, complete for light housekeeping. 13

2802 ADAMS ST.—Furnished rooms; two gents or light housekeeping. 13

2802 GAMBLE ST.—Two connecting rooms furnished for light housekeeping, bath and gas. 13

2808 MORGAN ST.—Unfur., 1, 2 or 3 in suite, $7, $10 and $12 per month; no children. 13

2811 WASH ST.—Nicely fur. rooms for light housekeeping; bath. 13

2830 STODDARD ST.—One or two large pleasant second-story front rooms. 13

2843 THOMAS ST.—Nicely furnished room with all conveniences for light housekeeping. 13

2901 OLIVE ST.—Nicely fur. 2d-story front and adjoining room or en suite; all conv. 13

2907 FRANKLIN AV.—2d-story furnished room, also 3d-story room; cheap; priv. family. 13

2914 MORGAN ST.—Elegant 2d-story front room; newly furnished; all conveniences. 13

2917 THOMAS ST.—One extra large, airy unfur. room; excellent location; $9. 13

2924 OLIVE ST.—Elegantly furnished front room; $8 per month; gas. 13

2927 LACLEDE AV.—2d-story front room, neatly furnished; $2.50 per week. 13

2928 FRANKLIN AV.—Two unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping, water in kitchen. 13

2929 THOMAS ST.—Nicely furnished front room in private family; terms reasonable. 13

2930 WASHINGTON AV.—2d-story front and back rooms, single or en suite, with fire. 13

2954 DICKSON ST.—Two elegant 2d floor front rooms en suite, gas and bath, in small private family; suitable for gentlemen or couple; references exchanged. 13

3000 OLIVE ST.—2d story front room unfur., suitable for man and wife; references exchanged. 13

3003 RUTGER ST.—3 fine rooms, with water; cheap rent. 13

3009 EASTON AV.—2 connecting front rooms furnished complete for light housekeeping. 13

3026 CHESTNUT ST.—Elegantly fur. 2d-story front and other rooms; all modern conveniences. 13

3043A LACLEDE AV.—Nicely furnished front room; rooms for transients; with or without board. 18

3106 EASTON AV.—Private family will rent suit of parlors, handsomely furnished, folding bed or large front room $10; convenient to board. 13

3111 MORGAN ST.—Furnished room, with bath in private family. 13

3120 NEWSTEAD AV.—Four-room flat, $15; on Lindell Railway line. 13

3139 SHERIDAN AV.—4 or 6 rooms, first floor; bath; newly papered and painted. 13

3147 BELL AV.—Nicely furnished second-story suit of single rooms; bath and all conv. 13

3205 VISTA AV.—Three rooms, water in kitchen, $8; keys on premises. 13

3330 PINE ST.—Nicely furnished room; references exchanged. 13

ROOMS FOR RENT. 5c per Line.

3220 BELLE AV.—Newly furnished 2d-story front; all conveniences; use parlor and piano; private family; no children; convenient to three car lines. 13

3328 PINE ST., near Channing av.—Newly furnished house; large and small rooms; convenient to cars. 13

3331 S. 18TH ST., bet. Utah and Cherokee—Nicely fur. room for 1 or 2 gents; $1.50 per week; separate entrance. 13

3418 WASHINGTON AV.—Large 2d-story front room; first-class; ref. ex. 13

3522½ OLIVE ST.—2 handsomely furnished rooms, 2d floor, for one or two gents. 13

3525 CHESTNUT ST.—Large, well aired and lighted back parlor, in strictly private family. 13

3537 PAGE AV.—Nicely furnished front room, suitable for 2 gents; gas and bath; private family. 13

3553 OLIVE ST.—Three fur. rooms for housekeeping. 13

3711 N. 9TH ST.—One nicely furnished room, with gas and bath. 13

3913 EVANS AV.—4 beautiful rooms; water, laundry; large yard; newly papered; $16. 13

3947 FINNEY AV.—Four nice rooms; gas fixtures free. 13

4029 FAIRFAX AV.—4 rooms, 1st or 2d floor, for housekeeping; prices reduced; $11. 13

4134 COOK AV.—Nicely furnished room for one or two ladies, bath, with the owner, family of two. 13

4408 KENNERLY AV—One nicely furnished front room for two gentlemen, convenient to cars. 13

4442 KENNERLY AV.—Near Taylor—3, 4, 5 or 9 rooms; w. c., bath, hall, attic, cellar, front and rear porch; new house. 13

4835 LADUCE ST.—3 rooms 1st floor, furnished or unfurnished. 13

FOR RENT—3 nice rooms, water, etc. 1908 Wash st, 2d floor. 13

FOR RENT—4 large rooms, new house; inquire at 1314 N. 20th st. 13

FOR RENT—Rooms, strictly private, to transients. Add. C 124, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Newly furnished rooms to quiet transients. Add. B 124, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Two nice unfur. rooms on Sheridan av.; cheap. Add. A 125, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Elegantly furnished room for quiet transient couple. Add. W 123, this office. 13

FOR RENT—2 neatly furnished rooms convenient to 3 lines of cars. Apply 3728 N. Market st. 13

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished room, with bath, for one gentleman. Apply 1011 N. Leffingwell av. 13

FOR RENT—Fur. room in young widow's house, near Morgan st. and Grand av. Add. G. 125, this office. 13

FOR RENT—A widow, living alone, will rent parlor to gents; nice neighborhood. Address C 125, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished room, with bath, convenient to three car lines. Add. R 122, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished room, private family, near college; suitable for student. Address T 125, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Lovely room to first-class transients; quiet neighborhood; cars convenient. Address B 123, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Neat room; all conveniences; terms reasonable; traveling salesman preferred. Add R 11, this office. 13

FOR RENT—2 gents or nice married couple wanting beautiful fur. room, call at 1615 Linden st.; strictly private; colored. 13

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished room to quiet party; transients; by a widow lady without children. Address Y 124, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Furnished front room without board; private family; gas and bath; one block west of Grand av. Apply 3727 Bell av. 13

FOR RENT—Nicely fur. room in family of 2; all conveniences; private entrance; no roomers or children. Add. T 121, this office. 13

FOR RENT—A lady living alone has handsomely furnished room for quiet couple; no other roomers. Address O 121, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Furnished front room, southern exposure, for two gents, Olive st., west of Grand av.; private family. Add. E 127, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Furnished room in a private family, cheap; no other roomers; two Catholic ladies or gents preferred. Address P 126, this office. 13

FOR RENT—nicely fur. front room by a widow lady for one or two gents, board if desired, with bath; no other roomers. Ad. M 126, this office. 13

FOR RENT—First floor, stone front, rent $15; convenient to Northern Central or Franklin av. cable; references required. Address S 122, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Handsomely fur. 2d-story front room on Compton Heights; beautiful location; private family; for gents; home comforts. Ad. O 126, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Page av., Rock Church parish, four unfurnished rooms in private family; bath, hot and cold water; $23.50 per month. Ad, N. 121, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Two rooms, suitable for two or four gentlemen; southern exposure; in private family; Olive st., east of Jefferson av. Address T 123, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Young lady can find pleasant home with every convenience with private family; one block from car line; terms $3.50 per week. Ad. X 120, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Elegant second-story fronting south and west, with private family; home comforts; suitable for gentleman and wife or two gents. Address L 120, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Two neatly furnished rooms, with southern and eastern exposure, convenient to cars, in southwestern part of city; board if desired. Address X 126, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Furnished room, so. exposure, new house, one block from Washington av; cars; bath, furnace heat, electric light, no children or roomers; rent, $15. Add. P 122, this office. 13

FOR RENT—A floor of 3 elegantly fur. rooms, 2 of which are connected; s. exp., with private bath; suitable for gentleman and wife, in private family; no other roomers; refs. req. Add. T 121, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Gentlemen wishing nicely furnished rooms in strictly private family, with home comforts and use of bath rooms (southern exposure, reference required), can communicate with N 122, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Five rooms of flat by lady alone; some furniture, gas and Charter Oak stove; will rent out, co-operate, or board with; call immediately, any day after 4 p. m.; references exchanged. Call at 3934 Morgan st., or address A 124, this office. 13

WANTED—A lady roommate by a lady rooming alone west of Grand av. Ad. E 125, this office. 13

WANTED—A nice young lady room-mate; reference given and required. Address L 124, this office. 13

WANTED—Gentleman wants room-mate; nicely furnished room; terms reasonable. 3019 Easton av. 13

WANTED—A room mate by a gentleman having a nice room and good board; ref. exchanged. 2839 Washington av. 13

WANTED—To find lady room-mate willing to take partial care of four rooms and get two light meals daily for herself and mate for her board; No. 1 chance; highest refs. ex. Address Y 123, this office. 13

WANTED—A young man with references to rent a 2d-story back room, furnished; southern exposure; gas, bath, etc.; family owning own house; convenient to N. C. and Suburban cars. Add. L 126, this office. 13

$12.50 UP—Suits to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th st., near Olive, 2d floor.

$3.00 UP—Pants to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th st., near Olive, 2d floor.

BOARDING.

321 S. 23D ST.—2 or 4 nice young gentlemen to board; all home comforts. 18

414 N. LEFFINGWELL AV.—Nice 2d-story front room with board; every conv. 18

414 TO 418 MARKET ST.—Elegant front rooms; gas; best board $4 to $6 a week; table board $3 a week 18

716 N. GARRISON AV.—Nicely furnished rooms, good board; reasonable terms. 18

911 WARE AV.—Newly furnished front room with board; convenient to Washington avenue and Suburban cars. 18

930 AND 932 N. GARRISON AV.—Nice, newly fur. rooms; good board; home comforts; reasonable. 18

1007 GARRISON AV.—Desirable rooms, good board, southern exposure; terms reasonable. 18

1007 PAPIN ST.—Nicely furnished 2d-story front and hall rooms; every convenience; good board. 18

1021 S. 12TH ST.—Nicely furnished room; first-class place; with or without board; for gentlemen. 18

1027 S. 10TH ST.—Well furn. rooms for 2 gents, with or without board; all home comforts. 18

1030 LEONARD AV.—Second-story front room, with board; convenient to two cars. 18

1121 WASHINGTON AV.—Elegantly furnished rooms, with or without board, day, week or month. 18

1201 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely fur. front rooms; also good table board. 18

1210 ST. ANGE AV.—Nicely furnished room with board; gas and bath; terms moderate. 18

1210 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely furnished 2d-story front and back rooms; with or without board. 18

1213 GRATTAN ST.—Two second-story front rooms with board; also day boarders. 18

1326 CHOUTEAU AV.—1st-class day board, 21 meals for $3.50; nicely fur. rooms with board. 18

BOARDING. 5c per Line.

1332 CHOUTEAU AV.—Fur. parlor with board; rooms single or en suite for family. 18

1339 N. GARRISON AV.—Nicely furnished rooms with or without board; all conveniences. 18

1411 WASHINGTON AV.—Rooms, with board; transients, $1.50 per day; meals, $4 per week. 18

1426 WITTENBERG AV., near Tower Grove—One nicely furnished room and board for two gentlemen 18

1457 CHOUTEAU AV.—Neatly fur. front room, with or without board. 18

1500 PINE ST.—Nicely fur. front room; also a front hall room; 1st-class table board if desired. 18

1520 LUCAS PL.—Nicely furnished rooms, light and cool; first-class board. 18

1524 CHOUTEAU AV.—Furnished room for 1 or 2 gents, with board or without; private family. 18

1600 OLIVE ST.—Fine rooms; with or without board. 18

1612 LUCAS PL.—Nicely furnished suite of rooms for a small family, or four young men; also other rooms, with or without board. 18

1615 LUCAS PL.—With board, large 2d-story room, with private bath. 18

1629 CHESTNUT ST.—Furnished rooms and extra good board, only $4 per week. 18

1706 LUCAS PL.—Nicely furnished rooms; first-class board. 18

1718 OLIVE ST.—Married couples or single gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms single or en suite, with select table board at reas. rates. 18

1722 MISSISSIPPI AV.—Boarders wanted by a nice Jewish family, young men preferred, rates reasonable. 18

1758 CHOUTEAU AV.—Large, cool; best board in city; $4 per week; 2 lines of cars pass door. 18

1805 CARR ST.—Fur. front room; $10 for 2 men or $8 for one man. 18

1815 BACON ST.—Comfortable rooms; well furnished; nice and clean; good board; private family. 18

1827 LA SALLE ST.—Elegantly furnished room and board for gent. 18

1950 SIDNEY ST.—Nicely furnished front room; with or without board. 18

2007 CALIFORNIA AV.—Nicely furnished room, with board, in private family; near Hodgen School; teachers preferred. 18

2012 OLIVE ST.—Furnished room with board for one or two gentlemen. 18

2025 OLIVE ST.—Nicely fur. rooms with or without board. 18

2113 LUCAS PL.—Nicely furnished rooms; first-class board. 18

2116 OLIVE ST.—Dining and lunch parlors; good meals; moderate prices. 18

2117 OLIVE ST.—Handsomely fur. front rooms; everything first-class; with or without board. 18

2207 LUCAS PL.—Pleasant second story room; good table board, terms reasonable. 18

2210 OLIVE ST.—Neatly furnished rooms, suitable for 2 gents or man and wife; with good table board; also can accommodate a few more day boarders; terms reasonable. 18

2215 LOCUST ST.—2d-story front, with connecting rooms, every convenience, with or without private baths; day boarders $18 per month. 18

2301 WASHINGTON AV. — Two furnished rooms with board. 18

2529 QUINCY PL.—Nicely furnished room for one or two gents in private family; with or without board; reference required. 18

2622 DAYTON ST.—Two finely furnished rooms in private family; with or without board. 18

2628 LAFAYETTE AV.—2d-story front and a dining-room nicely fur.; all conv.; good board; in private family. 18

2645 PINE ST.—2d and 3d-story front and other rooms; good board. 18

2704 PINE ST.—Large, finely furnished room with first-class board for two persons; also a small room at reasonable rates. 18

2709 WASHINGTON AV.—Handsome, newly fur. 2d-story front and connecting rooms; first-class board and modern convenience. 18

2725 DICKSON ST.—Nicely fur. room with board in private family. 18

2730 WASHINGTON AV.—Fur. front room for gents with board reasonable. 18

2732 OLIVE ST.—Very desirable rooms; table boarders accommodated. 18

2734 OLIVE ST.—Front and back rooms fur.; hot water; excellent board. 18

2734 DAYTON ST.—Two handsomely furnished connecting rooms; with or without board; modern conveniences. 18

2741 MORGAN ST.—Large front room, nicely furnished; so. ex.; bath, gas, etc. 18

2804 LOCUST ST.—Desirable rooms, single or en suite, with or without board. 18

2811 RUSSELL AV.—Pleasant room, southern exposure, with good board for gentleman; California avenue cars. 18

2820 WASHINGTON AV.—Handsome front rooms; single or en suite; for gentleman or couple; first-class board; refs. ex. 18

2826 STODDARD ST.—2 rooms with good breakfast and 6 o'clock dinner. 18

2829½ EASTON AV.—Beautifully furnished front rooms, 2d floor; private family; terms very reasonable. 18

2904 PINE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with board. 18

2904 GAMBLE ST.—2d-story front room, single, with board; day boarders accommodated; terms reasonable. 18

2910 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furn. 2d-story room, with good table board. 18

2917 LUCAS AV.—Desirable rooms with board or not; every convenience; transient accommodated. 18

2918 PINE ST.—Handsomely fur. front and con. rooms, single or en suite; good board. 18

2936 LOCUST ST.—2d-story suite of rooms, nicely furnished, with good board. 18

3002 LOCUST ST.—Desirable 2d-story front and other rooms, good board, reasonable terms. 18

3004 OLIVE ST.—Pleasantly furnished 3d-story front and 2d-story back rooms, with strictly first-class board. 18

3008 OLIVE ST.—Room and board in private family; home comforts. 18

3008 OLIVE ST.—2 nicely fur. rooms and board; private family; all conveniences. 18

3018 LUCAS AV.—One handsomely furnished 2d-story front, also parlors and other rooms, with board. 18

3027 FRANKLIN AV.—Nicely furnished rooms, all conveniences, with or without board. 18

3038 LUCAS AV.—Two handsome rooms with board, for man and wife or two young men. 18

3103 LACLEDE AV.—Two nicely furnished rooms, single or en suite, with or without board. 18

3119 EASTON AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms with board; modern conveniences. 18

3120½ LEMP AV.—Nicely furnished room for 2, with board and washing, $5. 18

3125 SCHOOL ST.—Comfortable rooms, fur. or unfur.; good board; convenient to three car lines. 18

3129 OLIVE ST.—Rooms with first-class board; ref. ex. Mrs. Olly Yates. 18

3146 LOCUST ST.—Handsomely and newly furnished rooms, with good board. 18

3202 LOCUST ST.—Desirable front room; best board; reasonable. 18

3215 PINE ST.—Large alcoved 2d-story front room; table and all accommodations; strictly first-class. 18

3219 FRANKLIN AV.—Nicely furnished rooms with or without board; also hall-room. 18

3226 LUCAS AV.—Nicely fur. front and connecting rooms, good board, all modern conveniences. 18

3231½ CHESTNUT ST.—Fur. or unfur. rooms with or without board. 18

3307 MORGAN ST.—Second and third story front rooms, nicely furnished, with first-class board. 18

3335 PINE ST.—Private family; handsome 2d-story front connecting rooms; 1st class board; reduced. 18

3411 LUCAS AV.—Newly furnished and papered rooms; single or en suite; board. 18

3422 FRANKLIN AV.—Nicely furnished 2d-story front and back room, with board; terms reasonable. 18

3503A FRANKLIN AV.—2d and 3d story rooms with board. 18

3526 PAGE AV.—Clean rooms and good board; finest location in the city. 18

3528 LINDELL AV.—Light, bright, well ventilated rooms; also parlor and private dining-room; guests given first-class attention. 18

3531 CHESTNUT ST.—Elegant accommodations for gentlemen, with breakfast 18

3539 PAGE AV.—A nicely furnished room with or without board. 18

3814 COOK AV.—Comfortable rooms, well furnished; furnace heat, good board; convenient to Lindell cars. 18

3837 DELMAR BOULEVARD—Second story front or suite of rooms, with board; references exchanged. 18

4115 DELMAR BOULEVARD—Lady having fitted up house is prepared to take limited number, with or without board; superior table; best of refs. given and req. 18

4204 COTE BRILLIANTE AV.—Nice rooms; 1st floor; furnished; with or without board. 18

4231 EASTON AV.—Nicely furnished suite of rooms with bath; with or without board. 18

BOARDING—Strictly first-class accommodation for four gentlemen or two couples; select location; West End. Add. G 122, this office. 18

BOARDING. 5c per Line.

BOARDING—Select table board for two near Beers' Hotel. Address F 122, this office. 18

BOARDING—Handsomely furnished second-story front rooms, single or en suite, with first-class board and accommodation; also large room for two gentlemen. 3142 and 3144 Locust st. 18

FOR RENT—6th and Franklin av.—Rooms, $1 per week; meals, 15c. 18

FOR RENT—Room and board; near Stoddard addition; $16 per month. Add. Y 125, this office. 18

FOR RENT—With board, 2d story front newly fur.; private family; Delmar av. Add. S 124, this office.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished front room for quiet couple; board for lady. Address F 120, this office. 18

FOR RENT—Furnished apartments with board. Third door north, west of 28th st. on Washington av. 18

FOR RENT—Board and rooms for two or four gentlemen; $25 each; Laclede, near Grand av. Address D 124, this office. 18

FOR RENT—Board and room for a gentleman in West End; first-class in every respect; refs. required. Add. D 121, this office. 18

FOR RENT—Elegantly fur. front room with board; for married couple or 2 gents; no other roomers or boarders, private family. Ad. N 126, this office. 18

FOR RENT—Finney av., near Grand av., room newly furnished, so. ex.; for one or two gentlemen; private family. Board. Address H 121, this office. 18

FOR RENT—Elegant furnished room in private family; 1st-class table board; all modern conveniences; home comforts. Address W 125, this office. 18

FOR RENT—Two or four gentlemen can find delightful rooms and board in small family of adults on electric line; references. Address E 123, this office. 18

FOR RENT—Board—For married couple or two gentlemen, 1 or 2 rooms; fine neighborhood; absolutely private; central; reasonable. Address E 121, this office. 18

FOR RENT—A handsomely furnished 2d-story front room; with or without board; in strictly private family; Locust, near Compton av. Add. B 122, this office. 18

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished room; good board for two; private Christian family; near 32d and Pine; best reference; no others wanted. Add. M 123, this office. 18

FOR RENT—Neatly furnished 2d story room, with board, near Lafayette Park; convenient to three lines of cars; first-class neighborhood. Address F 121, this office. 18

FOR RENT—A nicely fur. room with breakfast for 2 young ladies, with use of parlors and piano; in strictly private family in West End; refs. req. Ad. G 127, this office. 18

FOR RENT—2 connecting rooms for 4 desirable young men; 1st-class table board; all modern conveniences; home comfort; everything neat. Address X 125, this office. 18

FOR RENT—Home for gentleman and wife, or two gents, with private family; home comforts; second story, fronting south; splendid location. Address C 122, this office. 18

FOR RENT—Young gent with second-story front wants permanent room-mate; reference; vicinity 32d and Pine; private family; good board; reasonable. Address L 123, this office. 18

TURTLE SOUP in restaurant to-day at 1328 Franklin av. 18

WANTED—Working girls wanting board call at 715 N. Jefferson av. 18

WANTED—Small child to board, between 3 and 6 years; good home. Add. H 122, this office. 18

WOULD like a nice family to board; no objection to children; shady grounds; private family. Address K 120, this office. 18

WANTED—To board a little girl; best treatment and mother's care given in small family; own home near public school. Add. P 121, this office. 18

$12.50 UP—Suits to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th st., near Olive, 2d floor.

$3.00 UP—Pants to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th st., near Olive, 2d floor.

FURNISHED FLATS FOR RENT.

3503A FRANKLIN AV.—Flat of 8 rooms, completely furnished.

PERSONAL SUNDRIES.

BATHS—Mrs. S. Shaw, 1124 Pine st., massage treatment; professional atten't; lady operators.

BICYCLES at reduced prices. Kingman & Co., 200 S. 8th st. 74

CALL on Dr. Fitzporter, 1516 Chestnut st.; female and chronic diseases a specialty. 74

CARPETS cleaned to look like new. J. N. Verdier, cor. 19th and Pine sts. 'Phone 1187. 74

DR. CLARK, 2007 Olive—Ladies in trouble call or write; sat. guar.; strictly con.; advice free. 74

MRS. A. BURGER, M. D., receives ladies pending and during confinement. 2300 S. 12th st.; take yellow car at Union Depot going south. 74

DR. MARY ARTHUR treats female irregularities successfully; receives and boards ladies in con.; reas. terms; bus. confidential. Call 2622 Wash st. 74

DR. ANNA NEWLAND, ladies' physician and midwife; treats and cures female troubles; board dur. con. Ladies in trouble call or write. 29 S. 14th.

DR. LOTTIE REINER, midwife; grad. 2 colleges; receives ladies during confine.; female complaints treated successfully; charges reas. 120 S. 14th st. 74

HIGHEST price paid for gents' cast-off clothing. Call or address N. Jacobs, 318 Locust st. 74

IF you want a genuine misfit suit call and see the bargains at Dunn's Loan Office. 74

MRS. PARKER gives all kinds of baths; also electric treatment. 108 N. 22d st. 74

MRS. M. EDWARDS gives massage, magnetic and electric treatment. 2217 Market st. 74

MRS. C AMES gives baths, massage and magnetic treatment; lady operators. 26 S. 16th st. 74

MRS. SANFORD from Denver gives tub baths and massage treatments. 2107A Market st. 74

MME. ANNA, the fortune teller of the West, 326 Market st., near 4th; established 1851. 74

MME. LA BLANCHE, Queen of Sheba, past, present and future; sat. guar.; no sign. 2305½ Cass. 74

MASSAGE—For treatment call at Mrs. N. Van Dyke's, 2313 Walnut st. Ladies attended to at their own residence if desired. 74

MRS. CROWLEY, fortune teller, removed from 1214 N. 8th to 1332 N. 8th; ladies 25c; gents 50c

MME. E., the great European, tells the past, present and future; ladies 50c; gents $1. 1129 N. 7th st. 74

MRS. HILDEBRANDT takes ladies in during confinement; good home at reasonable prices. 2713 Chippewa st. 74

MRS. SCOTT, 2207A Market st., fortune teller; past, present and future; satisfaction guaranteed; no sign out. 74

MME. SCHAFFER, traveling clairvoyant, can be consulted on all business matters and love; also sells lucky charms. 216 S. 12th st. 74

MRS. L. HOTSON receives ladies during con.; reasonable rates; ladies in trouble call or write; take Market st. car. 2305 Market st. 74

MRS. RUSSELL of New York gives all kinds of baths, magnetic and massage treatment; skilled operators. Parlors 902 Pine st., in rear. 74

MRS. H. BAMBERGER—Midwife—Ladies can find help and board during confinement. Ladies in trouble, call or write. 919 Chouteau av. 74

MRS. DR. MARGARET DOSSEN, the great female specialist, 26 years' practical exp.; ladies in trouble will do well to call or write. 1006 Chouteau av. 74

MRS. J. SONNEN, graduate midwife, receives ladies during confinement; first-class accommodations at reasonable prices; strictly confidential. Call or write 1031 Park av.; take U. D. cars south. 74

MME. A. M. DUMAS is going East and on her return will stop in Chicago, leaving the store in charge of a good hair dresser; has also added manicuring parlors; selling goods very cheap to make room for new goods. Parisian Hair Store, 2622 Olive st. 74

SANTAO—FOR MEN ONLY. Greatest restorer and developer known. Strengthens, Invigorates. Price $2. Guaranteed. Stamp for confidential circular. DR. H. T. MILLER, 21 Quincy st., Chicago.

TAPEWORM expelled with head or no fee; no sickness. Call or write D. Medical Co., 819 Olive.

TONTE—TONTE THE LADIES FRIEND will positively enlarge the bust 5 inches or money refunded—Guaranteed—Not a painful instrument, but a pleasant, efficient external application. Price $2. Send stamp for confidential circular.
MRS. DR. H. T. MILLER, 21 Quincy st., Chicago.

VIAVI; a positive cure for uterine troubles. Write or call; consultation and "Health Book" free; lady in attendance. Viavi Co., 36 and 37 Telephone Building, 10th and Olive sts. 74

WAGES and all other legal claims, damages, etc., collected cheaply. Legal Relief Association, 1421 Franklin av. 74

1,000 BUSINESS CARDS, $1—H. B. Crole & Co., printers, 515 Locust st.; send for estimates.

1,000 FINE walnut 8-day strike and alarm clocks, $1.50 to $3; fine Ansonia mantel clocks, $5 to $13; at Dunn's Loan Office.

TAPE WORM Expelled with head, or no pay; no starving nor sickness. Call or write Direct Medical Co., 919 Olive st.

1,000 FINE walnut 8-day strike and alarm clocks, $1.50 to $3; fine Ansonia mantel clocks, $5 to $13; at Dunn's Loan Office.

3C PER YARD—Steam carpet cleaning, best and largest. Eagle Works, 1915 Locust st. 74

$12.50 UP—Suits to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th st., near Olive, 2d floor.

$3.00 UP—Pants to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th st., near Olive, 2d floor.

JULES WALLACE,
Assisted by Mrs. A. R. Ricknell of Denver, will hold a public test seance to-night at Cooper's Hall, 35th and Franklin av. at 8 o'clock p. m. Private sittings daily at 2661 Olive st. 74

TREATMENT FREE.
For all diseases; small charge for medicine only; 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. daily; Sunday, 9 to 12; no students. Policlinic and Dispensary, 819 N. 6th st. 74

PERSONAL SUNDRIES. 10c per Line.

SHELP
BRIDGE AND TOOTH CROWN CO.

NEW PROCESS.

The Only Dentists in the City Who Can Fill and Extract Teeth Without Pain

You are Not Unconscious. This is Applied to the Gums.

We have the largest, finest and most elegantly equipped dental office in the city, five operators, lady dentist and two lady assistants. We are the acknowledged finest bridge and crown workers in the world, being the inventors and first to introduce this work in St. Louis. In order to convince the skeptical we will give thirty days' trial on all bridge and crown work.

SETS OF TEETH $8.

No Charge for Extracting When Teeth are Ordered. All Work Guaranteed.

SHELP DENTAL CO., 612 Olive St.

WARNING TO THE PUBLIC

Owing to the wonderful success we have achieved in making Dentistry—especially the extracting of teeth—ABSOLUTELY PAINLESS by the use of our local application, which is APPLIED TO THE GUMS, many dentists in the city have been advertising the use of patent drugs (the contents of which they know nothing of). Many of these contain cocaine or carbolic acid, and the public are warned against the promiscuous use of those drugs, as they destroy the tissues and produce after-effects which are dangerous. We are and have been for years THE ONLY Dentists in the city who manufacture our own application, and our patients will testify that our method is without a particle of danger and ABSOLUTELY PAINLESS.

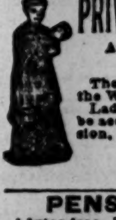
Bridge and Crown Work a specialty. Filling Teeth and Artificial Plates at lowest rates.

FIRST-CLASS WORK ONLY AND GUARANTEED.

BEST OPERATORS IN THE WEST—OVER TWENTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

MISSOURI DENTAL CO.
600 OLIVE STREET

Lady in attendance. Office hours: 8 to 6; Sundays, 9 to 1. Remember the location—600 OLIVE ST.

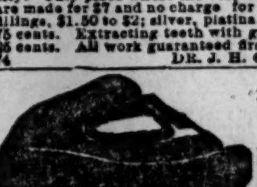


PRIVATE LYING-IN INSTITUTE
AND COLLEGE OF MIDWIFERY,
Incorporated.
The only regular institute of the kind in the West.
Ladies who expect their confinement can be accommodated and find perfect seclusion. Female diseases a specialty.
DR. H. NEWLAND,
2201 and 2203 Olive St.

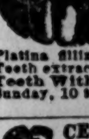
PENSIONS! PATENTS!
Advice free. H. D. O'Brien, 421 Chestnut, St. Louis.

BOSTON STEAM DENTAL CO.,
No. 615 Olive st., next to Barr's. Established 1871.

Largest and most complete dental rooms in the city. Only place where the very best sets of teeth are made for $7 and no charge for extracting. Gold fillings, $1.50 to $2; silver, platina and other fillings, 75 cents. Extracting teeth with gas or vitalized air, 25 cents. All work guaranteed first-class.
74 DR. J. H. CASE, Manager.



ST. LOUIS Dental Rooms 618 OLIVE ST.
The only office where you can get Gold Crowns for $5 00
Best teeth (extracting free)....... 7 00
Gold fillings 1 50
Platina fillings 75c
Teeth extracted with gas or vitalized air....... 25c
Teeth Without Plates. Office open until 9 p. m.; Sunday, 10 to 4 p. m. German spoken.
DRS WRIGHT & MUTH.



CENTENNIAL DENTAL ROOMS,
Opposite Post-office, corner Locust and 9th.
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN TOOTH.
Formerly on Washington av.
Crown and Bridge work.
DRS. WICKERSHAM.

GO TO THE
NEW YORK DENTAL ROOMS.
1001 OLIVE ST., N. W. Cor. 10th,
And See Their
$5.00 SET OF TEETH,
Also Their Gold Crowns and Bridge Work

MRS. C. LUBY,

Fortune-teller, guarantees to her visitors complete satisfaction, revealing their secrets, gives every prominent event in your past life and future, if you would be successful in love, marriage, business, lawsuits or to bring back the absent friends; also sells the lucky belt and lucky charm. Letters with stamps answered. 2209 Market st. 74

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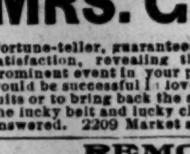
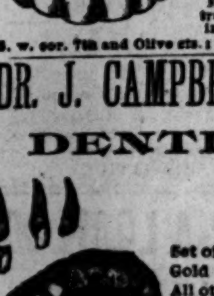


DR. J. A. SHOBER (Albany) DENTIST.
Sets of teeth....$5 to $7
Gold filling....$1.00 up
Other fillings 50c and 75c
Extracting { Gas and vitalized air; free. } 25c
S. w. cor. 7th and Olive sts.; entrance on 7th st. 74

DR. J. CAMPBELL & SON,
DENTISTS,
1002 OLIVE ST.



Set of Teeth.............$8 00
Gold Fillings from... 2 00
All other fillings....... 1 00
Extracting............... 50
No extra charge for gas or freezing.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—10 shares in building association; will sell for just the amount paid in—$370; earnings per share, $6, being a profit to the buyer of $60, making the shares worth to the buyer $430, or will sell less than 10 shares; party needs money at once; good opportunity for saver. Address W 12[illegible], this office. 81

$100,000 TO Loan at 6 per cent on first-class real estate at one-third valuation. Add. G 121, this office. 81

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.

MONEY TO LOAN.
$2,300 for 3 or 5 years at 6 per cent on improved city property. BRADLEY & QUIRETTE,
81 703 Chestnut st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON PERSONAL PROPERTY.

MONEY TO LOAN from $1 to $10,000 on watches, diamonds, jewelry, guns, pistols, clothing, trunks, musical instruments, etc. Low rates of interest. S. VAN RAALTE, 12 and 14 S. 4th st.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to invest some surplus funds will loan $25 and upwards on household furniture and other security; parties wishing advances will be treated fairly and can secure loans on satisfactory terms. Call at 1015 Morgan st. 31

CONFIDENTIAL LOANS on furniture, pianos, building association books, etc.; no publicity; no charge for papers; monthly payments received, thereby reducing both principal and interest. J. W. Staley, 717 and 719 Market st. 31

LOANS on furniture in residence, city real estate and all good securities; fair and reasonable terms. Room 2, 904 Olive st. 31

MONEY loaned on clothing, diamonds, watches, chains, guns, revolvers, trunks, musical instruments, etc., at Dunn's Loan Office, 812 Franklin av.

MONEY to loan on furniture and pianos in any amount you desire, without removing property from your house; money can be paid back in installments and save interest; no commission or charges for papers; you can get the money the same day you apply for it. John C. King, 814 Morgan st. 31

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND PIANOS without removal, at lowest rates; business strictly private; can be paid back in monthly payments; call on us before borrowing. Eagle Loan Co., 714 Pine st., 2d floor, room 14. 31

TO LOAN—$500, $1,200, $1,500, $2,000, and $2,500 on St. Louis city real estate.
31 KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

IF YOU WANT MONEY

In sums to suit on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, without publicity or removal of property, then call on us. Part payments taken and costs reduced in proportion. German-American Loan Co., F. W. Peters, manager, 515 Pine st., 2d floor. 31

DO YOU WANT MONEY

ADVANCED ON FURNITURE AND PIANOS? Responsible parties can be accommodated with sums from $25 and upwards at low rates; no removal; business private; can be paid back to suit your convenience. O. C. VOELCKER & CO., 1025 Chestnut st. 31

MUTUAL LOAN CO., 218 N. 8TH ST. Near Olive.

Money loaned at reasonable rates on furniture, building books, etc.; no commission; no removal necessary; business confidential; borrowers will receive the best terms and be treated right; loans can be paid off part at any time and save interest. 31

ST. LOUIS MORTGAGE CO.

Loans money on furniture and building books; can keep possession of your property and pay off loans in installments and save interest; no commission and business confidential; lowest rates in city. 813½ Chestnut st., second floor. 31

FURNITURE LOANS—Money loaned on furniture real estate, building association books, other good securities; lowest rates. C. J. Voorhis, 111 N. 8th st.

FURNITURE LOANS.

Money to loan on furniture and pianos in residence without removal; lowest rates; business strictly private. Chas. L. Smith, Manager, 3733 Manchester rd. 31

FURNITURE LOANS.

Money to loan on furniture at residence without removal; lowest rates; business strictly confidential. Union Loan Co., 1003 Pine st.

ALL kinds of sewing machines repaired at oldest place in the city. M. Franz, 1407 Franklin. 32

NOTICE! THE CENTRAL LOAN CO

No. 204 N. 4th st., have a select stock of diamonds, watches, jewelry, guns, pistols, musical instruments, trunks, valises, clothing, etc., which can be bought at a very low price. These goods are all unredeemed pledges and you can therefore save money by purchasing from them. P. S. Highest amount loaned on the above. 31

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

112 S. 6TH ST.—Store and 2 rooms, $50. J. H. TIEMAN, 720 Chestnut st. 17

415 N. 6TH ST.—Store, 13x27; suitable for jewelry, gents' furnishing, fruit or candy store. Inquire at 413 N. 6th st. 17

810 N. NINTH ST.—Large store, suitable for jobber. 17

816 N. 9TH ST.—A nice, newly painted store, rear room; water; $30. 17

1218 CASS AV.—Store and rooms; also rooms upstairs. 17

1303 MARKET ST.

For rent—store on first floor; suit a saloon, grocery or any light business.
17 KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

2235 CASS AV.—Store, 20x60; cemented cellar; large show window; $30. J. H. TIEMAN, 720 Chestnut st. 17

2611 N. 10TH ST.—A front room suitable for doctor's office. 17

FOR RENT—Large corner store; also 3 rooms and kitchen adjoining. Cor. 12th and Allen av. 17

FOR RENT—524 Franklin av., half way betwene Famous, Crawford's and the Globe and Fair; adapted for a shoe store. Apply to TIFFANY R. E. CO., 415 Locust st. Am. Cent. Building. 17

OFFICES FOR RENT.

Very desirable offices in Temple Building, corner Broadway and Walnut st., for rent, single or in suits, and ask parties desiring first-class offices to examine them. JOSEPH H. TIERNAN, 720 Chestnut st.

FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING.

613 and 615 Pine st., large room on 4th floor, being about 46x55 feet.
17 KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

823 LOCUST ST.

For rent or lease, five-story building with good basement; building is full 25x109 feet.
17 KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

THE ONLY STORE FOR RENT

Between Market and Locust sts. and east of 12th st.,

No. 911 Chestnut St.

The building front is modern and attractive. We are confident that this will suit. Give us a call. M. A. WOLFF & CO., 105 N. 8th st. 17

Manufacturing Purposes.

Southeast corner 10th and Morgan sts., store and 9 large rooms. NOONAN & BRO., 800 Chestnut st. 17

DRUGGIST, ATTENTION.

We have one of the finest locations for a drug store in this city. Long lease and low rent; with or without dwellings.
ADAM BOECK & CO., 622 Chestnut. 17

FOR RENT. STORES.

1800 Olive st.	$60 00
806 Chestnut st.	60 00
222 Walnut st., store and 6 rooms in excellent condition.	
3041 Olive st., opposite 31st st., large store with stable and large yard, suitable for wood and coal or ice business.	
2315 Chouteau av., store and 2 rooms	$17 00
1013 Cass av., store	17 50
Cor. 12th and Walnut sts., suitable for saloon.	

ADAM BOECK & CO., 622 Chestnut st. 17

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

8% ÆTNA LOAN CO. ST. LOUIS, MO. Capital Stock, $3,000,000.00

Incorporated April, 1892, under the Building and Loan Laws of the State of Missouri; will allow you 8 per cent. interest on all sums; secured by first mortgage real estate at 50 per cent. of cash valuation. Guarantee Stock $300,000 remains pledged to secure all claims. Shares in force, $2,200,000; Deeds of Trust in force, $192,000. Send for prospectus or call on T. A. JOHNSON, Secretary, offices, 205, 206, 207 Wainwright Building.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—340 acre farm, 300 in cultivation; fine improvements; $15 per acre. Address A. B. Lovan, Springfield, Mo. 79

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Nice farm of 40 acres, with good improvements, in the richest valley of the world, situated at the western terminus of the Suburban Railroad, right in the edge of Florissant, St. Louis Co., Mo., will sell or exchange for modern 10-room residence in St. Louis. Add. M 124, this office. 79

PROPERTY OUT OF CITY FOR SALE

FOR SALE—43 acres of garden land, ½ mile from DeSoto, Mo.; price $5,000. L 131, this office. 6

FLATS FOR RENT.

903 N. VANDEVENTER AV.—Cheap flat, 2d floor, 5 rooms, bath, etc. Key next door at 905. (83) PERRY McCARTHY, 925 Chestnut st.

922 MADISON ST.—Four rooms with laundry on 1st floor, $16 per month. 83

1307-9½ AND 1311 PRAIRIE AV.—Flats, all modern conveniences; 4 and 5 rooms; $20 and $22. Keys at Quinlan's grocery, Prairie and Page avs. 83
4338A Finney av.—Flats, 2d floor; all modern conveniences; $25.
ESPENSCHIED & DIETMEYER, 623 Chestnut.

1443 FRANCIS ST.—Three beautiful 2nd floor rooms; water; large cellar; seperate entrance; all improvement and conveniences; quiet neighborhood; cars convenient; one block from Easton and Grand avs.; $1. 83

1513 HEBERT ST.—Four fine rooms down stairs; front and side entrance; all conveniences; $14. 83

1528 LA SALLE ST.—4-room flat, 2d floor; hot and cold water. Inquire 1526 La Salle. 83

1533 BACON ST.—First floor of flat, 5 large rooms, water, gas and bath, newly papered front and rear yard, open to-morrow for inspection. 83

1752 MISSISSIPPI AV.—New 4-room flat; hall, bath. KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st. 83

1819 GEYER AV.—Four rooms, 2d floor; all conveniences. 83

1819 OREGON AV.—Nice 4-room flat; hall, bath, gas. KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut. 83

1906 PAPIN ST.—Five-room flat, newly papered; front and side entrance, bath, etc. 83

2107 MARKET ST.—Four-room flat. KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut. 83

2141 OREGON AV.—New 4-room flat; bath, hot and cold water, etc.; open all day. KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut. 83

2219A CALIFORNIA AV.—Six-room flat, laundry, gas and bath, healthy locality. Inquire at 2217 California av. 83

2608 ST. VINCENT AV.—Flat of 6 rooms, bath, hot water and all conveniences. 83

2609 ARMOND ST.—Three-room flat; the furniture for sale. 83

2613 WALNUT ST.—4-room flat, rent low. Apply 2121 Randolph. 83

2832 FRANKLIN AV.—Nice flat; gas and water. R. B. Meriwether, 919 Wainwright Building. 83

3111 AND 3113 MORGAN ST.—5 rooms, modern in all respects, $23. FISHER & CO., 714 Chestnut st. 83

3127 HENRIETTA ST.—Nice new 3-room flat. (83) KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

3531 CASS AV.—Nice 3-room flat, 1st floor; in good order; rent, including water, $13 per month. CORNET & ZEIBIG, 111 N. 7th st. 83

3535 CASS AV.—Nice 3-room flat, 2d floor; in good order; rent, including water, $13 per month. CORNET & ZEIBIG, 111 N. 7th st. 83

3886 WINDSOR PL.—Five-room flat. 83

3941 FAIRFAX AV.—Three rooms, $14; four rooms, $16; new. Keys at 3940 Finney av.

4009 FINNEY AV.—New flats; bath, closets, gas; $22. R. B. Meriwether, 919 Wainwright Building. 83

4050 CONNECTICUT ST.—New 4-room flats, $15; with bath, attic, cellar, city water, etc.; splendid neighborhood; take Tower Grove car on Union Depot Line and get off at Tower Grove Park and Oak Hill av. and walk 2 blocks south; 30 minutes' ride from 6th st.; go and see them; owner at next door west. 83

4246-8 EASTON AV.—5 rooms on second floor, 4 rooms on first floor; bath, gas, closets, finished laundry; everything complete; new house; $22.50 each. 83

4321 N. 11TH ST.—Four rooms, bath and three spacious closets on one floor; front and side entrances; convenient to two lines of cars; splendid home for small family. Apply to George Strodtman, 4315 N. 11th st. 83

4564 EVANS AV.—Four-room flats; new, light and airy; near two car lines. 83

4747 HAMMETT PL.—New flat, 4 rooms and bath; 1st floor. 83

FOR RENT—Flats on Grand and Finney avs., near High school. Apply to E. C. Barnes' Drug Store, Grand and Finney avs. 83

FOR RENT—2425 N. Garrison av., elegant 4-room flat, bath; $18; keys next door. 83 J. E. GREFFET, 810 Chestnut st.

FOR RENT—A beautiful 8-room modern flat, all conveniences; janitor service; large lawn of grass and flowers; $30 month; also one 6-room flat, $30 month. Apply to owner on premises, corner Garrison and Dickson. 83

CARPETS—Cleaned by best process. J. N. Verdier, cor. 19th and Pine sts., phone 1187 83

Compton Hill Flat

3039 St. Vincent av., 5 rooms, 2d floor, elegant rock front flat; bath, hot and cold water; every convenience; granitoid laundry; rent $25.
83 A. F. HASKINS, 107 N. 8th st.

FOR RENT.

No. 1444 S. Compton av., near Park av., new handsome 3-room flat, 1st or 2d floor; $15.
4300 Bell av., cor. Pendleton av., new 12-room modern house; suitable for doctor.
4302 Bell av., new 10-room modern house; $65.
3435 LaSalle st., new 3-room flat, with kitchen; $15.
No. 311 S. Fifteenth st., 4-room house; $13.50.
410 S. 7th st., store; $35.
4800 Hammett pl., new modern 9-room house.
2739 Thomas st., 7 rooms with stable.

D. B. BRENNAN R. E. CO.,
83 816 Chestnut st.

For Rent--New Flats.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

4 rooms and bath and laundry with all modern conveniences; 3711 and 3713 Thompson av.; neighborhood restricted for private dwellings only; accessible by 7 car lines at present.
C. H. PECK, JR.,
83 1002 Chestnut st.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

402 N. 11TH ST.—12 rooms, hall, bath, gas. (14) KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut.

325 MONTROSE AV.—7 rooms, hall, bath, gas. (14) KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

512 CABANNE ST.—8-room and reception hall residence, between Washington boulevard and Olive st.; best of sanitary plumbing, porcelain bath, hot and cold water, furnace, etc. F. H. & C. B. GERHART, 707 Chestnut st. 14

711 N. 16TH ST.—12 rooms, 3 story, bath, w. c., all newly papered; rent $50. A. F. HASKINS, 107 N. 8th st. 14

826 N. 23D ST.—Between Franklin av. and Morgan st., 10 rooms, suitable for a boarding house. 14

1206 WASHINGTON AV.—9 large, airy rooms, hall, gas, bath, all in first-class order, over store. Apply in store. 14

1335 GAY ST.—Seven rooms. E. C. Lackland, Laclede Building. 14

1623-1625 DOLMAN ST.—Two nice 6-room houses, newly painted and papered; water up and down-stairs; rent $21. Keys at 1627 Dolman. 14

1728 CHOUTEAU AV.—$50 per month, detached 3-story stone front, 12 rooms; beautiful condition. 14

1730 MISSISSIPPI AV.—9 rooms, hall, bath, gas. (14) KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut.

1730 MISSISSIPPI AV.—9 rooms, hall, bath, gas. (14) KELLEY & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

1904 RUTGER ST.—Six rooms, bath, large yard. 14

1912 JOHN AV.—Six-room house and stable; $13 per month. 14

2410 BIDDLE ST.—House, 6 rooms; $17. 14

2922 THOMAS ST.—Stone front, 6 rooms, gas fixtures and heater; adults only. Apply 2920. 14

3002 CLARK AV.—Stone front, 9 rooms, large yard. KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut. 14

3015 BELL AV.—Ten-room stone front; all modern improvements; brick stable in rear. Inquire next door. 14

3057 THOMAS ST.—Best 6-room house; hot water; every con.; 2 line cars; $30. 14

3307 LUCAS AV.—7-room house; modern improvements. 14

3324 CAROLINE ST.—7-room house with hall, bath and gas. Inquire 3308 Caroline st. 14

3406 CHESTNUT ST., NEAR GRAND AV.—Open all day for inspection; it is a new modern 10-room brick house, handsomely finished and decorated throughout, has a furnace, laundry, hall, gas, bath, etc.; low rent to a good tenant.
GAY & McCANN, Agents,
Telephone 4135. 922 Pine st.

3540 PAGE AV.—Near Grand av.; stone front, Mansard; 8 rooms, bath and furnace; rent $40. Apply to Staed Bros., 942 N. 3d st., or on premises. 14

3862 PAGE BOULEVARD—7-room stone-front house; all modern improvements; hot and cold water and furnace; $45 per month. Inquire on premises. 14

3907 MORGAN ST.—Cheap dwelling, 6 rooms, all conveniences; key at 905 N. Vandeventer av., around the corner. PERRY McCARTHY, 925 Chestnut st. 14

3959 EVANS AV.—Good 6-room house; laundry, bath, large yard; open Sunday. 14

3971 W. BELLE PL.—10-room residence; reception hall, etc.; will rent cheap; open Sunday. T. S. GERHART, 104 N. 8th st. 14

4114 DELMAR AV.—Two-story stone front and mansard, 10 rooms; all conveniences; new; $70. J. H. TIEMAN, 720 Chestnut st. 14

4202A PAGE AV.—New 8-room dwelling, large attic; $35. DYAS BROS. & CO., 813 Wainwright Building. 14

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

4263 DELMAR AV.—English apartment house, 6 rooms complete, $47. FISHER & CO., 714 Chestnut st. 14

4327 MORGAN ST.—8-room modern brick dwelling, reception hall and all conveniences; open to-day for inspection; rent $50 per mo. L. B. Marks, 4311 Bell av. 14

4363 DELMAR AV.—10-room residence with stable; large lawn. 14

4458 PAGE AV.—8-room Queen Anne; all modern conveniences. 14

BEFORE moving sell me what household goods you don't want; send postal to Ashton, the furniture buyer, 1421 St. Charles st. 14

FOR RENT—A 6-room brick cottage, No. 4427 Penrose st.; $14 a month. 14

FOR RENT—A 5-room cottage, 4139 Westminster pl. Call at C. Heitzeld, 406 N. 6th st. 14

FOR RENT—6203 Bartmer av.; 8 rooms; $25. N. S. Wood, 813½ Chestnut st. 14

FOR RENT—An elegant house near Lafayette Park; all modern improvements. Apply 1818 Kennette pl. 14

FOR RENT—4020 N. Market st., 4-room detached brick house; large lot, stable, etc.; $16. J. E. GREFFET, 810 Chestnut st. 14

FOR RENT—Two-story 6-room frame cottage, $20 a month, east side Irving av. and Suburban electric loop, Wells Station. 14

GAY & M'CANN'S September Real Estate price list contains bargains in houses, lots and business property. Call or send for it to their office. Telephone 4135. 922 Pine st.

FOR RENT.

Boyle near Lindell,
3 new modern houses
at $65 per month.
Keys at corner.

14

FOR RENT.

New 10-room houses, corner Pine and Sarah sts.; in location, finish and completeness they are ahead of anything for rent. Apply on the premises 7 a. m. to 6 p. m., or to RUTLEDGE & KILPATRICK, 720 Pine st. 14

DWELLINGS.

607 and 611 N. 12th st., 22 rooms, 2 baths	
3038 Magazine st., 6 rooms and bath	27 50

FLATS.

3711 and 3713 Thompson av., 4 rooms, bath	20 00
3207 Salisbury st., 4 rooms and bath	15 00
2612 Laclede av., 4 rooms	16 00
2620 Laclede av., 4 rooms	13 00
1412 Market st., 3 rooms	14 00
2565 Benton st., 3 rooms	10 00

COLORED.

1419 Papin st., 3 rooms	13 00
1423 Papin st., 3 rooms	14 00
1424 Papin st., 3 rooms	12 00
1424 Papin st., 3 rooms	13 00

CHAS. H. PECK, JR., 1002 Chestnut st. 14

If You Are Moving

Get the New York Storage Co.'s vans. Cost same as ordinary wagons; contract or load; responsibility for breakage assumed by us; 400 private rooms for storage of household goods. Packing and shipping a specialty. Office, 310 N. 7th st. 14

For Rent!

One of Those Handsome New Houses on Olive st., West of Taylor av.—New Designs.

Every room having southern exposure but one, 10 rooms; handsome reception hall; $70.

D. B. BRENNAN,
14 816 Chestnut St.

To Let—Dwellings and Flats and Stores.

4830 Labadie av., a beautiful 7-room house, hall and parlor decorated, bath and gas, etc.; $35.
4651 Greer av., 5 rooms; $12.
2618 Howard st., 3 rooms; $11.
1222 Linn st., 13 rooms; bath, gas, etc.; $46.
4645 Greer av., 5 rooms; $15.
2803 Olive st., 3 rooms; $16.
2846 Easton av., 3 rooms; $15.
2339 Clark av., 4 rooms; $17.
307 N. 28th st., store suitable for cigar stand; $11.
2846 Easton av.; $18.
112 N. Second st., 2d and 3d floors; $20.
3836 Easton av., new brick store and 5 rooms above; $70.
114 N. 2d st., large store, suitable for a broker; $25.
708-710 S. 3d st., large warehouse; $40.
R. C. GREER REAL ESTATE CO.,
14 902 Chestnut st.

F. P. BELL & BRO., 104 N. 10th St. Phone 3998.

DWELLINGS.

4318 Kennerly av., 3 rooms	$13 00
4209 Kennerly av., 3 rooms	12 00

FLATS.

2624 Wash st., 6 rooms, 1st floor	$15 00

P. T. MADDEN & CO.,

Real Estate and Financial Agents.

Phone 3048. 3203 EASTON AV.

DWELLINGS.

4482 W. Bell pl.; possession given Oct. 1.	
3136 Pine st., 8 rooms Baltimore heaters, laundry	$50 00
1922 Warne av., 8 rooms, large yard; close to electric cars	25 00
Suburban av., 1½ blocks west of Hodiamont Station; 7 rooms; large lot; water in kitchen	20 00
3973 Fairfax av., 8-room house	20 00
5854 Wells av., a nice 5-room cottage	16 00
2714 N. 11th st., 4 rooms	13 00
3039 Lambdin av., 3 rooms	8 00

FLATS.

Lucas and Ewing avs., 6 rooms, French flats, janitor, etc.	
1114 Compton av., 6 rooms, hot and cold water, bath	25 00
3513 Page av., 4 rooms, bath, etc	18 00
1535 Bacon st., 4 nice rooms, bath, etc	18 00
2814 Franklin av., 3 nice rooms	16 00
1922 E. Warne av., 4 nice rooms	15 00
713 N. 12th st., 3 rooms	13 00
2409 Laflin st., 3 nice new rooms, water etc.	13 00
5519 Easton av., 3 rooms, large yard	10 00
1915 Coleman st., 3 nice rooms	
2932 Fairfax av., 3 rooms, water, etc	12 50
3305 Easton av., 4 rooms, bath, etc	18 00
2500 Bacon st., 5 rooms, 1st floor	18 00

STORES.

12 N. 4th st., large store	100 00
1128 Washington av., large store	75 00
3229 Easton av., good large store	
2305 Morgan st., a good stand	15 00
2005 Morgan st., good store	20 00

We have other dwellings, stores and flats not on his list.

JOHN H. TERRY & SONS, 621 Chestnut St.

2737 Lucas, 9 rooms; all conv.	$66 66
3414 Pine st., 10 rooms; all conv.	60 00
3135 Lucas av., 9 rooms, all con.	57 50
3955 Delmar, 9 rooms, all modern con.	55 00
Cor. Page and Whittier, 8 rms, all con., new.	50 00
1355 Euclid, 8 rooms, gas, bath, etc.	40 00
3040 Easton av., 8 rooms; all con.	37 50
3220 Chestnut, 8 rooms, all con.	35 00
3620 N. 25th st., 10 rooms, all conveniences	25 00
1915 Biddle st., 6 rooms, water, etc.	17 00
4832 Leduc, 4 rooms, stable.	15 00

FLATS.

1402 Clark av., 8 rooms, 2d floor; all conv.	35 00
2712 Morgan st., 5 rooms, 2d floor; all conveniences	25 00
2303 Walnut st., 6 rooms, 2d floor; all con.	25 00
907 Laclede av., 5 rooms, all con., 2d floor	22 50
1109 Glasgow av., 7 rooms, 2d floor, all con.	20 00
Cor. Easton and Whittier, 4 room flats, new.	18 00
1109 Glasgow, 4 rooms, 1st floor	17 00
19 Targee st., 3 rooms, 2d floor; colored	14 00
2604 Mills st., 3 rooms, 2d floor, colored	12 00
1523 N. 12th st., 3 rooms, 1st floor	11 00
1421 N. 16th st., 3 rooms, 1st floor	10 00
4028 Lucky st., 3 rooms, 2d floor	10 00
2636 Rutger st., 3 rooms, 2d floor	8 50

STORES.

3160 Park av., store with flat	60 00
3044 Easton av., store with flat	60 00
3036 Hickory st., store with flat	45 00
2420 Belleglade av., store with flat	12 00
113 N. 8th st., office front	10 00
115 N. 8th st.	9 00

Our Specialty Is Collecting Rents and Renting Property.

TRY US. PHONE 3947.

For Rent on Morgan St.

5060 Morgan st., an elegant new modern residence, containing 8 large rooms, 4 on each floor; reception hall, bath, laundry, attic, pantry, hot and cold water, electric light; all conveniences; convenient to the Washington av. and also to St. Louis & Suburban electric cars; rent $45 per month; key next door. Apply to
JOSEPH X. MURPHY & BRO.,
14 821 Chestnut st.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

HAMMETT-ANDERSON-WADE 213 N. Eighth St.

We solicit rent collections. No charge for advertising.

RESIDENCES.

3124 Pine st., 10 rooms, all conveniences; will be put in 1st-class repair; side entrance	$70 00
4433 W. Belle pl., 10 rooms, all conveniences; new house	60 00
30 1 Easton av., 12 rooms; suitable for doctor; formerly occupied by Dr. Moore	60 00
3819 Cook av., 9 rooms	50 00
1221 Taylor, 6 rooms	40 00
3133 Morgan st., 8 rooms, furnace, hot and cold water	47 50
3017 Dickson st., 8 rooms; all conveniences	40 00
3128 Pine st., 10 rooms	60 00
4244A Evans av., 6 rooms, stone front	20 00
2243 Oregon av., new 6-room house	35 00
1909 Virginia av., 8 rooms, bath, gas, hot and cold water	30 00
1427 N. 16th st., 6 rooms	18 00

FLATS.

1113 Locust st., 10 large rooms on 2d and 3d floors, suitable for boarding	35 00
Easton and Hamilton avs., 5 rooms	15 00
913 Garrison av., 4 rooms, suitable for doctor or dentist	35 00
3843 Windsor pl., 6 rooms, 1st floor	32 50
2721 Lucas av., 4 rooms, bath	20 00
2719½ Lucas av., 4 rooms, bath	20 00
2723½ Lucas av., 4 rooms, bath	20 00
2719 Lucas av., 4 rooms and bath	20 00

ROOMS.

925 Collins st., 2 rooms, 1st floor	4 00
2004 Walnut st., 2 rooms, 2d floor	7 00
2004 Walnut st., 2 rooms, 3d floor	6 00
923 Collins st., 2 rooms, rear	4 00
1112 N. 13th st., 2 rooms, 2d floor	6 00
4017 Dunica av., 4-room cottage	8 00

OFFICES.

Offices, single or en suite, for rent in Rialto, Columbia and Mermod & Jaccard Buildings.

STORES.

704 Market st., splendid store with rooms	50 00
1230 N. Broadway, large stores	30 00
710 and 712 S. 3d st.	100 00
2813 Chouteau av., good store	20 00
708 S. 2d st., store, rooms above	20 00
N. e. cor. Hamilton and Easton avs.	25 00
733 S. 7th st., large store	12 00

FOR LEASE.

303 N. 4th st., 3 upper floors	100 00
413 and 415 N. 3d st., 3d and 4th floors	75 00

CORNET & ZEIBIG, 111 N. Seventh St.

PHONE 3919.

DWELLINGS.

2926 Washington av., 2-story and mansard 11-room stone-front, furnace, etc., only	$70 00
3944 Delmar av., 2-story 8-room brick; all conveniences	60 00
3507 Olive st., 3-story 12-room brick, entirely renovated	60 00
510 West End pl., 10-room brick; all conveniences; entirely renovated	40 00
4866 Easton av., 2-story 6-room and finished laundry, brick; bath, etc.; only	25 00
2108 Chestnut, 6-room house	25 00
1317 N. 11th st., 5-room house	16 00
517 Ware av., 9-room stone-front; good order	37 50
4056 Morgan st., elegant 7-room house; all conveniences, in good order; cheap	38 00
1124 N. 9th st., 7 rooms and bath, 2d floor	35 00
1826 O'Fallon st., 6-room brick	22 00
1905½ Wash st., 6-room brick; bath	22 50
1836 Victor st., new 8-room stone-front; will be finished in a few days; furnace, etc.; only	37 50

FLATS.

2736 Walnut st., 3 rooms and basement	16 50
1725 Elliot av., 4-room flat, 2d floor	15 00
2502A Glasgow av., 3-room flat, 2d floor	13 00
2129 Lucas av., 3 rooms, 1st floor	12 50
2500 Glasgow av., corner, 1st floor, flat of 3 rooms	14 00
1544 N. 17th st., corner, 2d floor, 4 rooms	15 00
3551 Cass av., nice flat of 3 rooms, 1st floor; in fine order	13 00
3535 Cass av., 3-room flat, 2d floor, only	13 00
1617 N. 19th st., 3-room flat, 1st floor	13 00
720 Clark av., 3 rooms, 1st or 2d floor	10 00 each
4816 Easton av., neat new 3-room flat, 2d floor	14 00
1423A Euclid av., 3-room flat, 2d floor	14 00
3912E Morgan st., 4-room flat, 1st floor	17 00
3912 Morgan st., 3-room flat, 2d floor	12 00
2421 N. 10th st., 3-room flat, 1st floor	12 00
2851 Benton st., 3 room flat, 2d floor	12 00

ROOMS.

2758 Chouteau av, 3 rooms, 2d floor	9 00
1214 N. 7th st., 3 rooms and basement	
1216 N. 7th st., 3 rooms, 2d floor	
1326 N. 9th st., 3 rooms, 2d floor	
2323 Blair av., 3 rooms, 1st floor	10 00
609 W. Jefferson av., 3 rooms, 2d floor	11 00
1901 Blair av., 3 rooms, 2d floor	9 50
2315 Blair av., 2 rooms, 1st floor	8 00

STORES.

314 N. 8th st., large 6-story building; elevator and all conveniences.
1129-31 Olive st., large 2-story building, 25x100.
112 N. 9th st., store; $50.
122 Olive st., 3-story business building; $50 per month.
3869 Manchester rd., store and 2 rooms, 2d floor; $18.
620 St. Charles st., 2-story building; $50.
817 Chestnut st., large store, fine order; $65.
2229 Gravois av., store, etc.; $10.

P. S.—We Make a Specialty of Collecting Rents. Try Us. 14

GIRALDIN BROS. & CATES, 1107 Chestnut St.

DWELLINGS.

2345 PARK AV.—Neat 8-room dwelling, Baltimore heaters, good repair, cheap rent	
1720 PRESTON PL.—8 rooms complete, good repair	$30 00
1124 AND 1128 CHANNING AV.—7 rooms, bath, furnace and all conveniences	

FLATS.

3213 BELL AV.—New flat, 4 rooms and bath, 1st floor	$22 50
1902 OLIVE ST.—4 rooms, 2d floor	20 00
1416 NEWSTEAD AV.—5 rooms and bath, 2d floor	20 00
1321 PRAIRIE AV.—4 rooms, 1st floor	16 00
2217 CHESTNUT ST.—3 rooms, 2d floor	15 00
3826A AND 3828A EVANS AV.—flats, 3 rooms each, 2d floor	14 00
2218 ADAMS ST.—4 rooms, 2d floor	12 00

STORES.

2758 CLARK AV. Large store with 4 rooms, bath, 2d floor.
COLLINS and FRANKLIN AV., N. W. Cor.—2d floor, 45x45; for light manufacturing.
COLLINS and BIDDLE STS., S. E. Cor.—Large 1-story building, for factory or store-room

FOR RENT. RUTLEDGE & HORTON, 1005 CHESTNUT ST.

TELEPHONE NO. 3943.

DWELLINGS.

4202A PAGE AV., 2-story, 8-room brick houses, nice porch in front	$35 00
COLUMBIA AV. AND KING'S HIGHWAY, near Tower Grove Park, 8-room stock brick	35 00

FLATS.

1928 OREGON AV., 6 rooms, 1st floor, hall, gas and bath	22 50
3136 CLIFTON PL., 3 rooms, 2d floor	13 00
3220 FRANKLIN AV., 3 rooms, 2d floor, water closet and bath	15 00
3140 CLIFTON PL., 3 rooms, 2d floor	14 00

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Ponath & Brueggeman

Telephone 4228. 515 CHESTNUT ST.

DWELLINGS.

2826 N. 25th st., elegant 8-room residence, all modern conveniences, opposite Park; rent $35 per month.
1100 Leonard av., near Grand av., 7 rooms, all modern conveniences; rent $32.50 per month.
Garfield and Grand avs., beautiful 7-room Queen Anne residence; all conveniences.

FLATS.

3020 Elliott av., 4 rooms; cheap to good tenant.
2922 Chouteau av., 3 rooms, 2d floor; rent $12.
3503 Kossuth av., 3 rooms; rent $11.
1917 Carr st., rear, rooms, $8.
1118-20 N. Broadway, 3 rooms, $12.
1114-16-22-24 N. Broadway, 3 rooms, $10.
3005 Kossuth av., 3 rooms, 1st floor; rent $11.
Beautiful new flats, all modern conveniences, cor. Goode and Cote Brilliante avs., rent $22.50 per month.
3319 Kossuth av., 4 rooms; all conveniences; rent $13.
2127 Salisbury st., 3 rooms, $10.
Corner Goode and Cote Brilliante avs., nice new flats; all modern conveniences; 5 rooms each; $20.50 per month.

STORES.

S. w. cor. Broadway and Montgomery st., saloon and lodge room; will rent cheap to a good tenant.
1114-16-22-24 N. Broadway, $20. 14

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

LEON L. HULL & CO.,

Real Estate and Financial Agents,

Telephone 890. 804 CHESTNUT ST.

DWELLINGS.

510 and 512 N. Whittier st., 2 new brick dwellings, 10 rooms each, reception halls, furnaces, etc., all modern improvements	$75 00
3228 Morgan st., 6-room brick, reception hall, all modern improvements	37 50
2801 Gamble st., 10-room stone-front, all improvements, furnace, yard, brick stable	60 00
3446 Chestnut st., 8 rooms, hall, bath and gas, all improvements	50 00
2816 Gamble st., 10-room stone-front, all improvements, furnace and yards	45 00
4348 West Belle pl., 8 rooms, frame, large 50 ft. front yard	40 00
4139 Evans av., 6-room brick, reception hall, all improvements, large yard and stable	35 00
3065 Thomas st., 6-room, stone-front, hall, bath, gas, laundry, front and rear yards	35 00
2904 Thomas st., 6-room brick, hall, bath, gas, front and rear yards	30 00
2815 Thomas st., 6-room brick, hall, bath, gas, front and rear yards	25 00
3543 Lindell av., 8-room frame, bath, gas, yards and brick stable	30 00
908 Morgan st., 6-room brick, front and side entrance and yards	25 00
1218 Elliott av., 6-room brick, hall, bath and gas; in good order	20 00
2732 Dayton st., 8 rooms, all improvements and yard	33 35
1103 S. 13th st., 6-room brick, bath, gas, front and rear yards	22 00
1117 N. 16th st., 6-room brick, water in kitchen, cellar	18 00
1222 Elliot av., 6-room brick, hall, bath, gas, front and rear yards	20 00

FLATS AND ROOMS.

4383½ Finney av., 5 rooms 2d floor, new flat, all improvements, water paid	$26 50
4383 Finney av., 4 rooms 1st floor, hall, bath, gas; all improvements	28 00
1534 Olive st., 5 rooms 3d floor, hall, bath, gas, electric bells, water paid	30 00
2819 N. Grand av., 5 rooms 2d floor, hall, bath, gas, water paid	20 00
3115 Locust st., 5 rooms 1st floor, hall, bath, gas, laundry	36 00
1438 N. Jefferson av., rear, 3 rooms	15 00
1438 N. Jefferson av., rear, 3 rooms, new flats	14 00
701 Washington av., desirable sleeping rooms	
4246A Finney av., 5 rooms 2d floor, hall, bath, gas, laundry	23 50
1419 Biddle st., 3 rooms 3d floor	9 50
1406 Biddle st., 2 rooms and basement, 1st floor	10 00
2107 Biddle st., 3 rooms 2d floor	11 00
2107 Biddle st., 2 rooms 1st floor	8 00
3113A Locust st., 5 rooms 2d floor, hall, bath, gas, all improvements, water paid	38 00
1511 Clark av., 4 rooms 1st floor	15 00
1513 Clark av., 4 rooms 2d floor	15 00

STORES AND OFFICES.

2710 Laclede av., 3-story stone front, store and oven, 16 rooms	$125 00
214 N. 8th st., near Olive, good store	125 00
1010 Pine st., good store and basement	70 00
1400 Olive st., desirable offices, 2d and 3d floors, electric light, etc	
21 Randolph st., store and rooms	25 00
816 Pine st., 2 offices 3d floor	20 00
218 N. 8th st., offices 3d floor	

FOR RENT. J. T. DONOVAN, REAL ESTATE CO.,

REAL ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS

700 Chestnut St.,

Have for rent the following

DWELLINGS.

3732 FINNEY AV., 8-room stone front; all con.	$50 00
1822 WAGONER PL., 7 rooms, reception hall and all modern improvements	45 00
518 WARE AV., 8-room stone front	37 50
2230 CARR ST., 8 rooms and bath, large yard and stable	35 00
1022 CARDINAL AV., 6 rooms, hall, gas and bath	32 50
2945 DICKSON ST., 8 rooms, hall, gas and bath	30 00
3959 EVANS AV., 6 rooms, laundry, bath	30 00
4745 HOGAN PL., 8 rooms, all conv	30 00
4753 HOGAN PL., 8 rooms, all conv	35 00
6422 LLOYD AV., new 10-room house, large yard and shed	25 00
2226½ WASH ST., 6 rooms and bath.	20 00
4228 COTTAGE AV., 4-room brick cottage	15 00
1311 KENTUCKY AV., 5-room brick, water, etc	15 00

FLATS AND ROOMS.

3720 FINNEY AV., 4 rooms and bath	30 00
SARAH, bet. Page and Evans, 4 new flats, containing 5 and 6 rooms; all conveniences; rent reasonable.	
1112A SARAH ST., 4 rooms, 1st floor, hall, gas and bath	21 00
1722 PRESTON PL., 4 rooms, hall, gas and bath	20 00
3113A CASS AV., 6 nice rooms with bath	18 00
622 MORGAN ST., 5 rooms on 3d floor	15 00
1518 N. 25TH ST., 3 rooms and basement	15 00
4239 EVANS AV., 4 rooms on 2d floor	15 00
5119 WELLS AV., 4 nice rooms	15 00
1927 BIDDLE ST., 3 rooms and bath	17 00
5636 THEODOSIA AV., 4 rooms, 1st floor	14 00
1211 S. SIXTH ST., 3 rooms, 1st floor	12 00
2500 N. BROADWAY, 3 nice rooms	9 00
424 SIDNEY ST., 3 rooms, 1st floor	8 00
3445 S. 13TH ST., 3 rooms on 2d floor	8 00
3503 S. BROADWAY, 3 rooms on 2d floor	8 00
4389 CHOUTEAU AV., 3 rooms on 2d floor	9 00
1933 MORGAN ST., 2 rooms on 2d floor	4 50

STORES AND OFFICES.

1300 N. BROADWAY, 3-story building	$150 00
1320 WASHINGTON AV., 3 offices, 2d floor	21 00
2502 N. BROADWAY, a small store	10 00
717 SPRUCE ST., a small store	10 00
408 S. LEVEE, 3-story building	50 00

FOR RENT. FISHER & CO. 714 Chestnut st.

Telephone 780.

DWELLINGS.

1130 LEONARD AV.—8 rooms, stone front	35.00
2730 DAYTON ST.—8 rooms; 2 story stone front.	37.50
805 CLARKSON PL.—8 rooms; poss. Sept. 1.	40.00
2904 MORGAN ST.—11 rooms; in good repair.	45.00

FLATS.

1528 PINE ST.—5 rooms, 1st floor	15.00
9 N. GARRISON AV.—6 rooms; hot and cold water; 1st or 2d floor; each	30.00
1 N. GARRISON AV.—6 rooms, hot and cold water; 1st floor.	35.00
4212 MORGAN ST.—6 rooms, 2d floor; h., g., b.; poss. Sept. 15.	40.00

FOR RENT.

3151 BRANTNER PL., 6-room brick, all conveniences	$25
3216 PINE, 8-room modern brick dwelling, all latest improvements, reception hall, stable, etc.; rent low.	
5102 EASTON AV., 4-room flat, 2d floor, water and gas	16
1434 N. 8TH ST., 6-room brick, water	13
5371 EASTON AV., 4-room flat, water and gas.	14
NEWSTEAD AV., east side, bet. Finney and Cook avs., handsome new flats of 4 rooms, all the latest and most improved conveniences; rent low to good tenant.	
1428 N. 8TH ST., 3 rooms 2d floor, water, etc.	8 50
3679 MANCHESTER RD., 3 rooms, 2d floor, water, etc.	10
1430 N. 8TH ST.—Store and rooms above; first-class location for meat shop or grocery store; rent very low.	
1914-16 CHESTNUT ST.—Large store room, suitable for light manufacturing business; rent very low to a good tenant.	

14 KEANE & GRACE, 923 Chestnut st.

FOR RENT.

4332 Evans av., 2-story brick house, 7 rooms, reception hall, good cellar and attic, large front and back yard; keys at 4334 Evans av.
14 L. D. PICOT & CO., 917 Chestnut st.

RENT LIST. NAUGHTON & BERGFELD, 17 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

4330 MORGAN, 8 rooms, bath, large stable	
1135 LEONARD AV., 8 rooms, bath	$37 50
4369 EVANS AV., 7 rooms, furnace, bath	32 00
4371 EVANS AV., 7 rooms, bath	30 00
2730 STODDARD, 8 rooms, hall, gas and bath	32 00
4271 LUCKY ST., 6 rooms, bath	27 50
1144 AUBERT AV., new 6-room brick cottage	20 00
3118 NEWSTEAD AV., 6 rooms, 2d floor	18 00
3116 NEWSTEAD AV., 4 rooms, reception hall	18 00
3114 NEWSTEAD AV., 4 rooms, reception hall	18 00
1921 COLEMAN ST., 3 rooms	12 00
1919 COLEMAN ST., 3 rooms	12 00
1919A COLEMAN ST., 3 rooms	12 00
3027 TEXAS AV., 4 rooms	12 00
1111 N. BROADWAY, for warehouse or light manufacturing, 50x150; office on first floor	

(14) NAUGHTON & BERGFELD, 17 N. 8th st.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

RUTLEDGE & KILPATRICK 720 PINE ST.

TELEPHONE 798.

4 RENT

FLATS.

917 Ware av., 5 rooms, 1st floor	$22 00
3730 Vest av., 4 rooms, 2d floor	12 00
3512 Bell av., 5 rooms, 1st floor	24 00
2204 Washington av., 4 rooms, 2d floor	20 00
Leffingwell av. and Madison, new flats, 4 rooms, hall and bath	17 00
3502A Bell av., 5 rooms, 2d floor	21 50
2202 Washington av., 4 rooms, 1st floor	20 00
2210 Washington av., 4 rooms, 3d floor	15 00
1317 N. 24th st., 3 rooms, 2d floor	12 00
547 S. Ewing, 3 rooms	12 00
813 N. 23d st., 3 rooms	11 00
3705 Chouteau av., 4 rooms	15 00
919 S. Cabanne, 4 rooms	15 00
2207 St. Charles st., 4 rooms	16 00
3506 Bell av., 1st floor	24 00
1540 Gratiot st., 3 rooms	12 00
2619 Glasgow av., 1st floor, 3 rooms	12 00
4742 Easton av., 1st floor, 4 rooms	16 00

DWELLINGS.

2026 Eugenia st., 10 rooms	40 00
910 N. 18th st., 12 rooms	35 00
809 N. 23d st., 6 rooms	22 00
2858 Arsenal st., 5 rooms	19 00
3305 Franklin av., 6 rooms	25 00
1127 N. 18th st., 7 rooms	27 50
3212 Pine st., 9 rooms	60 00
3694 Laclede av., 7 rooms	40 00
3702 Laclede av., 7 rooms	40 00
16 Cabanne, 7 rooms	35 00
Sarah and West Pine, 8-room houses, all conveniences; new	50 00
3404 Laclede av., 8 rooms	40 00
1228 Missouri av., 6 rooms	25 00
2006 Thomas st., 6 rooms	27 50
3200 Morgan st., 8 rooms	40 00
2946 Chestnut st., 7 rooms	35 00
2952 Chestnut st., 7 rooms	37 50
16 N. Garrison av., 6 rooms	30 00
3334 Chestnut st., 8 rooms	41 65
3124 Laclede av., 10 rooms	50 00
2607 Chestnut st., 10 rooms	50 00
3 S. 21st st., 7 rooms	35 00
7 S. 21st st., 7 rooms	35 00
715 N. Compton av., 8 rooms	40 00
30 0 Pine st., 11 rooms	62 50
915 N. 15th, 6 rooms	20 00
620 Leonard av., 8 rooms	40 00
1150 Leonard av., 9 rooms	35 00

STORES AND OFFICES.

1225 Market st.	25 00
712½ Pine st., rooms 19x20	20 00
10 and 12 N. 9th st., 3-story store, desirable and cheap	
Fourteenth and Lucas pl.	50 00
106 N. 10th st.	45 00
102-25 N. Broadway	20 00
Jefferson and Washington avs., Studio Building, office rooms	20 00
Jefferson av. and Hickory, large store	
110 N. 10th st.	
3567 Olive st.	47 50

HAYDEL & SON,

(Members Real Estate Exchange)

109 N. 7th St.

DWELLINGS.

1113 S. 10th st., 3-story stone front, 10 rooms	$45 00
2679 Lucas av., 2-story brick, 6 rooms	34 00
3822 Delmar av., 3-story stone front, 11 rooms	75 00
3538 Pine st., 3-story stone-front, 11 rooms	83 35
1033 Morrison av., 3-story brick, 10 rooms	30 00
1814 Hickory st., stone-front, 10 rooms	45 00
1217 St. Ange, 10-room brick, in best order	50 00
1810 Rutger, 9-room stone front	40 00
2635 Washington av., 12 rooms, stone front, all conveniences	75 00
2629 Washington av., 11-room stone-front	66 67
2113 O'Fallon st., 4-room frame	15 00
1818 Rutger st., 2-story stone front, 9 rooms	40 00
1509 Chestnut st., 3-story brick, 9 rooms	40 00

ROOMS, FLATS, ETC.

820 S. 3d st., 3 rooms, 2d floor	10 00
1519 Gratiot st., 3 rooms, 2d floor	11 00
1214 N. 8th st., 3 rooms, 1st floor	9 00
1216 N. 8th st., rear, 3 rooms, 2d floor	6 00
1521 Gratiot st., 3 rooms, 2d floor	12 00
712 Wash st., 2 rooms, 2d floor, rear	7 00
913 Salisbury st., 3 rooms, 2d floor	10 00
1421 Talmage av., 3 rooms, 1st floor	10 00
931 N. 7th st., 2 back rooms, 2d floor	7 00
2113 O'Fallon st., 2 rooms, 1st floor	8 00
2113 O'Fallon st., 2 rooms, 2d floor	9 00
1802 Rutger st., 5 rooms, 1st floor	28 00
223 Lombard st., 2 rooms, 2d floor	6 00
1517 Gratiot st., 3 rooms, 2d floor	12 50
1535 Gratiot st., 3 rooms, 2d floor	12 00
935 N. 7th st., 2 rooms, 2d floor	8 00
Madison st., bet. Glasgow av., and 28th st., new flats	
933 N. 7th st., 2 rooms, 2d floor	9 00
1812 S. Broadway, 2 rooms, 2d floor (rear)	5 50

STORES, ETC.

1600 Lucas pl., 2 large offices	
116-118 Chestnut st., 3d and 4th floors	25 00
311 N. 2d st., 4-story building	75 00
1816 S. Broadway, 3-story brick warehouse, rear	
931 N. 7th st., store and room	30 00
204 Chestnut st., store-room	17 00
1701 Biddle st., good retail stand and rooms	17 00
No. 1 N. Main st., good stand for saloon	50 00
931 N. 7th st., small store and 1 room	9 00

HARD TIMES RENT.

3153 Morganford rd., 8 rooms, city water; $16 per month.
4219 Humphrey st., 4 rooms; rent $10.
4035 Green Lea pl., 6 rooms, large lot, good location; $16 per month.
4213A Natural Bridge rd., large store and 4 rooms, large stables, sheds, etc.; good place for saloon and grocery; rent $25.
4324 Juanita st., 3 rooms and attic; rent $8.
4722 Hogan pl. (Cottage av.), 8 rooms, reception hall, bath, w. c., hot and cold water, large lot; rent $30.
4108A Penrose st., 3 rooms, 1 block from Lee av. electric line; rent $10.
WILLIAM H. SHEA and RYAN & SHEPPARD,
14 921 Chestnut st.

FOR RENT. DWELLINGS.

2806 Washington av., 8 rooms and all con.	$50
3335 Laclede av., 8 rooms, southern exposure	40
3624 Cook av., 10 rooms	40
1504 Olive st., 10 rooms	60
1031 Morrison av., 10 rooms	30
2905 Morgan st., 8 rooms	60
2715 Washington av., 12 rooms; vacant Sept. 15.	75
2815 Washington av., 8 rooms	55
3916 Fairfax av., 5 rooms	25
2704 Dayton st., 8 rooms	35
3670 Manchester rd., 6 rooms	20
2005 N. 12th st., 5 rooms	15
418 S. 14th st., 6 rooms	18

ADAM BOECK & CO.,
14 622 Chestnut st.

IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE

FOR SALE—An elegant 6-room house, $500 less than cost. 4546 Morgan st. 7

FOR SALE—A bargain, 4345 Garfield av., 8-room frame house and stable; lot 50x130. 7

FOR SALE—4363 Delmar boulevard, 10-room residence; stable; large lawn; lot 72x150. 7

FOR SALE—2311 North Market st., 25x112, 6 rooms, water, gas and stable. Inquire at premises.

FOR SALE—1457 Arlington av., 8 rooms, city water and sewer; lot 50x125; price $4,500; usual terms. 7

FOR SALE—4606 Maffitt av., 2-story 5-room frame, in good repair; will be sold at your own price; make offer. 7

FOR SALE—1455 and 1457 Stewart pl., 2 6-room houses; all improvements made; lot 29x115 each; $4,000; terms easy. 7

FOR SALE—Monthly Payments—New 6-room brick, 4003 Lincoln av.; latest improvements; open Sundays. Inquire at house. 7

FOR SALE—Or exchange, nice 4-room house on Lindell Electric line, 30 minutes' ride to 3d st.; cheap and easy terms. Ad. R 116, this office. 7

PROPERTY buyers will find choice list of 1,500 pieces this week in Real Estate Bulletin. Free at any real estate office, or on postal order to Bulletin, 11 N. 8th st. 7

FOR SALE—At a bargain if sold soon; new house, 7-rooms, hall, cellar and attic; 60-foot lot. Inquire of H. B. Surcamp grocery store, corner of Easton and Kienlin avs., Wellston. 7

FOR SALE—Brick cottage; 6 rooms, reception hall and cellar; price, $1,750. Apply on premises, No. 4427 Penrose st., or 4223 Natural Bridge rd.; monthly payments. 7

FOR SALE—8-room frame house, lot 45x150 feet; all improvements; on Plymouth av., near Suburban electric railroad; will sell at a bargain on monthly payments, $100 down, $35 a month. Add. R 123, this office. 7

FOR SALE—Two nice 5-room frame cottages, 4212-4214 Lexington av.; cellar, city water; large lot; one-half block from Northern Central electric line; terms to suit purchaser. Apply to owner on premises; open Sunday. 7

FOR SALE—1118 Aubert av., one block east of King's highway, between Suburban and Washington av. lines; 7-room Queen Anne residence; large reception hall, bath, sewer, etc.; fine stable and carriage house; call to-day and examine; price, $4,500. 7

GREER PL.—$3,500 ($25 per month, lot 25x170) will buy a new modern 6-room brick and bath and attic, in beautiful Greer pl.; two new electric lines are now building past it. Agent at 4728 Labadie av. to-day. R. C. GREER, 902 Chestnut st. 7

$50 CASH—Balance $15 per month, buys a new, 5-room brick, on 2 electric car lines; must be sold. Call 4135 Newstead av. Owner. 7

$2,750—New 6-room brick cottage, 5116 and 5118 Wells av.; convenient to Page av. and Easton av. cars; small cash payment, balance monthly; houses open to-day. 7

$4,500 WILL BUY a new house of 9 rooms arranged in flats for two families; baths, water closet and laundry; a well-built house rented to good tenants. 2023A Slattery st. 7

IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE

$9,500 WILL buy the beautiful 10-room, modern residence at No. 3971 W. Belle pl.; lot 35x150; open Sunday. T. S. GERHART, Phone 797. (7) 104 N. 8th st.

ALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

For Sale—House and lot No. 4344 New Manchester road, brick cottage of 5 rooms; lot 25x125 feet to alley; terms, $20 cash down and $20 each and every month thereafter; the same to apply on the purchase money. For particulars see
7 KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

$16 DOWN

And $16 a month for a lot in West End with 4-room brick or 7-room frame, built to suit buyer. Includes interest. City and Suburban Investment Co., 306 Wainwright Building. 7

BEAUTIFUL LAFAYETTE PARK.

No. 1722 Missouri av. is near this park and is for sale at a bargain. An elegant house, 11 rooms, all modern conveniences, large yard, stable. All in first-class condition. Lot 50x207. See us about price.

M. A. WOLFF & CO.,
7 105 N. 8th st.

ALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

For sale—House and lot No. 5029 Shaw av., one block west of King's highway, 2-story brick cottage of 6 rooms; lot 27x170 feet; terms, $20 cash down and $20 each and every month thereafter; the same to apply on the purchase money. For particulars see
7 KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

A NORTH ST. LOUIS SNAP

Southwest cor. Clinton and 14th sts.; 5 stores and rooms above, all rented for $2,700 per year. This is a fine business corner and must be seen to be appreciated; lot 107x70 to alley; will trade equity for smaller piece of property.

M. A. WOLFF & CO.,
105 N. 8th st. 7

FOR SALE. BIG SNAP!

6-Room Detached Brick Dwellings,

With large reception hall and attic; the most complete houses in the city; only $500 cash, balance in small monthly payments. For further particulars call on
McKEE-HARTNAGEL REAL ESTATE CO.,
'Phone 865. (7) 1134 Chestnut st.

A RESIDENCE BARGAIN.

MUST SELL.

4237 St. Ferdinand st., 6-room brick house, chicken house, carriage house, stable, etc.; a beautiful home; only $1,000 cash required; lot 25x137. $2,600.

M. A. WOLFF & CO.,
105 N. 8th st. 7

RIDGE AV.

DWELLINGS.

Just west of Union, north side; new and modern, reception hall, 8-room houses; owner says sell; lot 34x240. $5,500.

M. A. WOLFF & CO.,
105 N. 8th st. 7

SEE THESE HOUSES TO-DAY.

What can you pay per month? Ask to see each of the new houses in Greer pl., 6, 8, 10 and 13 rooms; beautiful, catchy designs and plans; $2,500 to $7,500; take Franklin av. cable and Marcus av. extension; 2 electric lines now building. Agent 4728 Labadie av. R. C. GREER, 902 Chestnut st. 7

HOMES.

In Cabanne, Clemens pl., Chamberlain Park and vicinity, $3,600 to $20,000—finest section in the city; lots $15 to $100. See me for bargains.
7 F. S. PARKER, 617-618 Wainwright Building.

CARR ST.

N. W. corner 16th st. two buildings rented for $600 per year; lot 25x80 ft., $6,500. This is business property and a first-class investment.

M. A. WOLFF & CO.,
7 105 N. 8th st.

For Sale!

One of Those Handsome New Houses on Olive st., West of Taylor av.—New Design.

Every room but one having southern exposure; grand reception hall; lot 36x160 feet; open for inspection; easy terms.

D. B. BRENNAN,
7 816 Chestnut St.

4454 DELMAR AV.

Rock front, 8-room dwelling, reception hall, etc.; we want an offer; lot 33x140; $8,500.

M. A. WOLFF & CO.,

105 N. 8th st. 7

For Sale.

One of the finest dwellings in St. Louis at a bargain.

HAMMETT-ANDERSON-WADE,
7 213 N. 8th St.

DO YOU WANT TO BUY A HOME AT A BARGAIN?

I have a nice 6-room frame house on lot 50x125, with city water, furnace, electric lights and all modern conveniences, that will be sold in a few days by me at the east front door of the Court-house—trustee's sale. This piece of property can be bought at a decided bargain, and you will only need $800 cash to buy the property and assume a deed of trust now on the property. If anyone wants to buy a bargain, please call at my office and I will give them all necessary information. JOHN S. KING,
7 705 Chestnut st.

COME OUT AND LOOK AT THIS.

A SACRIFICE.

The prettiest little home in the West End

4237 ST. FERDINAND AV., 6-ROOM BRICK, with water, city sewer, hard wood finish, electric bells and handsomely decorated throughout; lot 25x137, including carriage and chicken-houses, grape arbor, shade trees, flowers, walks and all the most modern conveniences; on 3 car lines and within 2 blocks of public school; will sell for $2,600, half cash, balance your own terms if sold at once; examine this before buying elsewhere; open to-day; see owner at the house; the above is a rare bargain and must be seen to be appreciated; take Easton av. cable to Goode av. 7

ONE LEFT.

Look at it to-day, 2931 Barrett st., 9-room house, just completed, lot 35x117.6, one square east of Fair Grounds. See owner on premises to-day; price $5,500. 7

ELEGANT HOME.

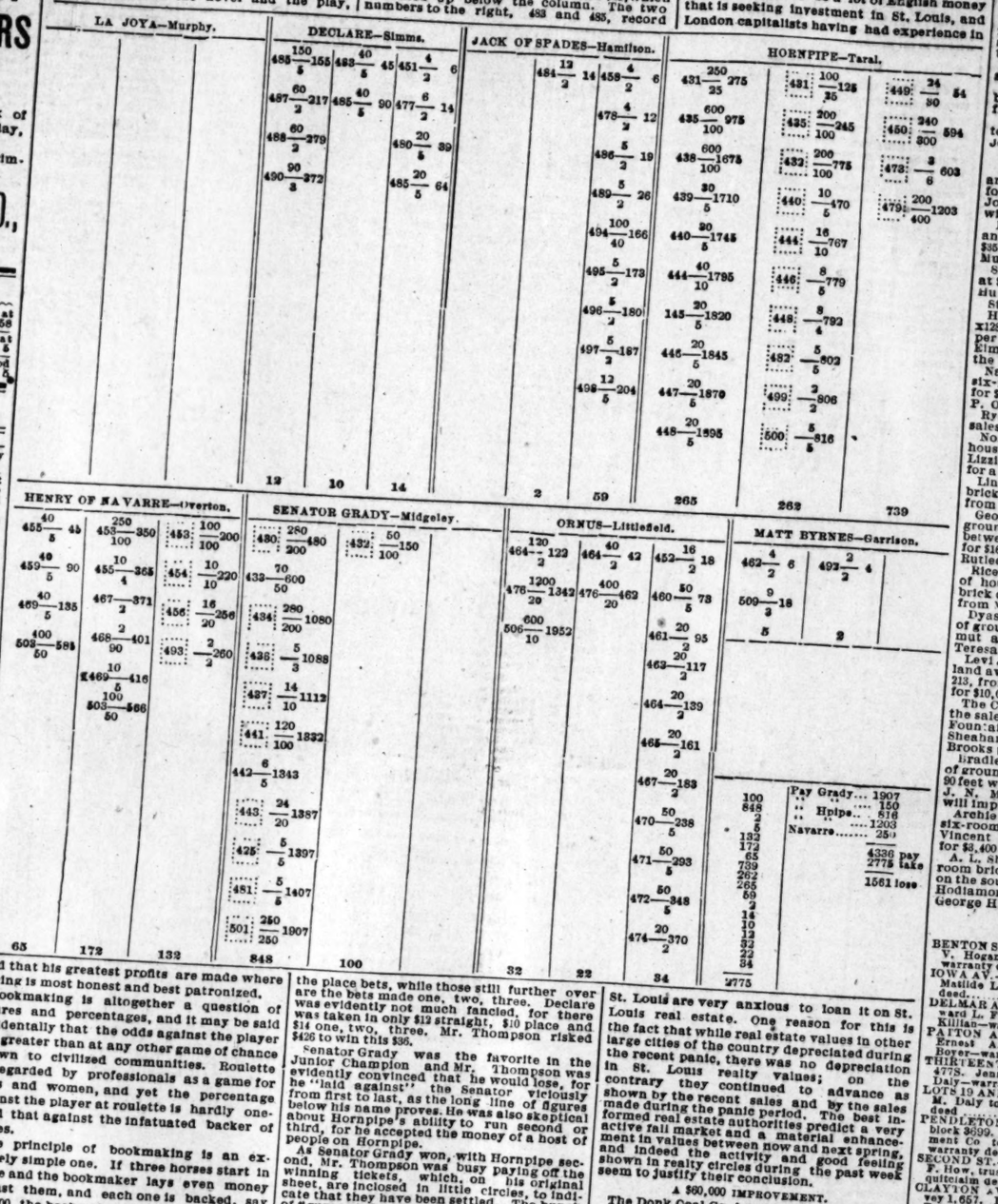
Morgan st., west of Newstead, an elegant 13-room brick, very complete in every detail; hot water, heater, etc.; built by owner for self—too large; will sell at a bargain; want $18,000—make an offer. F. S. PARKER,
7 617-618 Wainwright Building.

DO YOU WANT TO BUY A HOME?

If so, call or send for one of my mammoth price lists, just issued, of 500 pieces of vacant and improved property, ranging in price of vacant from $10 to $100 a foot, and houses from $1,500 to $15,000. The list gives location, price and a thorough description of each and every piece of property. Before you buy see what I have to offer.
4 JOHN S. KING, 705 Chestnut st.

Call for My Mammoth Price List.

I have just issued a price list of 500 pieces of vacant business and residence properties situated in the city of St. Louis; lots ranging in price from $10 to $100 a foot; investment from $5,000 to $60,000, and residence from $1,500 to $15,000. The price list gives the location, size of the lot and a thorough description of each and every piece of property. Before you invest in St. Louis real estate call or send for one of my price lists.
7 JOHN S. KING, 705 Chestnut st.



THE POST-DISPATCH.

BRANCH OFFICES.

At the following LOCATIONS BRANCH OFFICES have been established, where WANT ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received and where the PAPER is kept for sale:

CENTRAL.

Clark av.—Cor. 14th	G. H. Schee
Clark av.—2128	Chas. P. Ochsner
Franklin av.—1600	C. Klipstein
Franklin av.—1737	H. A. Kattelman
Jefferson av.—300 S.	A. H. Schulte
Jefferson and Market st	H. D. Rohlfing
Lucas av.—1700	W. S. Fleming
Olive st.—1400	R. Riley
Olive st.—2001	J. S. Proctor
Washington av.—1328	McFarland's Pharmacy
Washington av.—2338	T. S. Glenn

NORTHWEST.

Benton st.—1501	Koch & Kempff
Benton st.—N. W. Cor. 22d	John A. Fritz
Benton st.—2572	A. H. Vordick
Biddle and High sts.	Koch & Kempff
Biddle st.—1600	A. Friedberg & Co
Broadway—1751 N.	B. J. Ludwig
Broadway—2001 N.	O. D'Amour
Broadway—3625 N.	W. C. Waldeck
Broadway—4101 N.	W. J. Kohrumel
Broadway—4830 N.	C. W. G. E. Bachman
Brooklyn—1100	V. J. Mueller
Carr st.—1328	Lion Drug Store
Carr st.—2201	Crawley's Pharmacy
Cass av.—1000	Cass Avenue Pharmacy
Cass av.—1627	A. A. Link
Cass av.—Cor. 23d	H. W. Strathmann
Cass av.—Cor. Jefferson	W. A. Holscher
Cass av. and Bacon st	F. C. Herbert
Chambers and 15th sts	C. W. Smith
Dodier st.—2248	F. B. Vogt
Easton av. 3180	F. C. Pauley
Easton av. 3737	J. A. Pfunder
Easton av. 4161	Fisher & Co
Easton av. 4252	E. H. Voepel
Easton av. 4966	G. P. Mulhall
East Grand av. 1923	T. H. Wurmb
Eleventh st.—3701 N	T. H. Wurm
Eleventh st.—4201 N.	H. W. Barkhoefer
Garrison and Cass	Gill Bros
Gamble st.—2631	A. Braun
Grand av.—1001	Pauley's Drug Store
Grand and Finney avs	Clinton Pharmacy
Grand av.—1460 N.	F. Sohn & Co
Grand av.—1927 N.	W. D. Temm
Grand av.—3631 N.	A. J. Hoenny
Grand av.—4048 N.	Wm. Craemer
Kossuth av.—3908	L. W. O. Renke
Madison and 19th sts	B. J. Ludwig
Ninth st.—2625 N	O. Claus
N. Market and 14th st	H. J. C. Sieving
O'Fallon and 10th sts	T. T. McAuliffe
St. Louis av. and 25th st	J. H. Sewing
St. Louis av.—2858	F. C. Herbert
St. Louis av.—1948	Gustavus Koch
Taylor av.—1827	H. Wagner

WEST END.

Bayard av. and Suburban	C. Aldenhoven
Boyle av. and Old Manchester	Lehman Bros
Cabanne	Arcade Drug Store
Clayton av.—4340	H. P. Roller
Chestnut st.—2601	F. L. Pickett
Chestnut st.—3201	F. H. Swift
Compton av.—200 S.	J. F. Cummings
Delmar and Taylor avs	E. M. Pirner
Finney av.—3837	P. E. Fiquet
Finney av.—4069	Gatewood & Haagen
Franklin av.—2605	Temm's Pharmacy
Lindell av.—3575	D. A. Byrne
Lucas av.—3841	Charles C. May
Manchester and Theresa av	Crusius
Market st.—2846	St. Louis Pharmacy
Maple and Hamilton avs	C. J. Haeberle
Morgan st.—2746	Schneider's Pharmacy
Morgan st.—3300	W. Ross Harris
Olive st.—3100	Olive Pharmacy Co
Olive st.—3201	Louis Schurk
Olive st.—3342	E. H. Newland
Olive st.—3500	Adam B. Roth
Olive and Grand av	Thomas Halpin
Olive st.—3718	W. R. Grant
Olive st.—4101	E. N. Harris
Page av.—3750	H. C. Brenner
Pendleton av.—927	R. S. Overton
Vandeventer and Cook avs	J. H. Brown
Vandeventer and Morgan	C. F. Ruesch
Washington av.—2800	J. Weiner
Washington av.—3901	J. E. Hilby

SOUTHWEST.

Arsenal st.—1961	R. R. Kettenbach
Broadway—1532 S	S. Broadway Pharmacy
Broadway—1800 S	O. F. Heitmeyer
Broadway—2000 S	Irwin J. Koeberlin
Broadway—2318 S	Chas. Renner, Jr.
Broadway—2613 S	E. S. Geisler
Broadway—2919 S	South Side Pharmacy
Broadway—3624 S	H. W. Clausen
Broadway—3907 S	F. Hemm
California and Russell avs	Jos. Methudy
Chouteau av.—700	Henry Braun
Chouteau av.—1500	T. F. Hagenow
Chouteau av. and Grattan st	Chr. Schaefer & Son
Chouteau av.—1801	H. F. A. Spilker
Chouteau av.—2200	H. F. Helwig
Chouteau av., cor. Jefferson	Chr. Schaefer
Chouteau av.—2738	Friedwald's Pharmacy
Chouteau av.—2837	W. E. Krueger
Eighth st.—1701 S	Albert J. Funsch
Fourth st.—1128 S	Jacob Friesz
Gravois st.—1948	Henry Fisher
Gravois st.—2711	B. C. Nieman
Gravois st.—2946	B. Jost
Hickory st.—800	E. A. Sennewald & Co
Hickory st.—1100	Lohrman & Mynders
Jefferson av.—3601 S	Fre'k J. Meyer
Jefferson av.—2127 S	Berg's Pharmacy
Jefferson and Gravois avs	H. Pockels
Jefferson av.—3408 S	Theo. Boody
Lafayette av.—1800	Philip Kaut
Lafayette av.—2601	Paul M. Nake
Lafayette av.—2822	Compton Hill Pharmacy
Macklin av. and Old Manchester	Schreier's
Menard—1434	G. Weinsberg
Menard—2358	C. A. Bende
Park av.—1937	G. H. Andreas
Park av.—2600	J. T. Feager
Salina st.—2870	A. P. Kaltwasser
St. Ange av.—1400	R. H. Gaertner
Sidney st.—1956	C. H. Zahn

CARONDELET.

Broadway—7618 S	A. Knorr
Broadway—7631 S	L. F. Waibel
Michigan and Ivory av	Benno Bribach

SUBURBAN.

WELLSTON.

Wellston Pharmacy	U. G. Hess

FERGUSON.

Ferguson Pharmacy	L. B. Yancey

EAST ST. LOUIS.

Collinsville and Missouri av	O. F. Kresse
Fifth and Missouri av	Heller & Proubel

BELLEVILLE, ILL.

Main and High sts	Geo. H. Stolburg

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, Grand av., near Olive—Rev. Wm. Short, rector. Litany and Holy Communion at 11 o'clock. Sermon by the rector.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE services every Sunday at Tuscan Hall, 28th and Washington av. Bible lesson at 10:30 a. m. Inquiry meeting at 8 p. m. All are welcome.

LODGE NOTICES.

CALANTHE LODGE, No. 104, K. of P., 11th and Franklin av.—Regular meeting will be held Sept. 8. Members are requested to be present. Visitors fraternally invited to attend.
HENRY KELLER, C. C.
WILBUR D. PARKER, K. R. S. 33

CASTLE HALL GERMANIA LODGE, No. 6, K. of P.—Regular convention Thursday night at Havlin's Hall, 6th and Walnut sts. Work in rank of page. Visiting Knights are cordially invited. Fraternally in F., C. and K.,
FRANK L. GAY, C. C.
C. F. METERSICK, K. R. S. 33

CASTLE HALL OF PARAGON LODGE, No. 58, K. of P., corner of 4th and Locust sts.—Meeting Monday, Sept. 4, at 8 o'clock; work in the rank of Page. Members requested to be present. Visitors cordially welcomed.
LUTHER M. TAYLOR, C. C.
FRANK JOHNSON, K. of R. and S. 33

WILDEY ENCAMPMENT, No. 1, I. O. O. F.—Regular meeting Wednesday, Sept. 6, at 8 o'clock sharp. Nomination of officers and work in Patriarchal degree. Officers and members are requested to attend. Visiting brothers invited.
S. M. FERGUSON, C. P.
T. W. MURRAY, Scribe. 33

THE CHEROKEE OUTLET.

Predicted Many Lives Will Be Lost in the Rush—Persons Debarred.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 2.—Ex-Atty.-Gen. Bradford, who returned to-day from the Cherokee Strip, predicts that many settlers will meet death. He said there a great many old soldiers there, many of whom will probably lose their lives in the mad rush for a home. On the day of opening they will ride fifteen or twenty miles and then lie down, sick, tired and worn out, with nothing to eat or drink, no bed, no shelter, and not daring to leave their claim to procure any.

"I predict that when the dust has cleared away some poor fellows will be found cold in death on the coveted claim," said he. "But all this has no terror for the boomer. He is there to win and he is hopeful. Hundreds of fast horses and hundreds not so fast are being trained daily for the race. I saw more plug horses for sale on the streets than I have seen together for years. I dare say some of them could not run five hundred yards without falling down or slackening their speed."

LARGE TOWN SITE COMPANY.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Sept. 2.—A large town site company was organized here last night to locate at Ponca on the Santa Fe road, just north of the Ponca Reservation. The site is about half way between Purcell and Newton and is the key to the new country. It is rumored that the Santa Fe is largely interested in the movement and that they will endeavor to make it the largest town in the strip.

A great many boomers have discovered, after reading the registration blanks furnished by the department, that they are not eligible to acquire lands in the strip, the clause debarring any one who owns more than 160 acres of land from settling on claims being the stumbling block. On this account a large number have returned home.

BOOMERS ENGAGE IN FIGHTING.

DELPHOS, Kan., Sept. 2.—A train of Cherokee Strip boomers went through here last night. While in camp two of the men engaged in an altercation, in which all became involved. A free fight followed, in which Frank Ferron of Nebraska was seriously injured, perhaps fatally. Others were hurt. The wounded were taken on with the camp.

HATTIE BARNUM'S DEATH.

Callaway County Would Like to Investigate.

John W. Stone of Fulton, Mo., was in the city yesterday investigating the death of a Mrs. Barnum, a domestic in the family of Dr. C. C. Carpenter of 2628 Lafayette avenue. Some time ago Mrs. Barnum came to this city and obtained employment as a servant, but was obliged to go to a hospital where she died in childbirth. Before dying she told Mrs. Carpenter that Gus Aeurswold of Fulton, Mo., was her brother and that he would look after her burial. On being notified by wire Mr. Aeuerswold telegraphed back that the woman was not his sister.

Mr. Stone says that Mrs. Barnum's name was Harriet Hudson, and that she was unmarried, although she has a 4-year-old son who lives with Mr. Auerswold, in whose family she was a domestic until the time of her departure for St. Louis.

Mr. Stone says the Grand-Jury of Callaway County is now in session and that he was by N. D. Turmond, the prosecuting attorney, requested to investigate the girl's death and report to them. Mr. Stone will receive the girl's correspondence with parties in Fulton and forward it in the hope that those responsible for her misfortune may be brought to justice.

AGAINST BIG ODDS.

The Bookmaker's Advantage Over His Infatuated Patrons.

PERCENTAGE MORE IN HIS FAVOR THAN OF A ROULETTE TABLE OWNER.

Principle of Bookmaking—The Table of Percentages—Practical Illustration of Making a Book Shown by a Sheet on the Junior Championship Race—Bookmakers' Profits.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

When Job wished that his enemy would go into the bookmaking business he was doubtless unaware of what an extremely profitable business it was. The public impression of a bookmaker, gathered from bad English "sporting" novels and still worse English "sporting" plays, is that of a melodramatic villain, who steals into stables at dead of night and "nobbles" horses. When he is not busy with this interesting occupation he is hiring spider legged jockeys to pull the favorite.

It will probably surprise many people to know that the bookmaker of real life makes his money in an entirely different way from the bookmaker of the novel and the play, and that his greatest profits are made where racing is most honest and best patronized.

Bookmaking is altogether a question of figures and percentages, and it may be said incidentally that the odds against the player are greater than at any other game of chance known to civilized communities. Roulette is regarded by professionals as a game for fools and women, and yet the percentage against the player at roulette is hardly one-third that against the infatuated backer of horses.

The principle of bookmaking is an extremely simple one. If three horses start in a race and the bookmaker lays even money against them, and each one is backed, say for $100, the bookmaker takes in $300. As only one horse can win he will only pay back $200, the $100 which the customer invested and the $100 which was won. The bookmaker will win, therefore, the difference between the $200 paid out and the $300 taken in, or $100. The whole system of bookmaking is merely a variation of this.

Bookmakers have all the prices which can be offered against a horse carefully figured out in percentages. The following is a bookmaker's percentage card:

1 to 10	90.90	12 to 5	29.41
1 to 9	90	2½ to 1	28.57
1 to 8	88.88	13 to 5	27.77
1 to 7	87.50	14 to 5	26.31
1 to 6	85.68	3 to 1	25
1 to 5	83.33	16 to 5	23.80
1 to 4	80	17 to 5	22.72
1 to 3	75	3½ to 1	22.22
2 to 5	71.42	18 to 5	21.73
1 to 2	66.66	4 to 1	20
3 to 5	62.50	4½ to 1	18.18
7 to 10	58.82	5 to 1	16.66
4 to 5	55.55	6 to 1	14.28
9 to 10	52.63	7 to 1	12.50
1 to 1	50	8 to 1	11.11
6 to 5	45.45	9 to 1	10
7 to 5	41.66	10 to 1	9.09
8 to 5	38.46	12 to 1	7.69
9 to 5	35.71	15 to 1	6.25
2 to 1	33.33	20 to 1	4.76
11 to 5	31.25	25 to 1	3.84

It will be seen that 1 to 1, or even money, is 50 per cent so that two horses at 1 to 1 would mean no profit to the bookmaker. If they were 4 to 5, however, and were equally backed, the bookmaker would have a very strong percentage book, 55 55-100 plus 55 55 100. If one man bet $100 on one horse and another man bet $100 on the other, the bookmaker would have to pay out only $180, and would have $200 to do it with.

An application of the percentage card to an actual race may be made in the prices quoted against the horses in the last Brooklyn handicap. The following are the starters with the official post prices on one side and the percentage according to the card, on the other:

7-5 Lamplighter	41.66
3½ Banquet	22.22
4½ Judge Morrow	18.18
8 Charade	11.11
10 Leonawell	9.09
12 Raceland	7.69
12 Pickpocket	7.69
15 Mars	6.25
20 Illume	4.76
20 Fidelio	4.76
25 Diablo	3.84
25 Terrifier	3.84
25 Nomad	3.84
Total	144.93

It will be seen that according to these prices this was nearly a 45 per cent winning book.

The intelligent bookmaker who gathered in 45 per cent of the money bet with him did not have to go around "nobbling" horses, nor did he care particularly whether the wicked jockey pulled the favorite. The broker who invests his customer's money in Missouri Pacific and pockets his percentage is not more indifferent to the manipulation of this stock afterwards than is the bookmaker who is satisfied with his percentage.

But a great many bookmakers are not satisfied with their percentage. They want to gamble just like the big plungers do, and so, instead of offering odds against every horse in the race, they "hold out" some horse they think will win. If the horse happens to win they have what is called "a clean sheet," pay out nothing and win all the money bet on the other horses.

The advantage possessed by the bookmaker who thus bets in his own book is that he secures better odds than he would if he bet with his fellow bookmakers. Frequently even this gambling becomes too slow for the more ardent speculators, and they go out into the ring and play their choice in addition to "holding him out."

For the benefit of those who have never seen a bookmaker's sheet, the POST-DISPATCH has secured copies of a book made by C. H., better known as "Butch" Thompson, one of the richest and cleverest pencilers in the East. The book was made on the famous Junior Championship stake, which was won by Marcus Daly's good colt Senator Grady. It is a typical book, and will exemplify everything that goes on at the desk behind the rail in the bookmaker's box.

The original "book" is a sheet of ruled paper, almost as large as an unfolded newspaper. On this sheet is written in lead pencil the names of the horses, with the jockeys over them, and under each horse a record of the bets made against him. The big numbers, 497, 498, etc., are the numbers of the tickets which the better receives, so that no fraud can be perpetrated. The small numbers to the right are the bets. Under Declare, for example, ticket No. 485 records a bet of $150 to $5, which is carried out by the sheet writer in the next column. The next ticket is numbered 487, and is $60 to $2. This is also carried out and added in the next column to the $155, making $217, so that the sheet writer may tell the bookmaker at a moment's notice just how much he stands to lose on any one horse.

Mr. Thompson took in on Declare $12, which is footed up below the column. The two numbers to the right, 483 and 485, record the place bets, while those still further over are the bets made one, two, three. Declare was evidently not much fancied, for there was taken in only $12 straight, $10 place and $14 one, two, three. Mr. Thompson risked $426 to win this $36.

Senator Grady was the favorite in the Junior Champion and Mr. Thompson was evidently convinced that he would lose, for he "laid against" the Senator viciously from first to last, as the long line of figures below his name proves. He was also skeptical about Hornpipe's ability to run second or third, for he accepted the money of a host of people on Hornpipe.

As Senator Grady won, with Hornpipe second, Mr. Thompson was busy paying off the winning tickets, which, on his original sheet, are inclosed in little circles, to indicate that they have been settled. The bunch of figures at the bottom of the sheet tells its own eloquent story. "Pay Grady $1,907 and $150; Hornpipe, $816 and $1,203. Henry of Navarre $260. Pay $4,336; take $2,775; lose $1,561." Mr. Thompson lost on the Junior Champion $1,561.

The absence of any figures under La Joya's name is significant. The bookmaker evidently believed that La Joya would win, and he held her out. If La Joya had won Mr. Thompson would have captured every dollar bet with him.

The favorite always carries the plunger's money. While the little $2 men were nibbling away at Declare at 30 to 1 the big fish were swimming around Senator Grady. The first bet was $280 to $200. Then came $70 to $50; then another $200 bet. At ticket No. 441 the odds were hammered down to 6 to 5, so that No. 441 got only $120 to his $100, instead of $140, which his more fortunate predecessors obtained. Then a little $5 man hobbled along and got $6 for his $5. The very last bet was a big fellow, who landed $250 at even money, after which Mr. Thompson concluded to accept no more bets, or perhaps the horses were off.

Mr. Thompson took in $2,775 on the Junior Champion. There were forty-nine bookmakers doing business that day, and as his book was probably an average one, this would make the amount of money wagered on this one race $135,975.

LA JOYA—Murphy.

DECLARE—Simms.

$485\frac{150}{5}155$	$483\frac{40}{5}45$	$451\frac{4}{2}6$
$487\frac{60}{2}217$	$485\frac{40}{5}90$	$477\frac{6}{2}14$
$488\frac{60}{2}279$		$480\frac{20}{5}39$
$490\frac{90}{3}372$		$485\frac{20}{5}64$
12	10	14

JACK OF SPADES—Hamilton.

	$484\frac{12}{2}14$	$458\frac{4}{2}6$
		$478\frac{4}{2}12$
		$486\frac{5}{2}19$
		$489\frac{5}{2}26$
		$494\frac{100}{40}166$
		$495\frac{5}{2}173$
		$496\frac{5}{2}180$
		$497\frac{5}{2}187$
		$498\frac{12}{5}204$
	2	59

HORNPIPE—Taral.

$431\frac{250}{25}275$	$\boxed{431}\frac{100}{25}125$	$\boxed{449}\frac{24}{30}54$
$435\frac{600}{100}975$	$\boxed{435}\frac{200}{100}245$	$\boxed{450}\frac{240}{300}594$
$438\frac{600}{100}1675$	$\boxed{432}\frac{200}{100}775$	$\boxed{473}\frac{3}{6}603$
$439\frac{30}{5}1710$	$\boxed{440}\frac{10}{5}470$	$\boxed{479}\frac{200}{400}1203$
$440\frac{30}{5}1745$	$\boxed{444}\frac{16}{10}767$	
$444\frac{40}{10}1795$	$\boxed{446}\frac{8}{5}779$	
$145\frac{20}{5}1820$	$\boxed{448}\frac{8}{4}792$	
$446\frac{20}{5}1845$	$\boxed{482}\frac{5}{5}802$	
$447\frac{20}{5}1870$	$\boxed{499}\frac{2}{2}806$	
$448\frac{20}{5}1895$	$\boxed{500}\frac{5}{5}816$	
265	262	739

HENRY OF NAVARRE—Overton.

$455\frac{40}{5}45$	$453\frac{250}{100}350$	$\boxed{453}\frac{100}{100}200$
$459\frac{40}{5}90$	$455\frac{10}{4}365$	$\boxed{454}\frac{10}{10}220$
$469\frac{40}{5}135$	$467\frac{}{2}371$	$\boxed{456}\frac{16}{20}256$
$503\frac{400}{50}585$	$468\frac{2}{90}401$	$\boxed{493}\frac{2}{2}260$
	$469\frac{10}{5}416$	
	$503\frac{100}{50}566$	
65	172	132

SENATOR GRADY—Midgeley.

$\boxed{480}\frac{280}{200}480$	$\boxed{432}\frac{50}{100}150$	
$433\frac{70}{50}600$		
$\boxed{434}\frac{280}{200}1080$		
$\boxed{436}\frac{5}{3}1088$		
$\boxed{437}\frac{14}{10}1112$		
$\boxed{441}\frac{120}{100}1332$		
$442\frac{6}{5}1343$		
$\boxed{443}\frac{24}{20}1387$		
$\boxed{425}\frac{5}{5}1397$		
$\boxed{481}\frac{5}{5}1407$		
$\boxed{501}\frac{250}{250}1907$		
848	100	

ORNUS—Littlefield.

$464\frac{120}{2}122$	$464\frac{40}{2}42$	$452\frac{16}{2}18$
$476\frac{1200}{20}1342$	$476\frac{400}{20}462$	$460\frac{50}{5}73$
$506\frac{600}{10}1952$		$461\frac{20}{2}95$
		$463\frac{20}{2}117$
		$464\frac{20}{2}139$
		$465\frac{20}{2}161$
		$467\frac{20}{2}183$
		$470\frac{50}{5}238$
		$471\frac{50}{5}293$
		$472\frac{50}{5}348$
		$474\frac{20}{2}370$
32	22	34

MATT BYRNES—Garrison.

$462\frac{4}{2}6$	$493\frac{2}{2}4$	
$509\frac{9}{3}18$		
5	2	

100	
848	Pay Grady ... 1907
2	" " ... 150
5	" Hpipe ... 816
132	" " ... 1203
172	Navarro ... 250
65	4336 pay
739	2775 take
262	1561 lose
265	
59	
2	
14	
10	
12	
32	
22	
34	
2775	

DISPOSSESSED JOHN DAVENPORT.

The Notorious Supervisor of Elections Evicted by Order From Washington.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—United States Supervisor of Elections John Davenport no longer holds offices in the Federal building. The rooms which he occupied, Nos. 174, 176 and 178, were taken possession of at noon to-day by Postmaster Dayton, acting under instructions from the Treasury Department. The eviction of Davenport was attended by a dramatic scene, during which Secretary Swift of the postmaster's office was forcibly flung into the corridor by Davenport's chief clerk, James E. Doran.

Postmaster Dayton had been instructed by Secretary Carlisle to take summary means of disposing of Davenport. At 11:40 Secretary Swift proceeded to Davenport's office, which he found in charge of Chief Clerk Doran. While awaiting the arrival of the Postmaster Mr. Swift stepped to the door of the office, looking out into the corridor. Doran rushed to the open door, banged it and locked it on the inside, leaving the office by another door. Postmaster Dayton at once obtained duplicate keys and entered the offices. He then had the locks changed and the doors braced from the inside.

Ran Away From Quincy.

Jim Finning, a small 12-year-old boy, ragged and crying, was picked up by Detective Howard last evening upon suspicion of being a runaway. To the officer he confessed that he had run away from St. Francis' College, at Quincy, Ill., yesterday morning. He stole a ride to the city on a freight train.

REAL ESTATE INTERESTS.

AN EVENTFUL WEEK IN THE REALTY MARKET.

Money More Plentiful Among the Agents—An Old Landmark Obliterated and a $60,000 Improvement Erected—Agents' Reports.

The past week in the realty market of St. Louis has been marked eventful, not so much by the number of large transactions, though there were several of these, as by the change in the tide of financial affairs for the better and the consequent marked and immediate improvement in the real estate market. The fact that the St. Louis banks, conservative institutions whose managers and officers have well earned reputations for their farsightedness and ability, have again commenced to loan their funds has created a feeling of confidence among persons who had their money in bank or in safe deposit and refused to lend it out, which is bringing this money into circulation again. As a consequence the real estate agents have more money to loan and are loaning it in most instances at the old rates of 6 per cent and 2½ per cent commission. There is said to be a lot of English money that is seeking investment in St. Louis, and London capitalists having had experience in St. Louis are very anxious to loan it on St. Louis real estate. One reason for this is the fact that while real estate values in other large cities of the country depreciated during the recent panic, there was no depreciation in St. Louis realty values; on the contrary they continued to advance as shown by the recent sales and by the sales made during the panic period. The best informed real estate authorities predict a very active fall market and a material enhancement in values between now and next spring, and indeed the activity and good feeling shown in realty circles during the past week seem to justify their conclusion.

A $60,000 IMPROVEMENT.

The Donk Coal Co. have broken ground for a $60,000 improvement on the site of Ernst Neuer's glue factory on the Wabash Railroad tracks and Cabanne streets. The old buildings, the tall chimneys of which for years sent out their foul fumes to the indignation of the residents of the stylish West End as far north as Olive street, and to maintain which Mr. Neuer during his life-time engaged in a $10,000 law suit with the residents of the neighborhood, are fast being wrecked to give place to modern structures of more pleasing appearance and of a character to which even the most fastidious resident will not object. The site which fronts 825 feet on the south line of Manchester road by a depth of 400 feet to the Wabash railroad tracks, between Cabanne and Vandeventer avenue was purchased by the Donk Coal Co. from the Neuer estate last April. As soon as the change of ownership guaranteed the property owners of the district against further nuisance from the glue factory, which was equal to the famous breezes of Lowell, they commenced to improve their holdings and a marked change has taken place throughout the district.

The history of the litigation between the Neuer glue factory and the residents of the West End is one extending over a long period of years, during which a vigorous fight was maintained by the people and as vigorous a defense maintained by Mr. Neuer. During the fight Mr. Neuer had a square smoke stack 150 feet high built to carry off the odors, but instead of doing any good the residents of the district claim it only spread it over a wider area.

THE WEEK'S TRANSFERS.

The following table shows the number of transfers recorded each day during the past week, together with the aggregate considerations named therein:

	Number of deeds.	Consideration.
Monday	21	$ 84,301
Tuesday	18	28,071
Wednesday	30	238,534
Thursday	17	75,412
Friday	23	94,746
Saturday	25	121,109
Totals	134	$642,173

AGENTS' REPORTS.

John S. King reports the following sales: The John F. Yeager residence, 1910 Rutger street, a twelve-room stone-front house, on lot 50x125, for $7,250; from John F. Yeager to Mr. Langenbach.

House 3133 California avenue, a new four-room brick, on lot 25x125, for the sum of $3,250; from John W. Westermeyer to Mrs. Margaretha Schmitt.

Lot 50x125 on the west side of Morgan Ford road, between Hartford and Arsenal streets, for the sum of $20 per front foot; from Julia A. Stratton to Elizabeth Carroll.

Lot 50x125 on the south side of Connecticut street, between Oak Hill and Russell place, for the sum of $16 per front foot, from Geo. M. McKenzie of Kokomo, Ind., to Lytle Braden.

Lot 218x162 on the north side of Juniata street, between Oak Hill and Russell place, for the sum of $20 per front foot, from Martha J. Senford of Cape Girardeau, Mo., to N. Moyle.

House 4032 Nebraska avenue, a new five-room brick, on lot 25x125, for the sum of $2,600, from Frank Tintera to F. S. Anselme.

Hill & Hammel report the following sales: A two-story brick residence, No. 2230 Adams street, from Luther H. Conn to John M. O'Neill and wife, for $2,500; will be used as a home.

A vacant lot 25x128 feet on the west line of Michigan avenue, Belz' Mount Pleasant place, from Mrs. Elizabeth Helfing to Mrs. Philippine Seiler, for $275. Mrs. Seiler will erect a dwelling.

A one and a half-story brick dwelling, No. 7907 Pennsylvania avenue, from Martin Ryan and wife to Peter Niewaehner and wife, for $1,150.

A one-story frame dwelling, lot 25x137, south side Poepping street, between Virginia and Ivory avenues, from Wm. Kaemmerling to H. Stephen and wife, for $400.

Lots Nos. 8, 9 and 10 of Hill's addition in Luxemburg, St. Louis County, from E. C. Kehr to N. C. Neubauer, for $250.

Henry Heimlens, Jr., reports the following sales: Shenandoah street—South side, between California and Oregon avenues, lot 87½x127 from Julius Pitzman to John B. Westermayer for $1,500. The purchaser was represented by John S. King.

No. 11 9 Ann avenue, lease hold, a one story two room frame dwelling, lot 50x140, owned by Martin Juengel, was sold to Mike Varga for $700.

Minnesota avenue—West side, between Utah and Cherokee street, lot 25x125 from Fred W. Glessun to Geo. Denger for $20.25 per foot.

F. W. Mott & Co. report the following sales: Blow street—South side, between Pennsylvania and Minnesota avenues, a one-story frame house, on lot 37x71, from the estate of James Armstrong, to Wm. Hinze for $900.

Compton avenue—West side, near corner of Osceola street, lot No. 19, fronting 50x170 feet, from Mrs. Wm. T. Blow to Mrs. Edward J. Lally, for $1,850.

St. Louis County—One and one-half arpent in Siegerson's nursery tract, being lot No. 1 and part of lot No. 2, from Mrs. Helena Lay to F. J. Reiser for $550.

Harris & Wengler report the following sales:

Newstead avenue, No. 3204, a seven room brick dwelling, with lot 27x106 feet, for $4,500, from M. B. Scanlon to Joseph K. Kavanaugh.

Maple avenue, southeast corner of Hamilton, 100x145 feet of ground for $45 a foot, from Joseph Kavanaugh to M. B. Scanlon.

Leahy & Co. report the following sales: Lucky street—South side, between Taylor and Newstead avenues, 50x130 feet of ground, for $25 a foot, from Michael S. Gurney to Joseph Lyman, who will improve the site with flats.

Easton avenue—North side, between Union and Arlington avenue, lot 100x162 feet, for $35 a foot, from William Butler to Timothy Murphy.

Semple avenue—West side, lot 37x160 feet, at $14 a foot, from Daniel O'Keefe to Albert Hunter.

Storm & Farish report the following sales: House No. 3231 Chestnut street, with lot 25x128 feet, a set of double flats renting for $600 per annum for $4,500, from Sarah A. Mantz to Elmore Core. Mr. Core was represented by the McCormick Kilgen-Rule agency.

Nashville avenue—No. 6452, a two-story six-room frame dwelling with lot 50x192 feet, for $1,950, from Henry Hoffmeister to James P. O'Gorman.

Ryan & Sheppard report the following sales:

No. 746 Bayard avenue, a nine-room brick house with lot 30x180 feet, for $5,000, from Lizzie Evans to Emma Tierney, who bought for a home.

Linton avenue, No. 4314, a new five-room brick house, with lot 25x120 feet, for $2,400, from Wm. Shea to Geo. J. Meyer for a home.

Geo. Dousman reports the sale of 500 feet of ground on the south side of Flora avenue, between Lawrence and Thurman avenues, for $16 a foot from John P. Rodgers to C. W. Rutledge.

Rice-Dwyer Real Estate Co. report the sale of house No. 2630 Natural Bridge road, a brick dwelling with lot 62½x150 feet for $4,300 from Michael E. Smith to W. H. Sandweg.

Dyas Bros. & Co. report the sale of 123 feet of ground at the southeast corner of Shawmut and Page avenues for $27 a foot from Teresa M. Daly to Mary A. McKelvey.

Levi & Epstein report the sale of 4619 Maryland avenue, a ten-room residence, lot 50x213, from Eugene Marsh to John D. Griffith for $10,000 cash.

The C. R. H. Davis Real Estate Co. report the sale of an eight-room brick house, 4916 Fountain avenue, lot 30x165, from Sarah Sheahan to J. W. Brooks for $5,500. Mr. Brooks purchased for a home.

Bradley & Quinette report the sale of 30 feet of ground on the south side of Barrett street, 90 feet west of Glasgow avenue, for $1,050, from J. N. Miller to Mrs. Minerva Parker, who will improve the site with a home.

Archie F. Haskins reports the sale of his six-room Queen Anne dwelling No. 3136 St. Vincent avenue, with 28x125 feet of ground, for $3,400 to Albion Merrill.

A. L. Shoults reports the sale of a nine-room brick house, with 50x186 feet of ground, on the south side of Maple avenue, east of Hodiamont, for $6,500, from Martin Mority to George H. Green.

Real Estate Transfers.

BENTON ST.—75 ft., city block 354. John V. Hogan and wife to Benj. B. Hogan—warranty deed	$1
IOWA AV.—112 ft. 6 in., city block 2661. Matilde Lange to Philip Moeser—warranty deed	5,000
DELMAR AV.—30 ft., city block 3760. Edward L. Fishan and wife to Genevieve A. Killian—warranty deed	5,000
PATTON AV.—30 ft., city block 4513A. Ernest A. Docter and wife to Chas. P. Boyer—warranty deed	480
THIRTEENTH ST.—35 ft. 4 in., city block 4778. Jennie A. McKelvey to Theresa M. Daly—warranty deed	7,000
LOTS 19 AND 20—City block 3815 Theresa M. Daly to Mary A. McKelvey—warranty deed	3,375
PENDLETON AV.—25 feet 3¾ in., city block 3699. Simmons & Howard Improvement Co to Chas. A. Wilson and wife—warranty deed	2,600
SECOND ST.—40 ft., city block 246. Jos. F. How, trustee, to Wabash Railroad Co.—quitclaim deed	1
CLAYTON AV.—680 ft., United States survey 1,657. Rush Taggart, trustee, to Rush Taggart—quitclaim deed	1
PART LOT 38—United States survey 2,037. Fred A. Scott to Chas. C. Nicholls—warranty deed	2,500
ESTELLE ST.—50 ft. in city block 1,712. John H Bass and wife to Phil E. Green's testator and trustee—warranty deed	8,000
BISSELL AV.—186.9¼ ft. in city block 2,442. Frank Milford et al. to Geo. Milford—deed in fee	5
GRAVOIS AV.—30 ft. in city block 1,400. Julia M. Grenzeback to August Johuson—warranty deed	1,650
PECK AV.—25 ft. in city block 2,428. Chas. Knackmeier and wife to Chas. Kreuter—warranty deed	537
KING'S HIGHWAY—50 ft. in city block —. Chas. E. Stewart and wife to Robt. Reichel—warranty deed	550
CASTLEMAN AV.—50 ft. city block 4936. Geo. W. Keebough and wife to Carrie Budke—warranty deed	1,463
ARCO ST.—25 ft., city block 5113. Frank Arnold and wife to Mortimer Shea—warranty deed	450
OLIVE ST.—50 ft., city block 3911. Fred A. Scott to Nicholls-Ritter Real and Financial Co.—warranty deed	5,750

Building Permits.

The following building permits were issued during the past week:

Jacob Kress, addition to dwelling, southwest corner Tenth and Lafayette avenue; $1,000.

John Barrett, wreck five brick buildings on the east side of Second street, between Barry and Marion; $100.

Mrs. J. A. Ludwig, repair dwelling, west side King's highway, between Reber and Magnolia avenues; $800.

Wm. Dauhert, frame dwelling, south side Lexington, between Fair and Clay avenues; $950.

Fred Harnicke, store and dwelling, north side Chouteau, between Boyle and Tower Grove avenues; $2,200.

H. Becker, dwelling, west side Twenty-first street, between Salisbury and Farrar street, $3,000.

M. W. Meyer, addition to rear of dwelling 2716 Garrison avenue, $500.

Leo Aman, dwelling north side Natural Bridge, between King's highway and Calvary avenue, $1,000.

Grace V. January, repair four-story brick hotel east side Fourth street, between Myrtle and Elm, $6,000.

S. E. Morrison, five adjoining stores, north side Market, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, $5,000.

J. F. Maynard, dwelling, west side Compton, between Magnolia and Shenandoah, $3,000.

Mrs. F. Ringhoff, dwelling, south side Chouteau, between Sarah and Boyle, $2,985.

John Crawley, dwelling, east side Twenty-first, between Poplar and Randolph, $650.

G. Meyer, frame stable, west side Minnesota, between Arsenal and Crittenden, $65.

W. Kilgallon, frame building, south side St. Ferdinand, between Belle Glade and Sarah; $500.

Wm. Bay, frame dwelling, north side Beck, between Morganford and King's highway; $1,290.

Hugo Lange, frame dwelling, south side Easton, between Clara and Belt; $700.

Henry Brickeskamp, frame dwelling, north side Mitchell, between McCausland and Kraft; $1,000.

W. E. Dawson, frame dwelling east side Knox, between Wilson and Famous; $2,000.

Otto Hampe, frame stable east side Gravois, between Cherokee and Potomac; $100.

St. Louis Dressed Beef and Refrigerator Co., office, east side Manchester, between Papin and Sarpy; $1,000.

R. Wild, dwelling, east side Fourteenth, between Destrehan and Angelrodt; $2,100.

Thomas Ayrley, dwelling north side Laclede, between Spring and Vandeventer, $3,800.

Conrad Schopp, store front, southwest corner Fourth and Wash streets, $530.

W. Campe, flats, west side Compton, between Powhattan and Shenandoah, $3,300.

Aug. Leim, store, north side Lafayette, between Ohio and California, $1,050.

Hy Dress, addition to dwelling, west side of Broadway, between Bittner and Baden streets, $5

J. H. Belz, dwelling, south side of Chippewa, between Grand and Giles avenues, $1,200.

Daniel C. Beffa, shop, east side of Twen street, between Carr and Wash streets, $7 0

Mrs. McSchneider, stable, east side of street, between Chouteau avenue and C street, $2,000.

Robert Morrison, dwelling, south side of A avenue, between Vine Grove and Newstead avenues, $1,200.

A. W. Newton, frame dwelling, south side ington between Clarence and Fair, $2,000.

Charles Wedig, stable, south side Penrose, Glasgow, $40.

William Ford, stable, north side Magnolia between King's highway and Oak Hill, $150.

C. Pitman, frame dwelling, west side Mich between Neosho and Itaska streets, $1,372.

H. C. Tully, repair dwelling, south side Blai tween Grand and Russell, $1,000.

Thos. Hollinghead, one-story brick dwel south side Market street between Warne and Va venter avenues, $1,000.

Wm. E. Hall, four one-story adjoining dwellings, north side Papin street between and Seventh streets, $1,600.

Emma Tierney, one and one-half-story stable, east side Bayard between Delmar and F tain avenues, $75.

Hy Schmale, one-story frame stable, north Hammett place between Marcus and Euclid nues, $50.

Margaret Gahn, one-story frame blacksmith sh west side Broadway between Bittner street Hall's Ferry road, $100.

Margaret Gahn, two-story frame stable, r west side Broadway between Bittner and Ha Ferry road, $190.

Margaret Gahn, one-story frame ware-hou west side Broadway between Bittner and Hal Ferry road, $150.

Edw. Dawling, two-story frame stable, rear, side Broadway, between Bittner and Hall's Fe road; $175.

George H. Denny, one-story frame stable, no side Suburban Railway and city limits; $150.

Annie Edwards, one-story, alter store to dwel ing, west side Cooper avenue, between Shaw and Pattison avenues; $500.

St. Louis Railroad Co., brick building for P. O east side Broadway between Salisbury and Malli krodt streets; $2,500.

C. E. Sannet, 2-story brick adjoining stores an dwellings, south side Easton avenue, between Academy and Union avenues; $4,000.

L. Bissant, three adjoining 2-story brick flats north side Evans avenue between Sarah and Whittier streets; $4,800.

A. Specter, two-story brick addition to dwelling east side Tenth, between Wash and Carr streets; $700.

Hoevel Real Estate and Building Co., two brick additions to dwelling, south side Gay, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets; $1,500.

Herman Kessnet, brick bake oven, south side Easton (rear), near Goode avenue; $750.

Mrs. C. O'Donnell, moving and relocating two dwellings, east side Twenty-first street, Nos. 408 and 412 South; $1,500.

James Byron, moving and relocating one brick dwelling, east side Twenty-first street, No. 410 South; $800.

H. Dorsey, moving and relocating one brick dwelling, west side North Twenty-first street, between O'Fallon and Cass, $1,500.

P. J. Woodlock, two-story brick flats, west side Ewing, between Scott and Clark avenues, $2,000.

Rosa Ingram, one-story brick dwelling, north side Evans, between Vandeventer and Sarah, $1,000.

Jno. Eichorn, frame stable, west side Pennsylvania, between Davis and Poepping, $50.

G. F. Ziegler, frame stable, north side Green Lea, between Warne and Clay, $25.

Geo. Milmeyer, frame stable, west side Eleventh, between Victor and Barton, $200

H. H. Ames, frame dwelling, north side Cottage, between Warne and Vandeventer, $800

Henry Mehenkens, two-story brick dwelling, east side Oregon, between Osceola and Chariton, $2,600.

Chas. Suda, addition to store and tenement, $750.

Mrs. W. Bartels, two-story brick addition to dwelling, east side Parnell, between Bremen and Newhouse, $500.

J. Chadwick, two-story brick dwelling, east side Whittier between Lucky and Garfield, $2,500.

Henry Metz, two-story brick flats, east side Twentieth between Bissell and Ferry, $3,700.

Ellen Lavelle, frame addition to dwelling, west side Broadway, No. 5429 north, $300.

Leigh Moyle, two-story frame dwelling, south side Hartford between Oak Hill and Russell, $2,000.

Nephi Moyle, two-story frame dwelling, south side Hartford between Oak Hill and Russell, $2,000.

Aug. Steinlage, frame stable, north side Lee between Warne and Prairie, $100.

THE NAVAL VETERANS.

The Day at Indianapolis Largely Given Over to Them.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 2.—The boom of cannons, the waving of flags, the cheers of enthusiastic citizens and soldiers announced early this morning that the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic were ready to celebrate the twenty-seventh annual encampment of their organization.

Money has been lavishly spent, not only in the adornment of the city and her public places, but in providing places where the veterans may eat and sleep, in arranging for elaborate entertainments in their honor, and in the employment of hundreds of men whose only business during the next six days will be to see that any reasonable request of the old soldier is granted. There has been an expenditure of nearly $150,000 by committees.

The sun came up in a clear sky this morning and was welcomed by the sounds of artillery. It was a perfect September day, with a pleasant breeze tempering what would otherwise be uncomfortable heat.

To-day was Naval Day. It was given over largely to the naval veterans. The model of the Kearsage was put in commission at "eight bells" this morning with much ceremony. This morning also occurred the first of the many street demonstrations which will mark the advent of the G. A. R., in this city next week.

Forming in column at the intersection of Meridian and St. Clair streets, the members of the Naval Veterans' Association, preceded by a platoon of police, paraded through the streets to the enlivening music of a martial band. All along the line of march the walks were lined with people, and often the sailors were cheered and applauded. The formation began at 9:30 o'clock and the column moved promptly at 10. The streets were kept clear by a squad of police. Immediately after followed a platoon of police under the command of Capt. Dawson, and behind it the Committee on Escort, consisting of members of the Executive Board of the encampment in carriages. Behind the carriages was placed the Indianapolis militarp band, and behind it came Rear Admiral Osborn and staff on foot. Marching at the right hand of the Admiral carrying a sword with the precision of a veteran, and dressed in a skirt and jacket of navy blue, which had a decided nautical cut, was a little girl of about 10-years of age. A jaunty sailor's cap was perched on one side of her head and her feet were encased in a pair of tan boots. She was Daisy Little of Cincinnati and is the daughter of the regiment. Behind the Admiral was Capt. Atkins, his chief of staff; George W. Berwick, the National Secretary, and George E. Goodnough, the National "Boatswain." The column was under the command of Capt. Cyrus Sears. Next came the Admiral's flag, borne aloft by an old sailor, behind it the national colors and then the veterans, marching by associations, Farragut Association of Cincinnati, one from Louisville, Chicago, Maryland, and several others. The columns proceeded south on Meridian street to New York, then east to Pennsylvania, south to Market, east to Delaware, south to Washington, and then west to the Kearsage on the State Capitol grounds, where it passed in review before the members of the escort. Ranks were broken. The "Boatswain" piped all aboard ship, and there the rest of the morning was passed in speech-making and social intercourse.

The Weather During the Past Week.

The reports of the United States Weather Bureau, local station and Forest Park Meteorological Station, under the management of the Park Department, show the following interesting record and contrasts between the two stations. The daily maximum and minimum temperatures, 7 a. m. and 7 p. m., and humidity in percentage at the time given, are shown here:

DAYS.	Max.		Min.		7 a. m. Humidity.		7 p. m. Humidity.	
	City.	Park.	City.	Park.	City.	Park.	City.	Park.
Sunday	91	90	70	62	72	95	68	[illegible]
Monday	78	77	66	61	75	87	49	51
Tuesday	74	72	58	54	81	84	52	57
Wednesday	79	79	57	46	73	95	[illegible]	60
Thursday	83	82	59	47	74	90	[illegible]	[illegible]
Friday	87	86	60	47	60	86	41	46
Saturday	79	77	59	55	81	81	41	[illegible]

The prevailing wind direction was north. Rain for the city, 0 inches. Rain for the park, 0.03 inches.

The Latest Style.

"How will you have your whiskers trimmed?" asked the barber.

"With accordion plaits, please, and passementeries," was the reply.

The barber was stupefied for a minute, until the boss told him that his customer was the bearded woman from the dime museum.

NARROW MARKETS.

LITTLE OF INTEREST DEVELOPS IN SPECULATIVE CIRCLES.

Wheat Stuck in the Same Low Rut—Corn and Oats About at a Standstill—The Other Markets—Chat From 'Change and Street.

The financial skies are clearing, but speculation continues dormant and wheat oscillates within a narrow range of values. It appears an impossibility to attract any outside interest to wheat. Trading is purely professional and small "scalps" are about all the talent is out for. The bulls have been so hammered and chewed up, that besides their money, they have lost all their nerve and are not of much importance in the market. One of the principal handicaps there has been to the long side has been the number of men who were anxious to catch on to that side and make a fortune in the boom that has never come. There were too many of these "tailers on" and never enough short selling, and after the wheat had been bought and no outside speculation came in to help them along, the slightest depressing influence or show of weakness always started them to dumping their lines and down prices would go again. On the other hand, the bears have been afraid to sell too much wheat at the low price, and they have been as much afraid wheat would suddenly bull furiously, as the bulls hoped it would. So, between bulls loading up, ninety-nine times out of one hundred it was on a sudden upward spurt that made them believe "the" boom had come, and then having to sell out, and the shortage never large enough to become dangerous, the market has been water-logged and hard to move either way. Of late, however, the bear feeling has become more pronounced and bolder. The idea is growing general that any material advance, if it comes at all, will not be seen before spring, and that cash wheat will drag around 60c or much lower until after the new year opens. Yesterday's close saw sellers for Dec at 66¼c—slightly below the preceding Saturday—while 59⅞c was bid for Sept and 61½@⅝c for Oct.

* * *

The trade can regard nothing now but the large supplies in sight, and look forward to the movement of spring wheat, which they expect to enlarge the visible of this country measurably. There is no doubting the fact that European stocks, more especially those of the English markets, have been largely increased, such an enormous amount of wheat and flour has been pouring into these foreign granaries for several weeks past. The fact, however, is overlooked that this enlargement of foreign stocks has decreased supplies elsewhere. The Australian and Argentine surplus is about cleared up, and India has still most of hers to ship, but while the apparently hopeless muddle of Indian currency continues that country will export little wheat. Since July 1 the visible of this country and the amount afloat has decreased over 14,000,000 bu. There is still Russia to be considered and, though the tariff war between Germany and Russia shuts the former country out, it does not other countries in Europe, and Russia is presumed to have nearly 100,000,000 bu surplus. There are also the crops of three importing countries, which are now being or about to be marketed and will supply their demands for some time. Europe, with so much wheat on hand, and her own crops that she can depend upon for some time, occupies just now the position of a dictator of prices, and just now Europe is playing that role very strongly.

* * *

Really the only cheerful feature in wheat is the cash market. That has been strong and the actual article sought after when the wind market was weak and run away down. Receipts do not increase, in fact, they have fallen off, 476,000 bu arriving last week against 540,000 bu the week before and 1,826,000 bu for the corresponding week last year. That the out-go was nearly equal to the take-in was evidenced by yesterday's stock of 3,999,000bu—3,520,000 bu was No 2 red—being only 30,000 bu larger than a week ago. Most of the buying continued to be for accumulative account, but there was noticeably a much better demand from local millers, some increased inquiry from shippers, and mixers were after the lower grades. The considerable increase in the export demand for flour limbered up the millers. All the No 2 red now in store is placed for Dec. and where a week ago the difference between Sept, and Dec. was 7½c, yesterday it was 6½c. The rates paid yesterday were 59⅝@59⅞c for No 2 red, 55@55¼c for No 3 red, and 49½c for No 4 winter.

* * *

No improvement in the corn crop has taken place this week; that is, none has in the West, where the prospects have been generally excellent, and east of us the conditions are worse than they have been. It looks very much like a crop failure east of Illinois, and that State's prospects are dubious enough, as are also Michigan's. Taking the country from the Mississippi River east to the seaboard and south to the Gulf, the corn crop this year promises to be extraordinarily short. In New York, the New England States and farther South the drought worked terrific injury both to corn and to meadow lands. This is one reason such high prices as 63@64c per 100 pounds has been paid for bran. Now these sections—the East and Southeast—are among the largest consumers of corn, so the fact that a few of the surplus States will probably raise large crops may be greatly offset in the States that require supplies. It is not such a sure thing, either, that the big surplus States will have such bumper crops. The advices from Nebraska are by no means flattering. Speculation is so dead in corn that the trade is not paying much attention to either the long or short of it, though the leaning is nearly all to the bear side. At close of yesterday 34⅜c was bid for Sept, 33¾c for Dec and 36⅝c May.

* * *

Cash corn has dragged its slow length along, without an interesting feature to relieve the monotony of a disgustingly wearisome market. Very little arrived here, so low were prices, as compared with other competing points, but enough seemingly to meet all requirements. The week's receipts were 248,000 bu and the stock has decreased to 126,000 bu, of which 62,000 bu is No. 2. Yesterday No. 2 was salable at 34⅜c, No. 3 sold at 34c, No. 2 white at 34½c and for No. 3 do 34c bid.

* * *

The Aug oat deal went out with a blaze of—mud. Some of the shorts were frightened into paying up to around 26c, but on the last day of the month nearly all settlements were made at 24c, mostly by actual delivery of the oats. Speculation shows no signs of picking up, and rarely is a trade made. The general feeling was weak, and yesterday Sept was offered at 23⅛c, which was ⅛c lower than on the preceding Saturday. Receipts show some improvement, but the movement was not near as large as a year ago. They were 199,855 bu, as compared to 187,745 the week before and 474,000 for the same time last year. The stock has increased some and is now 82,000 bu, against 44,000 the week before, of which 66,000 bu is No 2. The demand for cash oats has come mainly from local feeders, but was of sufficient proportions to take care of current offerings. As white oats became scarce that description showed firmness. No 2 sold yesterday at 23½@23¾c, No 3 had 21@21½c bid, No 2 white sold at 29c and No 3 white at 26½@27c.

* * *

There was a right smart export demand for flour the past week, sales in that direction probably being the largest of the season. Although sales were generally made on small margins, the appreciation in the rate of exchange and a reduction in inland freight rates made it possible for millers to see their way clear and they freely accepted the bids made. Most bookings were for English and Irish ports and a little went to the Continent. There is no question but what foreign buyers have reached the opinion that our flour is cheap at present prices, and while they are buying freely enough as it is they would no doubt be taking much more were monetary matters in better shape in their countries as well as our own. The question of credit is curtailing the domestic trade in all quarters, and not until confidence is more fully restored is there much business looked for. That the situation is gradually improving there is no doubt, and it is expected that trade will be enlarged, though somewhat slowly, in the same proportion. Shipments for the week were larger, 43,551 bbls, as compared to 38,495 last week and 69,641 a year ago. The stock of flour on Sept. 1 was 55,080 bbls, against 52,600 on Aug. 1, and 68,260 on Sept. 1, 1892. Inspections during August were 18,767 bbls, of which 850 were graded and 17,917 not graded. The output shows an increase, though one mill was closed all week, and was as follows:

	Last week.	Week before.	Cap'y 24 hrs.
Carondelet Milling Co	800	1,200	200
E. O. Stanard Milling Co	10,900	10,600	3,500
Goddard Flour Mill Co	2,400	2,400	800
G. P. Plant Mill Co	7,200	7,200	1,200
H. B. Eggers & Co	2,000	1,000	425
Hezel Milling Co	3,600	3,600	600
Kauffman Milling Co	6,500	6,000	1,500
Kehlor Bros	24,100	23,500	5,000
Regina Flour Mill Co	3,000	3,000	1,100
Saxony Mills	2,400	3,600	600
Sessinghaus Milling Co	......	3,600	600
Sparks Milling Co	6,000	3,500	1,800
St. Louis Milling Co	5,500	5,500	1,000
Victoria Mill Co	4,800	4,500	1,000
Wing Flour Mill Co	1,500	1,000	450
Woestman Mill Co	4,500	1,800	800
Total	95,200	82,000	20,575

* * *

The sharp falling off in receipts of hay did not improve the condition of the market in any way. Receipts for the week were 3,480 tons, against 4,375 tons the week before and shipments were 377 tons against 567 tons. Stocks of timothy and mixed hay are largely in excess of the wants of the local trade from which the demand mainly comes. Buyers are unusually particular in their selections and confine their purchases largely to the best offerings which they find little difficulty in obtaining at 50@75c below prices ruling for the same grade of hay a week ago. The lower grades, of which the receipts largely consisted, suffered a greater loss in price than the better offerings, and the low prices did not create demand enough to absorb the receipts, and a steady and large accumulation resulted, leaving the market at the close of the week in a very depressed and weak condition. Prairie showed considerable firmness. Receipts were small and demand good, particularly for bright green offerings, all such selling readily on arrival and in most cases bringing premiums. Medium grade hay, owing to the scarcity of the best grades, was freely traded in and steady prices were maintained all through the week. Very little was done in straw.

Chat From 'Change.

It's quietly intimated that another cut in rail rates will be made next week. But the extent and the time when it will be put into effect is not known.

* * *

There will be no session of the Merchants' Exchange to-morrow—Labor Day—and no markets will appear in the POST-DISPATCH. All the Exchanges of the country will be closed to business.

* * *

On Sept. 1 the stock of wheat in private warehouses was 910,000 bu, an increase during August of 150,000 bu. During same month last year this stock increased 447,500 bu, but this year it is 260,000 bu larger than then.

* * *

R. G. Hester, Secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, in his official annual cotton crop shows that the total commercial cotton crop of the United States for the year ending Aug. 31, 1893, was 6,700,365 bales, against 9,035,379 last year, and 8,652,597 the year before.

* * *

Under the present rules of the Exchange the grades of No 2 white corn and No 2 white oats are not allowed to be delivered on No 2 contracts. Both of these grades are of better quality than the regular No 2, and except under extreme circumstances command a premium over that grade. Now that the corner rule is abrogated it is thought that it would be only right and just to allow the white grades to be delivered on regular contracts.

* * *

As an estimation of how much it costs to raise wheat, at least in St. Louis County, the returns made by R. J. Lackland, figuring on 1,258 bu of wheat raised on the Lackland farm, will be found very interesting:

Plowing, 55 acres, 30 days at $2.50	$ 75 00
Preparing, 55 acres, 5 days at $.250	12 50
Drilling, 55 acres, 6 days at $2.50	15 00
Cutting, 55 acres, 4½ days at $6.50	29 25
84 bu seed wheat at 75c	63 00
Threshing wheat	61 25
Feeding threshers	15 00
Hands for threshing	31 05
Three teams, own, at $3	9 00
Four teams, outside, at $3	12 00
Total	$ 323 05
Less straw sold	67 37
Net cost of 1,258 bu wheat	255 68
Cost per bu ready for market	20 33

* * *

The fact that this year's crop of oats is very light in weight has caused the trade to ask for a readjustment of the present grading of that cereal in this market. Meetings of the committee on oats inspection and of the Inspection Board will be held sometime during the coming week to arrive at some definite action in regard to this matter. It is expected that the weights agreed upon at other markets will be known at that time. The new grades will be based on the weight and quality of the new crop, and the change will be of benefit to all, as it will place the grades on a more liberal and just basis to both sellers and buyers. There is also some objection to the numerous grades now in force in the inspection of oats, and it is the opinion of dealers that they could get along without the color grades, as they are called. An effort will therefore be made to dispense with the color grades.

* * *

The report of the Vienna Congress makes the following percentages of condition of the crops:

	Wheat. 1893.	Wheat. 1892.	Rye. 1893.	Rye. 1892.
Austria	90	110	89	97
Hungary	99	102	88	96
Prussia	83	94½	96	107
Saxony	105	104	109	108½
Bavaria	75	125	80	115
Holland	87½	100	92½	112
Belgium	87½	102½	95	110
France	82	94	85	100
United Kingdom	90	91	...	...
Italy	103	80	60	80
Servia	80	105	75	120
Roumania	90	130	60	130
Russian Districts—				
Podolia	90	75	70	65
Southwest	75	25	85	25
Western	75	100	85	117½
Cherson	125	80	100	70
Northern	90	80	95	85

* * *

The *Modern Miller* of Kansas City and St. Louis, in its issue of yesterday, says: "A great many figures have been made to represent this year's wheat crop and but few of the many estimates given have had the influence calculated. This is largely due to the fact that all calculators were wide of the truth concerning last year's wheat harvest, giving the public ample ground to question the ability of any individual, association or government to secure facts enough to make a reasonably close calculation. The undertaking to compute the wheat harvest of the world before it is actually measured is a big one—too big, in fact, and reports cannot be accepted for more than the result of close figuring by men of some judgment and as much information as is obtainable. The Vienna Grain Congress on Aug 28 announced that the 1893 wheat harvest of North America would be 382,000,000 bu. Our Government report predicted an even million more for the United States on Aug 10, since which date spring wheat authorities claim an improvement amounting to 12,000,000 bu or more, which, if correct, would make the crop about 400,000,000. The Vienna estimate is certainly too low, but that portion of it devoted to the Eastern Hemisphere has been accredited as the most reasonable report yet made. The Hungarian Minister of Agriculture issued an estimate of the world's wheat crop Aug. 27 which has not met with general favor, though it is probably as thorough as any yet published. It is minus important Western hemisphere features, but as all European ports are apt to overlook all but two or three of the most important American countries, his omissions are not exceptions to the general rule. For the purpose of comparing the known conditions on this side to those stated the Hungarian report will be employed as below. The world's wheat crop, according to the Hungarian Minister, amounts to 2,279,000,000 bu., against an average of 2,280,000,000 annually for the past decade. He says the importing countries will require 379,000,000 bush. and that the exporting countries will have 379,666,000 bu. to spare, making the world's surplus of wheat 666,000 bu. After giving the Hungarian Minister's figures which were published in full in Monday's issue of the POST-DISPATCH, the *Miller* goes on to say: As will be observed, this report is made in the belief that it covers every considerable source of supply and demand. It does not do so, however, as will be presently shown. Our exportation of wheat to countries outside of the United Kingdom and Europe is slight, but not so with flour, which, in aggregating exports, is figured as wheat. Last year we exported 15,196,769 barrels of flour. Of that the United Kingdom took 9,604,910 barrels; Europe, 1,283,372 barrels; Western Hemisphere countries, 3,687,487 barrels; Asia, Oceanica, Africa and other countries, 619,000 barrels. Outside of the United Kingdom and Europe we sold 4,334,484 barrels of flour last year, which demand seems to have been overlooked by the Hungarian Minister. Itemized, the statement follows:

	Barrels.
British North America	515,617
Mexico	62,500
Honduras and Central American States	239,821
Cuba	386,175
Porto Rico	162,147
San Domingo	29,231
Other West Indies and Bermuda	87,419
Brazil	918,547
Columbia	69,830
Other South American countries	476,956
Asia and Oceanica	592,886
Africa	12,976
Other countries	13,220

This flour demand means about 20,000,000 bu of wheat. But that is not all. Mexico is almost without wheat this year and several South and Central American countries have been indulging in the luxury of warfare to such an extent that their breadstuff crops have been badly neglected. Our export trade with the Pacific Islands is also increasing, so that all told an increase of 1,000,000 bbls or 5,000,000 bu in our export trade outside of Europe and the United Kingdom is not an unreasonable expectation for this year. Such a demand would increase the world's deficit to about 25,000,000 bu, according to the Hungarian Minister's report, or about 40,000,000 bu according to the Vienna estimate. Which, if either, is approximately correct is more than the *Modern Miller* can indicate. We are satisfied to accept the reports quoted as to the European situation and amend them as noted with regard to the situation in America. If the wheat harvest in the United States measures 400,000,000 bu Europeans will not alone be surprised, and if a big corner is not run in Chicago on wheat, anywhere from Dec. to May, present calculations will miscarry like everything. Wheat and flour are as drugs in British and continental markets to-day but they will doubtless be nearer the value of gold next spring, perhaps earlier, than for many years. Flour will be a good deal higher before this year's crop of wheat is all ground.

From the Street.

The apple market is in better shape, although the proportion of inferior fruit among the receipts is surprisingly large. Good stock is really scarce and likely to remain so for some time yet. Sound, smooth attractive apples are quick sale at good figures for these times, about $3 for choice, while large or highly colored fancy stand fruit would go considerably higher, yet considerable of the offerings do no better than $2 to $2.25 per bbl.

* * *

The situation as regards oranges is almost deplorable. California oranges, late as it is in the season, do not appear to be very scarce. They can be bought cheaper to day than they were six or eight weeks ago, when several parties put them away in cold storage to await better markets. One speculator, who passed through the city a few days ago, frankly admitted that he will lose $1 a box on three cars he put into a cold storage house in Chicago some time ago. The outlook is far from encouraging to holders and those who stored for better markets.

* * *

Among the St. Louisans taking in the World's Fair last week were Henry G. Hollman and John Humphreys, the well-known produce operators. These gentlemen while working the Midway Plaisance, which it appears they did very effectually, made a discovery in a back room of one of the shows attracting the strangers there and thereabouts that was something of a startling sensation and yet of that peculiar and delicate character that makes it difficult to present in print. Strangely enough, these parties were evidently the only ones so favored by the peculiar discovery, but they promise to present in this column next Sunday a statement fully covering the case and yet divested of every objectionable feature—expunging the worst, without robbing the story of its best, features.

* * *

An enterprising railroad company at Minneapolis last week extended an invitation to one member in each firm belonging to the Produce Exchange in that city and St. Paul, too, to a free round trip to the World's Fair, placing at their disposal ample accomodations for the purpose, which nearly all accepted, and on last Thursday night a big body of merchants from the cities named started for Chicago to be gone several days. The railroad companies draw an immense revenue from the fruit and produce trade and here was a suitable opening to properly recognize it. It may be said in this connection that none of the many roads centering here who are favored to a much greater extent by the firms engaged in the larger traffic established here have seen fit to extend similar courtesies, but it is not too late yet to do so.

* * *

The orange growers of Louisiana have got together for the first time for the purpose of organizing and looking after their mutual interests as growers and shippers. The drift of the times and the crushing competition even in orange growing has led to the steps taken by the growers of the lower coast, who believe that in union there is strength. The meeting was held at Buras, La. H. E. Gilmore was made chairman and John C. D'Armas secretary. The Plaquemine Orange Growers' Union is the name of the new organization, and it embraces nearly 100 orange growers and shippers. At a later meeting propositions will be made to have a good firm in each city to represent them and their interests during the shipping season.

* * *

Shippers who find fault with St. Louis prices, particularly for game, should ascertain the prices elsewhere, especially in markets where fancy prices are supposed to rule at this stage of the season. Woodcock, for instance, are free sale here at $6 a dozen, but in New York City they are quoted 75c to $1 pair. Grouse are quoted in the same city at 35c to 50c pair, while they sell here at $4 to $5 dozen. The risks at this time and subsequent delay in getting returns from a city a thousand miles away are under the circumstances matters the thoughtful shippers and hunters will not lose sight of, and much higher figures would have to prevail so far away before the experienced shipper would be influenced by them this unfavorable weather for the shipment of such perishable goods.

* * *

The past week among the produce operators and commission merchants was even duller than the preceding one, and it is generally conceded among the trade that very few firms are doing better than earning actual current expenses, and it is believed many are not doing that well. The outlook for the next two weeks is not regarded at all bright or encouraging. A consoling feature of the cases, however, comes from merchants who come in from other leading markets further east and north, who declare St. Louis is not half as badly off as other cities, where bad times are more evident on every side, and where the money stringency is more apparent. Here, where not a bank has yet closed or succumbed to the pressure and so very few commercial failures to record to date, it must be acknowledged we have little reason to complain, especially at this time, the dullest of the year.

* * *

That the general fruit crop this season is small (grapes excepted), must appear upon reflection something in the nature of a fortunate misfortune. The crop, such as it is, is selling slow. The money stringency and hard times evident enough everywhere, affects the fruit market as readily as any other, and the amount of money the people have at their disposal for this purpose will be invested in the fruit supply visible. Indeed the railroad and transportation companies alone may well deplore the loss or absence of a big fruit crop. In this connection it will be observed there is no shrinkage in the charges or rates anywhere to correspond with the great decline in values of all farm products. On the contrary in some instances rates have been advanced—where lack of competition exists, or where the railroad officials thought the goods could stand it. It is of no consequence to them that the producer and commission merchant and dealers are working on fruits and other farm products on the smallest margins or pay in their long experience in the business.

* * *

The boys in the produce section of the town have had more time than usual of late to devote to some playful pranks and jokes more or less innocent, and have been improving the opportunity. In front of the store 926 North Third street is an awning which has a hole in it immediately in front of the door—large enough to pour a bucket of water through it. The prospective victim was led up to the trap and was engaged in conversation and the man on the awning or porch then got his bucket of water ready and all of a sudden the man under the hole was deluged with it. The first victim was Mr. Miller's salesman, Mr. Bradley. After the excitement had subsided and the crowd dispersed, a big red faced man, a peddler, known to the fraternity as "Simey," was led up, a large crowd watching the proceeding with no little interest. The confederate on the porch let go a big dose and Simey was saturated from head to shoes. The uproar and noise for a while was awful. Simey, in a voice that shattered the glasses in the saloon two doors above, wanted to know who was the ———— who did it. At last accounts the victims were seeking consolation by steering others into the trap that caught themselves.

* * *

The commission merchants' annual excursion on last Tuesday proved a great success. The attendance on the steamer Pargoud, chartered for the trip, was between 800 and 900, and a nicer crowd, or a happier one, has not left the wharf this season. The day was propitious, delightfully cool, and, although the picnic grounds were never reached on account of low water, another landing was made in the woods that proved something of a revelation to the many wanderers. On no former occasion were so many pretty girls in attendance, and at least a dozen of the young ladies were pronounced positive beauties by authorities on the subject. One of them, a dark-haired, black-eyed beauty of 18 summers, confided to a few of her companions the startling information that she could crush any man on the boat with her eyes. She was pretty near right, too, for many of the boys succumbed to her glances, and she had lots of fun carrying out her threat.

* * *

"Some time ago a party claiming to represent a St. Louis commission house visited Tom Warren, a well-known citizen of Houston county, and got Mr. Warren to ship to him at St. Louis five car loads of watermelons. Soon after the shipment Mr. Warren received notification from the St. Louis party that the market was overstocked with with Missouri melons and there was no sale whatever for Mr. Warren's five car loads of melons. Mr. Warren immediately boarded the train and went to St. Louis. He found that there was not a Missouri melon in St. Louis, and the story that there was a glut in the market was not true. Mr. Warren hunted up the man to whom he had shipped his five car loads of melons and made the man pay him $75 per car or go to jail for cheating and swindling. Mr. Warren got the money and returned to Georgia."

The foregoing is from a late issue of the Savannah (Ga.) *News* and should not be permitted to pass unnoticed. In this connection it can be said that St. Louis enjoys greater immunity from crooked and irresponsible commission houses than, perhaps, any other large city in the country. The above story is calculated to reflect on the entire trade here and, if correct, why didn't the *News* or its correspondent give the name of the guilty party and thus prevent others from falling into the same hands.

* * *

An unusual proceeding, the first of the kind probably ever witnessed, in the produce quarters was presented to the public gaze on Third street last Friday. It was the putting out of a produce operator by a constable—bag and baggage—on the sidewalk and street. It was such a miscellaneous lot of junk and rubbish as adorns the average back yard in an impoverished neighborhood and embraced a great variety of worthless articles, such as boxes, barrels, baskets, rusty, aged stoves and old and inferior office furniture, together with all the traps usually found in a produce store. Mr. A. Stauffer was the victim, and the little boy who assists him in his daily labors sat on a box and smiled broadly as he viewed from an elevated position the ragged array and dusty pile stacked up by the constable and his five assistants. The outcome was the result of a two months' legal battle between Mr. Stauffer and his landlord, who, it appears, wanted to put another tenant in the store. Stauffer had in the meantime secured a new place of business at 1036 North Third street to which point he moved, before the constable took a hand, all he needed to start business with. He had, however, in the cellar ten or twelve barrels of cucumbers and some other heavy stuff and would not vacate till the landlord sued for possession. After having secured legal right to the store the landlord had, through the constable, to move out of the cellar and store everything therein, and all this work, Stauffer claims, would have cost him $10 had he had to hire men to do it, and through the legal war he had it done free of charge. Some of the interested crowd which gathered and witnessed the proceeding regarded it as a heartless case of eviction.

* * *

What is the butter situation? Dealers all kept guessing from week to week, if not from day to day. This occurs from the fact that, instead of our dealers regulating prices according to demand and supply, the Elgin board fixes a weekly figure, which at certain times upsets all calculations based on supplies in this market, or most others for that matter. It was predicted in the POST-DISPATCH two weeks ago when supply seemed short and market in fine shape, that, unless Elgin made a foolish move and put prices beyond what the markets would stand, trade and prices would continue good, but, if placed above a certain limit, stagnation and accumulation with lower prices would soon follow, all of which is now coming to pass. The price went up and demand went down, being now quite light. There has been, of course, some shrinkage in the milk supply—but scarcely as much as usual throughout July and August. Then the scarcity of money, due to lack of work amongst the laboring and mechanical classes, force many to curtail their wants and do with less, so that there should be no need of the full advance now made, except as supposed by most, that the oleomargarine people have a finger in the pie, so that high priced butter would cause demand for oleo."

ON THE STREET.

[The Post-Dispatch quotation are for lots in first hands unless otherwise quoted. Orders are filled with choice goods and are higher.

Fruits.

Apples—Supply not large, demand light and prices quiet but steady. We quote: Fancy, $2.25 @2.50; choice, $2@2.25; good, $1.75@2; poor, $1@1.50 ₩ bbl.

Peaches—Receipts of consigned and deliveries of home-grown fair. Demand for choice offerings good, but inferior from any cause slow sale. We quote: Homegrown, 75c@$2.50 ₩ bu; consigned, average receipts, 25@40c ₩ ⅓-bu box; fancy, more.

Pears—Prices show no material change and the demand was well up to the supply. We quote: Home-grown, 75c@1.50 ₩ bu. Consigned 30@50c ₩ ⅓-bu box.

Plums—Supply light, demand good and prices firm. We quote: Damsons, $1.25 per ⅓ bu box $3.25@3.50 per bu. Common red at 40@50c per ⅓ bu box.

Grapes—Quiet. We quote: Near-by Concords, 2½c; Elviras, 2c; Delawares, 6@7c per lb. Marthas, 3c; Consigned, 23@25c per Climax basket.

Cantaloupes—Dull but steady. We quote: Missouri, 30@50c per box. Illinois, $1.50@2.35 per 100 in bulk.

Watermelons—Quiet and dull. Sales on track, $15@35 per car, the latter for choice large in well loaded cars.

Lemons—We quote: Fancy, $5.25@5.75; choice, $4.75@5.25; common, $2.25@4; California, $2.75@3.75; Maori, $5.75@6 25 per box.

Oranges—We quote: Mediterranean sweets, $3.25@3.75; Rodi, $3.25@3.75; Havana seedling, $4.25 per box.

Bananas—We quote: Selections on orders—Small, $1@1 10; medium, $1.25@1.35; large, $1.50 @1.75; Jumbo, $2@2.25 per bunch.

Dates—New Persian Hallowe'n, 60-lb boxes, 5c ₩ lb; Fards, 12-lb boxes, 7c; 60-lb boxes, 6c ₩ lb.

Figs—Layers in boxes, fancy, 14@16c; choice, 12 @13c; prime, 11@12c per lb; ovals, $3 per 100.

California Fruit—Fair demand. We quote: Peaches, 50@90c; nectarines, $1.25; plums, 60c@$1.25; grapes, $1.25@1.50 per 20-lb case; Bartlett pears, $1.50 per box.

Dried Fruit—The market ruled very strong on evaporated apples, and the moderate offerings of such met with ready sale at 8@8½c for choice to 6½@7½c for common to fair. Evaporated quarters quiet at 5½@6½c. Sun-dried apples are moving fairly well, average fruit going at about 3½@3¾c per lb, but large cut and bright Missouri and Illinois quarters would bring 4c readily. Peaches have sold lightly at 3½c and blackberries at 3½@4c.

Vegetables.

Transactions on the daily call at the Fruit and Produce Exchange were as follows:

Potatoes, 1 car bulk at 60c.

Potatoes—Receipts, 1,071 bu; shipments, 2,760 bu. Deliveries of nearby light and under an active demand. The market was higher. Sales ranged, 55@60c per bu, with an occasional load of fancy bluff selling at 65c. Levee offerings also sold to better advantage. About 250 sks sold a range of 40c for damaged and mainly at 45@55c, but strictly fancy brought 60c. Sales included 6 sks damaged at 40c, 74 sks at 52c to 55c, 7 at 52c, 23 at 53c, 31 fancy at 61½c.

Onions—Received, 1,431 bu; shipped, 1,335 bu. Higher and firm. There was an improved demand, while offerings were light. Choice to fancy quotable at 65@70c per bu, medium at 60@65c, small at 45@50c. Sales on Levee—97 sks at 55c, 25 at 63c.

Sweet Potatoes—Fair offerings and demand at $3.25 per bbl on orders for Bermudas and $4.25 for Nansemonds.

Tomatoes—Receipts large, market steady. We quote: Ripe, 25@30c and green 30@35c per bu.

Cabbage—Demand fair at $1.25 per crate.

Cauliflower—Light supply; fair request at $2@2.50 ₩ doz.

Celery—Receipts and demand fair at 10@75c ₩ doz, according to quality.

Cucumbers—Home-grown, large, 25@40c, and pickle stock, 25@35c ₩ bu.

Carrots—Selling slow at $2 ₩ bbl.

Beets—Fair sale at $2 ₩ bbl.

Egg Plant—Steady at 75c per doz for large, 50c for medium and 35c for small.

Green Corn—Steady at 4@6c per doz.

Gumbo—Home-grown in fair supply and demand at $2 ₩ bu.

Green Peppers—Slow sale at 50c for green and $1 for red ₩ bu.

Horseradish—Good demand at $6.00 ₩ bbl.

Parsnips—Fair sale at $2.25 ₩ bbl.

Sauer Kraut—New sells at $3.50 ₩ bbl and $2 ₩ ½-bbl.

String Beans—Fair supply and demand at 40@50c ₩ bu.

Turnips—Sell at $1.75 ₩ bbl.

Eggs.

Received, 1,547 cases; shipped, 203 cases. There was a fair demand for good run of stock at 12½@ per dozen, and the receipts of such are keeping well sold up. Inferior and stale stock dull at 10@11c.

Poultry and Game.

Live Poultry—Old chickens sold higher, being in demand by shippers, while receipts continue light. Spring chickens unchanged, but in demand and firm, and the market well cleaned up. Conditions rather favor an advance next week, as low prices have caused a decided let-up in the receipts. Turkeys and ducks met with fair sale at steady rates.

Old Chickens.		Spring Chickens.	
Hens, ₩ lb	7½	Average stock	7½
Roosters	4	Turkeys.	
Ducks.		Young	10 @12
Average recepts	7	Old	8

Game—Supply light but ample for the demand. We quote: Grouse, young, $4; old, $2.50; wood duck, $1.25; mallard, $3.50; teal, $2.25; woodcock, $6; pigeons, 75c per doz; frogs' legs, 50 @75c per doz.

Live Veals—Fair receipts, light demand and dull. We quote: Fancy small, fat, 4½c; large, fat and medium, 3@3½c; heretics, rough and thin, 1@2c per lb.

Sheep—Dull, but prices are steady at 2½@3c.

Lambs—Dull. We quote: Fancy, 3½c, and choice, 2@2½c per lb.

Butter and Cheese.

Butter—The market has ruled rather in buyers' favor, as goods moved off very slowly and dealers preferred a cut in prices to an accumulation of supplies. There was an abundance of all grades. The demand remained very slow, even at reduced prices.

Creamery.		Dairy.	
Separator	23@24	Choice	21@22
Gathered cream	21@22	Seconds	17@19
Grease stock.		Country packed.	
Average	4@ 5	Choice to fancy	12@13

Cheese—Trade showing some improvement with cooler weather and market very firm, owing to light supply. Full cream twins, 9½c; singles, 9½c; Young America, 10c; brick, 11½@12c; Limburger, 11½@12c. Swiss—Choice, 13@14c.

Hides, Feathers, Pelts, Etc.

Hides—A very slow, weak and unsatisfactory market. Quotations more or less nominal:

On selection.		Round.	
Green salted, No 1	2¾	Green salted	2¼@2½
Green salted, No 2	2	D F West & Tex	4 @4½
Dry flint, No 1	6	Southern	3½@4
Dry flint, No 2	4½	Glue, green	1
Dry salted, No 1	4½	Glue, dry	2½
Dry salted, No 2	3½	Dry salted	4 @4½

Feathers—Market slow and prices more or less nominal. There is no demand to speak of, though some little stock is selling as follows: Prime live geese at 34c in large and 35c in small sks. Old, X, 27c; XX, 17c; XXX, 10c; XXXX, 5c. Duck—White, 30c; dark, 20c.

Sheep Pelts—Dull at 30c to 50c; lambs, 20@30c; green salted shearlings, 10@15c; dry, 5@15c; dry fallen, 4@5½c ₩ lb.

Deer and Antelope Skins—Deerskins prime, 18c; damaged, half price; antelope, 12@12½c.

Goat Skins—Slow at 10@15c apiece.

Tallow—Prime run steady at 4½c ₩ lb; No 2 at 3¾ @4½c; cake at 5c.

Beeswax—Firm and in demand. Prime, 21c.

Roots—Ginseng, $1.80@2.20; extra large, more; seneca, 25@27c; snake, 12@14c, golden seal, 12@13c; mayapple, 1@1½c; pink, 13@14c; lady slipper, 4c; black, 3½@4½c; Angelica, 4½@5c; wahoo, bark of tree, 3c; bark of root, 7c; beth, 4c; blood, 1½@2c; blue flag, with fiber, 3c; without, 5c.

Feeds and Castor Beans.

Grass Seed—Timothy in pretty good supply, rather slow of sale and weaker at $2.85 to $3.05 per 100 lbs. Clover quiet and steady at $7 to $7.80 and red top at $2.50 to $3.15. Sales—29 sks timothy at $2.86, 1 car at $2.95, 10 sks at $3, 200 at $3.05.

Flax Seed—Nominal at 91c.

Castor Beans—Prime salable at $1.25 in car lots and $1.20 for smaller quantities.

Wool.

The market remains very quiet and values, if changed at all, were easier, yet there was very little stock pressed for sale. Indications are that wool is about as low as it is going to go and while no radical change for the better is looked for, the opinion seems to be getting more general that there is going to be a gradual improvement. The Boston market is reported as showing an improved tone, with more demand and larger sales, but this betterment in the condition of the market has not been reflected in trade here, though the feeling is more hopeful.

MISSOURI, ILLINOIS, ETC.

Med. combing	15	Light fine	12 @12½
Medium short	14½@15	Heavy fine	10 @11
Coarse & braid	13 @14	Slightly burry	11 @12
Low and cotted	11 @12	Hard burry	9 @10

KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.

Medium	12	Light fine	11 @12
Coarse	12 @13	Heavy fine	9 @10
Fine medium	12 @12½	Sandy & earthy	7 @ 8

TEXAS, INDIAN TERRITORY, ARKANSAS, ETC.

8 to 12 months.		4 to 6 months	
Medium	15	Medium	13 @14
Coarse and low	13	Coarse and low	10 @12
Fine medium	12 @13	Fine medium	11 @12
Light fine	11 @12	Light fine	10 @11
Heavy fine	8 @10	Heavy fine	7 @ 9
Sandy & earthy	7 @ 9	Sandy & earthy	6 @ 8
Hard burry	8 @ 9	Hard burry	7 @ 8

MONTANA, WYOMING, DAKOTA, ETC.

Bright medium	14½@15	Fine medium	12 @13
Fair medium	13½@14	Light fine	11 @12
Low and coarse	10 @12	Heavy fine	9 @10

TUBWASHED.

Choice	24	Coarse	21 @22
Fair	22 @23	Low and cotted	20 @21

Miscellaneous Markets.

Broom Corn—The first of the new crop was received Thursday, a car from Kansas. Demand fair, especially for choice brush. Common quotable at 2½@2¾c, prime at 3@3½c, choice green hurl at 4@4½c; damaged and crooked half price.

Pop Corn—Mixed ½@¾c ₩ lb; white, 1c; shelled, 1½c.

Scrap Iron and Metal—Wrought, 35c; heavy, cast and trimmings, 25c; plow and steel, 20c; stove plate; 15c; malleable, 10c; burnt, 10c. Brass—Heavy, 5c; light, 3½c. Copper, 5c; babbit metal and lead, 2¼c; zinc, 2c; pewter, 9c.

Rags, Etc.—Rags, 60c; old rubber, $2; old rope, No. 1 $1.50; No 2, 75c.

Sacks—Burlaps, 2-bu, 5¼c; 2½-bu, 5½c; 3-bu, 6¼c; 4-bu, 6⅞c; 5-bu, 7½c; 6-bu, 7⅞c. Cotton, seamless, 12½@20c; wool, 22@30. Flour, 98-lb, 6½c; 200-lb, 18c.

Empty Barrels—Coal oil, 80c; lard oil, 50c; linseed oil, 55c; black oil, 30c; vinegar, 50c; whisky, 50c; ½ bbls, 30@35c; sugar, 12@15c.

Salt—Domestic, 80@8 c ₩ bbl.

Oils—Linseed, raw, 40c; boiled, 43c. Castor oil best, 14c; No 3, 11c. Cottonseed oil, summer yellow 45c; white, 46c; winter yellow, 50c; white, 51c.

Cooperstuffs—Shaved hoops—Hoosier flour bbls, $ @3 50; cooper flour bbls, $5@5.50; flour, ½-bbls, $3@3.25. Pork bbls, $7@8; lard tcs, oak, $8.50@9; hickory, $10@11. Staves, flour bbls, $3.25; culls or seconds, $3@3.50; beer kegs, $16@18; lard tcs, $22; pork bbls, $16. Headings—Flour bbl, 4½c per set.

Cooperage—Flour bbls, round hoop, 32½@33c; flat hoop, 28c; ½-bbls, 22c; meal barrels, 25c; produce bbls, 22@23c; pork bbls, 75c; ½-bbls, 25c; lard tcs, 95c; ½-tcs, 60c.

Pecans—Western, 3@3½c ₩ lb; Texas, 4@5c.

Bagging—1¼-lb, 4¾c; 1¾-lb, 5c; 2-lb, 5¼c; 2¼-lb, 6c. Cotton ties, 95c@$1. Twine, 10c.

Bones—Dull at $14 per ton for choice bleached.

Honey—Plentiful and dull. Comb ranges at 8c to 12½c and extracted in bbls at 4@4½c; California choice comb quotable at 15@17c.

THE VISION OF BIRDS.

It Is Often Microscopic and More Acute Than Man's.

From Chambers' Journal.

Birds have very acute vision, perhaps the most acute of any creature, and the sense is also more widely diffused over the retina than is the case with man; consequently a bird can see sideways as well as objects in front of it. A bird sees—showing great uneasiness in consequence—a hawk long before it is visible to man. So, too, fowls and pigeons find minute scraps of food, distinguishing them from what appear to us exactly similar pieces of earth or gravel.

Young chickens are also able to find their own food—knowing its position and how distant it is—as soon as they are hatched, whereas a child only very gradually learns either to see or understand the distance of objects. Several birds—apparently the young of all those that nest on the ground—can see quite well directly they come out of the shell, but the young of birds that nest in trees or on rocks are born blind and have to be fed.

Popularity of the Banana.

From the London Telegraph.

A curious instance of the cultivation of taste is found in the progress of the banana trade. A few years ago the fruit had little sale, it was hardly ever found at select tables, and was regarded generally as an insipid edible, fit, perhaps, for half naked blacks, but unworthy the palate of civilized races. Now the banana is one of the most popular fruits of the day, is found everywhere, and is voted a delicious morsel. In the hot States of America it is regarded as a palliative if not an absolute preventive of fevers, but in this country its only claim to favor is that it gives a pleasant and cheap addition to our own orchard dainties. It is calculated that in the United States last year the quantity of bananas consumed reached the enormous total of 1,285,000,000. The British taste for them is not yet so pronounced, but it is rapidly growing, and one firm in Covent Garden often distributes 10,000 bunches per week. The trade may be regarded as in its infancy as yet, but it gives promise of vigorous increase, and proves that the best of everything in the world gradually gravitates towards London.

Properly Put.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

Contractor: "Do you want work, my man?"

The man: "No, but I've got a lot of hard work to sell if you want to buy some."

EAST ST. LOUIS.

Labor Day Programme—Electric Road Extension—Operator Williams Very Low.

Fitting celebrations of Labor Day will be held to-morrow in East St. Louis and Belleville. In this city the Central Trades and Labor Union will have charge of the celebration, and the demonstration in Belleville will be under the auspices of the Trades Assembly there. The arrangements committee of the union has secured Gross Park for the day and has arraged a programme which promises excellent entertainment for the masses expected to gather in the park. Hon. Joseph Farris of Springfield, Ill., reported to be a brilliant orator, will deliver the principal address of the day. Several well-known local orators, including Mayor M. M. Stephens, G. O. Purdy, J. J. Kane and F. A. Teary, will deliver short addresses. An interesting feature of the programme is the card of bicycle and foot races. There are a dozen races on the card, with numerous entries in each. Valuable prizes will be awarded to the winners. A street parade in which members of all the labor unions will take part, will be the feature of the demonstration in Belleville. The procession will move at 9 o'clock from Spring and A streets through the principal thoroughfares of the city to the Fair Grounds, where a picnic will be held.

Work is progressing rapidly on the eastern extension of the electric street railway. The extension is to run from Collinsville avenue east on Broadway to the belt road, and across to McCausland boulevard in Denverside, and thence through Alta Sita to Fireworks Station, three miles east of the city. Work on the extension began about a month ago, and now the poles are up the entire length of the line. Track laying has progressed quite a distance and the line is almost half finished. A large cash bonus, said to be nearly $40,000, was guaranteed by property owners to the Citizens' Electric Railway Co. to secure the extension.

A. J. Williams, the operator who was shot in the back by a tramp at the M. & O. Ry. Depot at Columbia, Monroe Co., early Thursday morning, is still alive, though in a critical condition. He is at St. Mary's Hospital, in East St. Louis, having been brought to this city the day after the shooting. His wound is a very dangerous one, as the bullet lodged in his breast, and it is thought that he has little chance of recovery.

The new Catholic school building in St. Mary's parish will be dedicated to-day by Fr. John Harkins. Members of all the church societies of the parish will attend the ceremonies, which will begin at 2:30 p. m. The school will open Tuesday for the fall term.

The picnic announced to be held at Freeburg to-morrow, under the auspices of the Freeburg Workingmen's Society, has been indefinitely postponed on account of the death of Joseph Reichert, who was President of the organization.

Hon. James Miller of Caseyville, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, will deliver an address at a Labor Day celebration to be held at Pekin to-morrow.

A bay mare was stolen yesterday from the stable of Edward Bridges, who resides at 112 Eleventh street. Bridges reported the theft to the police.

W. C. Pearce of Chicago will deliver an address to day at Association Hall.

The seventh anniversary of St. Mary's Mission will be observed with special services at the Mission Church to-day.

The Vandalia Clerks and the Kumus will play ball at the Cotton Compress grounds today for $25 a side.

J. P. Enright and family returned last night from Okawville, where they spent several weeks at the springs.

Robert M. Woods of Galesburg, Ill., is here visiting City Engineer Abend.

Miss Jessie Van dan Alsen has returned from Murphysboro, where she spent four weeks with Miss Grace Millhouse.

Belleville.

John Seltenreit of East St. Louis, who attempted to kill his wife a few weeks ago, and afterwards shot himself, has recovered from his wound. Yesterday he was arraigned before Justice Guentz and was held for the Grand-jury on the charge of attempting to murder his wife. Bail was fixed at $1,000. Mrs. Seltenreit has recovered and may not prosecute her husband. Seltenreit was committed to jail.

A stranger who gave the name of John Jones offered to sell a horse suspiciously cheap here yesterday, and Sheriff Langley, being notified, arrested him. The man tried to run away when the officer approached him, but was stopped by a shot which did not hit him. He is supposed to be a horse thief, and will be held to await developments.

Edward Conroy, a deaf mute, who was run over by a train at Phœnixville last week, died at St. Elizabeth's Hospital here yesterday. He was 22 years old, unmarried, and lived at Phœnixville.

Edward J. Stolberg of Belleville will be married this week to Miss Matilda Munie, daughter of Joseph Munie of St. Clair. The wedding will occur Tuesday morning at the residence of Mr. Munie. Judge Benjamin Boneau will perform the ceremony.

The Belleville Clerks played the St. Joe Club at St. Joseph, Mo., yesterday, and will play there again to-day and to-morrow. It is probable that the Clerks will not play here again this season, as the patronage is very light.

Suit was entered in the Belleville Circuit Court yesterday against Jas. F. McCausland and Julia E. McCausland of East St. Louis for $4,000. The National Bank of Hillsboro, Ill., plaintiff in the suit, claims to hold the defendants' notes for the amount stated.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to Adam Stander and Margaretha Porter of Belleville, Edward J. Stolberg of Belleville and Matilda M. Munie of St. Clair.

The funeral of the late Joseph Mohr took place yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen.

Dr. Charles R. Dake and family visited the World's Fair last week.

The Willing Workers of the Baptist Church will on the 8th resume their weekly meetings, which were suspended two months ago.

Mayor F. C. Knoebel spent last week at the Fair in Chicago. Alderman John S. Carson was Acting Mayor in his absence.

Miss Lulu Berger of St. Louis is a guest at the residence of Maj. Emile Adam.

Mrs. Otto Heinzelman of East St. Louis is here visiting Mrs. Otto Rauschkolb.

Green C. Patterson has returned from a trip to Oregon.

Mrs. H. E. Fuller has returned home, after spending several months in the North.

Charles A. Monk and wife have returned from Chicago and the North.

C. W. Harrison and family spent last week in Chicago attending the Fair.

Miss Margaret Baker has returned from Chicago.

Miss Nellie Beedle is entertaining Miss Lillie Graham of Alton.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Neuhaus have returned from their wedding trip.

Mrs. S. H. Johnson has returned from Huntingburg, Ind.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Trains Running Into the Union Depot—St. Louis Time.

*Except Sundays. †Daily. ‖Except Saturday. ‡Except Monday. ¶Monday. §Sunday.

BURLINGTON ROUTE.

Burlington Route

Through trains to Kansas City, St. Joseph, Lincoln and Denver, with Pullman Sleepers and Free Chair Cars. Through trains to St. Paul and Minneapolis, with Pullman Sleepers and elegant Dining Cars.

BURLINGTON ROUTE—C., B. & Q. R. R.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Rock Island, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Peoria, La Crosse and Dubuque Express	† 8:35 am	† 5:55 pm
Rock Island, Bushnell, Galesburg, Peoria, St. Paul and Minneapolis Express	† 8:20 pm	† 6:50 am

BURLINGTON ROUTE—ST. L., K. & N. W. R. R.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Spirit Lake, Cedar Rapids Express	†12:30 pm	† 3:00 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Denver, Omaha and Deadwood Ex	†12:30 pm	† 3:00 pm
Denver, Lincoln, Omaha, Kansas City and California Ex	† 8:15 pm	† 7:20 am
Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, Burlington Night Express	† 8:45 pm	† 6:30 am
Hannibal and Quincy Day Exp	† 7:40 am	† 7:25 pm
Fast mail, Louisiana, Hannibal, Quincy and Burlington	† 2:30 am	
Local passenger from Hannibal		*11:40 am
Sunday Excursion Train to Quincy (Sunday only)	§ 7:40 am	§11:20 pm
St. Paul & Minneapolis Spl.	* 8:45 pm	* 6:30 am
Texas Ex. via M., K. & T. to Sedalia, Ft. Scott, Denison,	† 8:45 pm	† 6:20 am
Dallas and Houston, Houston and Galveston	† 7:40 am	† 7:35 pm

CAIRO SHORT LINE, ST. L., A. & T. H. R. R. CO.

New Orleans and Cairo "Fast Mail"	* 7:50 am	* 6:50 pm
Paducah, Metropolis and Murphysboro Express	* 7:50 am	* 6:50 pm
Memphis and Cairo Fast Line	* 7:50 pm	* 7:30 am
New Orleans Limited	* 7:50 pm	* 6:50 pm
Creal Springs and Cape Girardeau Express	† 7:50 am	†11:50 am
Sparta Express	† 7:50 am	† 7:30 am
Sparta, Chester and Murphysboro Express	† 4:25 pm	†11:50 am
Sparta and Chester Express	† 7:50 am	† 6:50 pm
Cairo and Carbondale Express	† 4:25 pm	† 7:30 am

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago Limited	† 8:45 am	† 7:15 pm
Chicago "Palace Express"	* 8:40 pm	* 7:35 am
Chicago Day Local Express	† 7:55 am	† 7:35 pm
Chicago Night Local Express	† 4:40 pm	†11:00 am
Kansas City Vestibuled Limited	* 8:55 pm	* 6:55 am
Kansas City Day Express	* 8:45 am	* 7:00 pm
Jacksonville Accommodation	† 5:45 pm	†11:00 am
Alton Express	*10:00 am	* 8:00 am
Alton Express, Saturday only	1:30 pm	
St. Louis Accommodation		* 1:30 pm

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY—"BIG FOUR ROUTE."

Day Express	* 7:10 am	* 5:45 pm
Southwestern Limited	* 8:05 am	* 7:30 pm
Alton Express	*10:40 am	† 7:50 am
Alton Express		†10:20 am
Mattoon, Jerseyville and Springfield Accommodation	† 4:20 pm	†10:30 am
Alton Express	* 5:55 pm	* 1:30 pm
Boston, New York and Cincinnati Express	* 7:45 pm	* 7:45 am

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD (Chicago Line).

Chicago Day Express	* 8:40 am	† 7:20 pm
Chicago Diamond Special, d'y	* 9:10 pm	* 8:00 am

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Fast Mail	† 3:00 am	
Local Express	† 7:55 am	† 6:00 pm
Kansas City, Omaha and Lincoln Exp	† 9:00 am	† 6:25 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha & So. Kan. & Col. Fast Line	* 8:20 pm	† 6:55 am
Kansas City and Wichita Express		† 7:15 am

Missouri Pacific Locals.

Washington Accommodation

Leaves *5:25 pm., arrives *8:00 am.

Kirkwood Accommodation Leave

*6:45, *8:00, †9:50, *11:50 am, *1:25, †3:15, *4:20, *5:50, *6:20, †6:30, *8:15, *10:30, *11:30 pm.

Sundays Only, Leave

7:30 am, 1:00 pm, 9:45 pm.

Kirkwood Accommodation Arrive

*6:30, *7:35, *8:40, *9:50 am, *12:35, *1:50, 3:10, *5:10, †5:55, *7:40, †8:20, *9:45, *10:40 pm.

Sundays Only, Arrive

9:05 am, 10:25 am.

Oak Hill Accommodation Leave

*6:20, †8:05, †10:00, *11:55 am, †3:00, *4:45, †6:15, †11:35 pm. Sunday only leave 1:15 pm.

Oak Hill Accommodation Arrive

*6:35, †8:20, †10:15, *11:55 am, †1:30, †5:35, †7:05, †7:45 pm.

Creve Cœur Lake.

Leave—†8:00 am, †9:30 am, †1:30 pm, †4:25 pm.

Arrive—†8:20 am, †12:40 pm, †6:55 pm, †7:10 pm, §8:30 pm.

JACKSONVILLE SOUTHEASTERN LINE.

Peoria and J'ksonville Express	† 7:25 am	† 7:40 pm
Jacksonville and Litchfield Acc	† 5:15 pm	†10:55 am

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Southern Fast Mail	* 8:55 am	* 7:20 pm
Belleville Accommodation	†10:45 am	† 7:35 pm
Mt. Vernon Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 9:10 am
Southern Fast Line	* 7:35 pm	* 7:25 am

LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE & ST. LOUIS CONSOLIDATED RAILROAD "AIR LINE."

Louisville Vestibuled Day Ex	* 8:20 am	* 7:25 pm
Louisville Night Fast Line	* 8:10 pm	* 7:40 am
Fairfield Accommodation	† 4:55 pm	† 9:55 am
Belleville Accommodation	† 7:05 am	† 8:45 am
Belleville Accommodation	*11:00 am	* 1:00 pm
Belleville Accommodation	* 2:50 pm	* 1:43 pm
Belleville Accommodation	* 5:35 pm	* 5:00 pm
Belleville Accommodation	† 6:35 pm	† 5:10 pm
Belleville Accommodation	6:00 pm	

IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE.

Columbus Accommodation	† 7:57 am	† 6:45 pm
Little Rock, Hot Springs, Dallas and Ft. Worth Express	† 9:20 am	† 6:10 pm
Memphis Express	† 8:30 pm	† 7:15 am
Texas Special to Hot Springs, Dallas, Waco, Galveston, San Antonio, New Orleans and City of Mexico	† 8:20 pm	† 7:25 am
El Paso & California Express	† 9:30 pm	† 6:15 am

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY.

Dallas, Ft. Worth, Houston and Galveston Express	† 7:40 am	† 7:30 pm
Dallas, Ft. Worth, Austin and San Antonio Express	† 8:45 pm	† 6:30 am

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD.

New Orleans Express	† 8:35 pm	† 7:05 am
Mobile & Florida Express	† 8:35 pm	† 7:05 am
Cairo, Sparta, Chester, Murphysboro & Cape Girardeau and Jackson Express	† 7:40 am	† 6:55 pm
Murphysboro, Sparta, Chester and Cape Girardeau Accom.	† 5:10 pm	*12:10 pm

OHIO & MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.

Cincinnati & Louisville Accom.	† 7:20 am	† 7:05 pm
Cin'ti, Louisville, Wash., Balt. Phila. and New York	* 8:00 am	* 6:20 pm
Cincinnati, Louisville, Wash., Balt., Phila and New York	* 8:05 pm	* 7:15 am
Vincennes Accommodation	† 5:50 pm	† 8:30 am

ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY & COLORADO R. R.

Union Accommodation	† 5:50 am	* 7:25 pm
Creve Cœur Accommodation	* 5:50 am	† 7:25 pm
Creve Cœur Accommodation	† 9:20 am	†11:10 am
Creve Cœur Accommodation	† 1:10 pm	† 4:00 pm
Union Express	† 4:50 pm	† 8:20 am
Creve Cœur Accommodation	§ 7:50 pm	§10:05 pm

ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO & ST. PAUL RAILROAD. (Bluff Line—via Big Four.)

Grafton and Elsah	†10:40 am	† 7:50 am
Grafton and Elsah	† 5:55 pm	† 5:45 pm
Springfield, Jerseyville, etc		† 1:30 pm
Springfield, Jerseyville, etc	† 4:20 pm	

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & SPRINGFIELD R. R. (Bluff Line—via Big Four.)

Elsah, Piasa Bluffs & Grafton Express	†10:40 am	† 5:45 pm
Jerseyville & Springfield Exp.	† 4:20 pm	† 1:30 pm
Piasa Bluffs Special	† 5:55 pm	†10:00 am

ST. LOUIS & EASTERN RAILWAY. From Dickson and Collins Street Station.

Glen Carbon Accommodation	8:30 am	4:08 pm
Marine Accommodation	4:20 pm	8:10 am

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY.

Valley Park Accommodation	* 7:00 am	* 6:45 am
Valley Park Accommodation	* 8:00 am	* 7:40 am
Texas & Col. Mail	* 8:25 am	* 6:30 pm
Valley Park Accommodation	* 9:00 am	*10:30 am
Valley Park Accommodation	* 1:00 pm	* 1:25 pm
Valley Park Accommodation	* 2:00 pm	* 3:30 pm
Valley Park Accommodation	* 4:00 pm	* 4:40 pm
Pacific Accommodation	* 5:25 pm	* 8:55 am
Valley Park Accommodation	* 6:30 pm	* 6:00 pm
Col. & Cal. Express	* 8:25 pm	* 7:05 am
Ark. & Texas Vestibuled	* 8:25 pm	* 6:30 am
Valley Park Accommodation, (Saturday and Sunday only)	11:15 pm	
Valley Park Accommodation		§ 8:35 am

VANDALIA LINE.

Train No. 20 and No. 21	† 8:10 am	† 7:20 pm
Day Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
Indianapolis Accommodation	†11:25 am	† 5:00 pm
N. Y., Balt. & Wash. Express	* 1:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Chicago Day Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
Chicago Diamond Special	* 9:10 pm	* 8:00 am
Cincinnati Day Express	* 8:10 am	* 7:20 pm
Cincinnati Night Express	* 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Effingham Accommodation	† 5:30 pm	† 7:30 am

Wabash Line

LINES EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Chicago Local Express	† 7:30 am	† 8:00 pm
Chicago Fast Express	† 9:00 am	† 6:45 pm
Toledo, Detroit & New York Fast Express	† 7:30 am	† 7:30 pm
Decatur Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	†10:35 am
Toledo, Detroit, New York & Boston Vestibule Limited	† 7:00 pm	† 7:35 am
Chicago Vestibule Limited	* 8:30 pm	* 8:00 am

LINES WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Kansas City Mail and Express	* 8:30 am	* 6:25 pm
Kansas City, Ottumwa & St. Paul	* 9:00 am	* 6:10 pm
Montgomery Accommodation	* 4:30 pm	*11:00 am
Omaha, Des Moines & St. Paul Express	* 8:25 pm	* 7:30 am
Kansas City Fast Express	* 8:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Ferguson Accommodation	† 1:00 pm	† 5:00 am
Ferguson Accommodation	† 4:00 pm	[illegible]
Ferguson Accommodation	† 6:00 pm	† 3:50 pm
Graham Accommodation	† 4:25 pm	† 7:15 am
Ferguson (Thursday only)	11:00 pm	† 7:20 pm
Ferguson Acc. (Sunday only)	§ 1:00 pm	§10:30 am
Ferguson Acc. (Sunday only)	§ 4:00 pm	§ 3:05 pm

FROM FRANKLIN AVENUE STATION.

Bridgeton Accommodation	† 6:50 am	* 8:45 am
Ferguson Accommodation	* 8:50 am	* 8:40 am
Ferguson Accommodation	*10:45 am	*10:30 am
Ferguson Accommodation	*12:15 pm	* 1:30 pm
Bridgeton Accommodation	* 3:30 pm	* 2:55 pm
St. Charles Accommodation	* 5:40 pm	* 8:00 am
Ferguson Accommodation	* 6:15 pm	* 7:35 am
Ferguson (Fri. and Sat. only)	11:30 pm	7:50 pm
Ferguson Acc. (Sunday only)	§ 9:00 am	§10:50 am
Ferguson Acc. (Sunday only)	§ 2:45 pm	§ 1:50 pm
Ferguson Acc. (Sunday only)	§ 5:45 pm	§ 5:00 pm

ST. LOUIS & HANNIBAL RAILROAD.

Mail and Express	* 8:30 am	*11:00 am
Mail and Express	* 4:30 pm	* 6:15 pm

CLOVER LEAF ROUTE.

Mail and Express	† 7:[illegible]	† [illegible]
Toledo Night Express	† 8:05 pm	† 7:05 am

LOOKING FOR A RISE

Operators Believe Lowest Prices Have Been Reached in Wall Street.

BAD NEWS HAS LOST ITS FORCE IN DEPRESSING VALUES.

Something About Panics and Their Causes—Review of Dark Days and Hard Times of the Past—The Currency Famine Broken—A Strong Bull Argument.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The present condition of the stock market is deserving of more than ordinary consideration. To begin with, nearly every one believes that the lowest average of prices has been reached. It may be that certain securities or groups of securities may yet reach lower prices, but if such proves to be the case their declines will be due to specific, not general causes. If there is one thing more certain than another it is that bad news has lost its force in depressing values further. It is also manifest to every one that the majority of the financial developments are now favorable rather than otherwise. The question of greatest importance from a stock market standpoint is, if the low average of values has been reached, when should the upward movement be expected to set in? Stock values can not or at any rate never do stand still for any considerable length of time. There may possibly be such a thing as an equilibrium of values. Such apparent conditions occur from time to time, and when they do the result is a stagnation of speculation. But the general tendency of values has been to follow a certain rythm of motion. There is a long swing upward, interrupted by reactions, and then a period of hesitation at top. Equilibrium then exists. The buying and selling are in about the same proportions. Then begins the long swing downward, also broken into by reactions.

There is frequently a panic near the bottom of this swing downward, after which another period of equilibrium ensues. Some time after the period, varying according to conditions, the upward movement sets in again. This may seem very broad generalizing, but a review of the market for years back will prove the truth of the theory. The panic of 1873 is more or less of a tradition to the present Wall street generation. Its effects were severe and long-lasting. It was followed by several short-lived bull movements, but it was not until 1878-9 that the real upward swing began, and the boom that followed is still remembered as the period when Wall street prosperity was at its zenith.

Finance stock brokers did not grumble at poor business. Great fortunes were made. Prices continued to climb until the assassination of President Garfield in 1881. Fine crops and the resumption of specie payments were the causes of this boom. A very low level of prices made it possible. The top of this boom rounded off in 1881-82 and the long decline continued until 1885, the panic of 1884 happening in the meantime. This was a period of business stagnation, corporation defaults and low prices. The trunk lines were engaged in a disastrous war of rates, which threatened general ruin. Besides the low level of values, the adjustment of the trunk line situation by the lease of the West Shore to the New York Central was perhaps the greatest motive power of the next boom, which followed quickly in the establishment of the low level of 1885. This advance culminated in 1887. Since that time there was the brief boom based on the silver legislation of 1890, the somewhat more protracted boom on the big crop of 1891, the industrial movement of last year and the early months of this year. But there has been nothing resembling the long upward swings of 1879-80-81, or 1885-86-87.

In each case there was one or more particular events which marked the turning point. In 1893, at the present time, some of the same conditions prevail. A series of disturbing events, such as bad crops and a suspension of confidence, have resulted in a lower range of prices than has obtained in eight years. In view of the apathy of prices toward further unfavorable developments, present prices may be logically said to have discounted everything unfavorable that happened or is likely to happen. Nothing but liquidation can make lower prices, and a great difference may be noted between the past liquidation and that which may now be expected. Everyone recalls the character of the liquidation which was in progress in May, June and July. It proceeded in a torrent. Day after day large masses of securities were thrown on the market, and people wondered where they came from. The sources of such floods are now generally known and appreciated. It is also known that the liquidation of this nature is about over. Such liquidation as may now be expected will be of a spasmodic kind, and when it shows itself its source and extent may be approximately gauged. It was the uncertainty that made the former liquidation so terrible. The latter will be divested of all such terrors. When the extent of an evil is known it loses half of its terror, and from a speculative standpoint nearly all. There are still certain sources from which liquidation may be expected when the market is strong enough to take it, but they will be as April showers compared to the torrents which poured in the street during June and July. One of the favorite arguments of the advocates of lower prices just now is the bad showing made by the railroads of current earnings. Under ordinary circumstances no more sound point could be made. But it is always well to look below the surface and see to discover why are earnings falling off and if the heavy losses reported are likely to be permanent. Leaving out of consideration the roads affected by the suspension of silver mining, it will be seen in most cases the heavy decreases are due to the suspension of manufacturing industries and general business along the lines of the road. In the majority of cases the suspensions were due to the scarcity of currency and general lack of confidence which forced manufacturers to temporarily close. Now that the currency famine is broken, note the daily lists of resumptions in progress. There is one great source of decreased earnings which will prove to be merely temporary. Another difference between the business disasters of 1893 and former years is that the blows received this time have stunned, but not killed. The proportion of resumptions to suspensions is most gratifying. The actual losses that will be made are very small in comparison with what was reasonably feared during the panic. A general suspension of confidence is a fearful thing, but a revival of confidence can do away with much of the injury.

It goes without saying that the greatest bull argument now is the progress that is making toward the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. With that once disposed of the market will be furnished with as great a stimulus as was furnished the market of 1879 by the resumption of specie payments, or the bull market of 1885 by the readjustment of the trunk line situation. It may be argued against this that the buying power of the country is limited, that speculation is professional. In regard to the first point, history shows that the buying always comes to a bull market and so far as the second objection is concerned professional buying nearly always preceded that of the general public. The great factor in favor of the present stock situation is the scarcity of floating stocks. It is doubtful if the present short interest is a very extensive one, but it is sufficient to cause many stocks to loan at a premium, owing to their scarcity. The transfer books of many corporations show that the amount of stocks held in brokers' offices is smaller than ever before. In some cases the entire amount of floating stock is only 5 to 15 per cent of the total.

The chief obstacle to an extensive bull movement is the absence of any considerable supply of time money, but it is thought the end of this stringency is also near. The clearing-house certificates outstanding are also urged against any immediate improvement. More than half of these could be retired, if the banks taking them out saw fit. At present they are allowed to remain in order to furnish help, if necessary, to the commercial community. There are still some weak spots in business circles, and the policy of the banks is to see every solvent man through. He has only to show himself solvent to receive all the assistance he needs. The city banks during the week have received more money than they have shipped to out of town points. With the rapidly disappearing premium on currency there is little doubt money will soon be a rug, and its owners will then turn to Wall street again as the quickest and soundest place to employ their surplus. The stock and bond markets are already beginning to show this tendency.

THE MARKET WAS STRONG.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The *Evening Post* says, financially: Prices went upward to-day with a sudden leap such as has not been witnessed since the huge short interest of July was driven to cover. To-day's advance, too, was attributable largely to the covering of shorts, and toward the close the market seemed to reflect a genuine scare among the professional sellers. What was most noticeable, as compared with other recent rallies of the kind, was the increased strength of the market in the last half hour, after the very favorable bank statement had been published. Hitherto, quick realizing by the manipulators of the rise has turned the course of prices downward at the close. To-day their sales were instantly absorbed by eager buyers, something like a stampede to purchase stocks resulting at the last. No doubt this haste of shorts to cover was partly due to the state of things in Congress, where yesterday's proceedings showed the Senate vote may possibly come with unexpected suddenness.

The statement of the clearing house banks, however, was a factor of prime importance. The gain of $5,170,150 in reserves has brought the banks' total reserves to within a million and a half of the legal limit. The gain of over $2,000,000 in the stock of legal tender shows with certainty the volume of repayments by interior banks indebted to New York. The further gain of nearly $4,000,000 comes partly from gold imports bought at a premium, but partly, too, from the interior. The heavy increase in deposits, in the face of an equal shrinkage on the loan account, marks a steady return to equilibrium. In another week or two the savings banks may probably be expected once more as depositors. It is quite clear from the figures compiled for the week closing to-day that the revival of business from its long prostration is as yet mainly anticipated. Many centers of industry report a decided increase in orders from consumers, but an actual exchange of merchandise would be reflected alike in the bank exchanges of the country and in the railroad earnings.

The bank exchanges have this week shown even heavier contraction from the record of a year ago. They are larger, to be sure, by nearly $54,000,000 than those of last week, but the closing week of Aug is always a season of expanding trade, and this week's total clearings at the country's important cities show up $428,870,120 less in volume than for the same week in 1892, a decrease of 38 per cent. The railway earnings are still discouraging, for the contraction in expenses falls far short of the cutting down in gross receipts. The greater portion of this loss in gross revenue is due no doubt to an actual decrease in shipments, but part of it must certainly arise from the slowness of collections, a factor which embarrasses a railway company quite as certainly as it does the mercantile and manufacturing communities. The merchants are reckoning to-day on making up present deficiencies from long overdue accounts on which payment may now be looked for. This must affect the railway corporations, too, and if with the return of interior exchange to equilibrium present deficiencies in stocks of merchandise in hand at various points must be made good, no interests will quicker reflect the change than the transporting agencies.

NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.

RANGE OF VALUES FOR THE WEEK.

STOCKS.	Opening Monday.	Highest for week.	Lowest for week.	Closing Saturday.
American Tobacco Co	60	73½	60	......
American Tobacco Co., pfd	......	86	86	......
Atchison	15⅜	20	15¾	20
Balt. & Ohio	65½	68½	65½	68½
Canada Southern	44½	46⅞	44	46⅞
Chesapeake & Ohio, com	......	17¼	16	17¼
Canada Pacific	......	74⅜	74⅜	......
Central New Jersey	96	103	96	103
Chicago & Alton, com	......	......	......	......
Chicago Gas Trust	51½	60⅛	51	59⅞
C., C. C. & St. L.	34	37¾	34	37¾
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	52	54	52	......
C., R. I. & P.	59¾	62¼	58½	61½
C., B. & Q.	78⅝	83	77	83
C., M. & St. P., com	54⅞	62	53½	61½
C., M. & St. P., pfd	111½	112½	111½	......
C. & N. W., com	96½	99¼	96	99½
Col. Coal & Iron	19	20¾	19	20¾
Cotton Oil, com	29½	33¼	29½	33½
Cotton Oil, pfd	59½	65½	59½	65½
D., L. & W.	135	137⅞	134	137⅞
Delaware & Hudson	112¼	113¾	111	......
Edison Genl	39½	43¼	36	42½
Erie, com	12⅜	15⅛	12½	15⅛
Erie, pfd	......	29¾	29	......
Erie, 2ds	67	75¼	67	......
Hocking Valley	......	18	16	18
Illinois Central	......	93½	93	......
Laclede Gas, com	10¼	12¾	10	12¾
Laclede Gas, pfd	......	55	53	......
Laclede Gas, bonds	72	74½	72	74
L. E. & W., com	14	17½	14	17½
L. E. & W., pfd	59½	68	59½	68
Lake Shore	116¾	119¾	116¼	119¾
Louisville & Nashville	53⅜	57¼	52¼	56¾
Lead, com	25¼	30¼	25¼	30
Lead, pfd	63¾	70½	63¾	70½
Linseed Oil	16	16¾	16	16¾
Michigan Central	84	88½	84	88½
Minn. & St. L., com	......	......	......	......
Minn. & St. L., pfd	......	......	......	......
Missouri Pacific	21¼	25	21½	25
M., K. & Tex., pfd	16	18½	16	18½
Mobile & Ohio	......	......	......	......
Manhattan Elevated	113¾	119	112¼	117⅞
Manitoba	99	102	98¾	......
Nashville & Chattanooga	......	......	......	......
National Cordage, com	......	......	......	......
National Cordage, pfd	......	......	......	......
New York & New England	20¼	23¾	20	22¾
New York Central	98¾	102	98½	102
N. Y. C. & St. L., com	......	13	12¼	13
N. Y. C. & St. L., 1st pfd	......	......	......	......
N. Y. C. & St. L., 2d pfd	......	23¾	23	......
North America	4⅜	5¼	4⅜	5¼
Northern Pacific, com	5⅛	7	5⅛	6⅜
Northern Pacific, pfd	20½	23⅛	20½	23⅛
Ohio Southern	......	......	......	......
Ohio & Miss., com	......	......	......	......
Ontario & Western	13¼	15	13¼	14⅞
Omaha, com	29¼	34	29	34
Omaha, pfd	......	101½	99½	......
Pacific Mail	10	13	10	13
Peoria, D. & Evansville	7	8	7	......
Phila. & Reading	15	18¼	14¾	18
Pullman Palace Car	147	160	147	160
Richmond Ter.	......	2	2	2
Silver	......	......	......	......
Southern Pacific	19½	21¼	19½	25
Sugar, com	77	87⅞	76½	86½
Sugar, pfd	77¼	85½	77¼	85¼
Tenn. Coal & Iron	13¼	15	12½	15
Texas & Pacific	5¾	6½	5¾	6½
Tol., Ann Arbor & Mich	7½	9	7½	8½
Union Pacific	18½	23½	18½	23½
U. S. Rubber Co., com	20¾	29¾	20	29¾
U. S. Rubber Co., pfd	59	72¼	59	72¼
Wabash, St. L. & P.	7	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛
Wabash, St. L. & P., pfd	14¼	16	14¼	16
Western U. T. Co	78⅜	81¼	77¾	81
Wheeling, com	12⅜	13¾	11⅜	......
Wheeling, pfd	41½	41½	41½	......
Whisky Trust	21¼	23⅜	18⅜	20
Wis. Central	......	......	......	......

Funeral of Mrs. Catherine Karst.

Mrs. Catherine Karst, for over fifty years a resident of St. Louis, died on Friday at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Louise Moron, 2010 North Fourteenth street. The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock to-day from her daughter's residence to St. Michael's Church and thence to Calvary Cemetery. Mrs. Karst was one of the earliest settlers in St. Louis, having come here from France in 1840, having been born in 1800. She was married at the age of 21 to Mr. Joseph Aloysius Karst. She witnessed two engagements during the French wars, and for fear her sons would have to go into service, she emigrated. She had in her lifetime seen three generations of her descendants. She was conscious up to the hour of her death and remembered all her relatives. Her children are Mrs. Louise Moron, Emile Karst, Philip Karst and Eugene and Hortense Fanner.

Mrs. Clark's Hard Lot.

Mrs. Alexander Clark, who was shot by her husband on Thursday morning, was able to sit up yesterday and give an account of the affair. Her face is badly pitted with powder burns and she is unable to move her head in any direction. She says her husband insisted upon her living with him after she had left on account of his drinking and immoral associates. When she refused to go with him he drew his pistol and fired at her. One bullet went through her neck and the other she warded off at the expense of some severe burns on her hands. From her account of her husband's treatment of her his conduct was nothing short of brutal.

M. PAUL BOURGET.

The French Writer the Lion of the Season at Newport.

HIS METHODS OF WORK AND HIS FUTURE PLANS.

Relating His Impressions of America to a Correspondent of the Sunday Post-Dispatch—The Book He Has Now in Preparation—Will See the Whole Country.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 2.—The lion of the season here is M. Paul Bourget, the analytical author of "Cosmopolis," "La Cruelle Enigme" and a dozen other books which have earned him a world-wike fame. Though he came here with many influential letters of introduction his reputation had preceded him and made his way smooth. His beautiful and accomplished wife has completed a charm which has worked on Newport as no other foreign personality ever did before. To follow in the footsteps of everyone else is to find M. and Mme. Bourget most comfortably installed in one of the cliff cottages. En passant, "it may be said" that M. Patenotre, the French Ambassador, has been sharing the house with M. Bourget, so that this prophet for once cannot be without honor in his own country. M. Bourget is short, sturdy and florid, with the unmistakable air of the Parisian at peace with the world, which it is his life work to dissect so well. Strolling along a raging sea kicked up by the recent gale he told your correspondent all about his impressions of America, his methods of work and his future plans. He speaks English with some fluency, but not with the vigor and precision that impart such a charm to the use of his native tongue. He had had no experience of the misery of being interviewed, and when told what was wanted he promptly adjusted his monocle and with a frank laugh exclaimed:

"I am much honored; go ahead, then. I will tell you what you ask."

"Your impressions of America would be interesting," I suggested.

"Of New York we know nothing. We came on here immediately, where were the people to whom we bore letters. Our reception has been cordial, more than cordial, almost intimate. Our time from morning till night has been taken up in receiving the kind advances of our new found friends. Newport is the most beautiful of places. I find here a splendor of houses, a refinement of life that I have scarcely seen elsewhere. I have been a great traveler. There are few countries of civilization that I do not know, but here in Newport I find everything combined, the luxury of Paris, the art of Italy, hospitality of the East and the natural beauty of the Riviera, and polo; do say that I fairly dote on polo and go every day to see it."

"Do you find our society as intelligent as you say it is refined?"

"Yes, yes, very much so. I find a perfect knowledge among your ladies in particular of the art and literature of Europe, Rome, Florence, Pisa, Athens, seem as familiar to some ladies I have met as New York or Boston. The philosophers and poets of Europe are at their tongues' end. They speak the French language to perfection, and seem thoroughly imbued with the influence of French literature, both frivolous and serious. Daudet, Dumas, Zola, Sardou they seem to know by heart. The same with the great painters of the day. So far as my own books are concerned I am highly flattered at the thorough reading I have had."

"Have you formed any impression of our national characteristics?"

"Not yet; it is too soon to judge. The intelligence and refinement of your society at Newport are now my chief impressions."

"Do you study us with a view to writing a book on an American theme?"

"Ah, that I cannot tell. I do not take notes. My method of writing is to thoroughly familiarize myself with a country, a people. I carry my impressions home with me. If I find on afterthought that I have material for a book or a sketch I then write it out."

"Have you any book in preparation now?"

"Yes. Not a book, perhaps, but a collection of sketches which I shall call 'Profils d' Etrangeres.' There are ten in all, each with a picture of the type of women I seek to portray, a Frenchwoman, an Italian, a Russian, a Greek and so on, femmes du monde bien entendu."

"Surely you will add an American woman to your portrait gallery?"

"Yes, yes; likely enough. I have it in my mind and should like above all things to find the proper subject."

"But you have met Mrs. Cruger and Mrs. Wharton," I said, mentioning two of the most attractive personalities in literary Newport.

"Yes, indeed, and have enjoyed the 'Diary of a Diplomat' and the fugitive sonnets immensely. Of course I cannot tell which type may best suit my purpose. I may find her in Chicago or still further West."

"You propose then to travel far?"

"Yes, I shall go over all America, that is the purpose of my visit. I go to Boston first, where we have letters to some of the literary and fashionable people; then to Chicago, where I expect to enjoy the World's Fair immensely, and soon to California. I have no fixed plans, but prefer to drift where the tide carries me. I looked for pleasurable information everywhere I go. My wife and I enjoy the changes of travel. If our future experience of America is one tithe as pleasant as we have found Newport our future in America is indeed a happy one. But it is time for polo, is it not? I cannot miss the game. It is my delight. I have been on many of your fine yachts, the Nourmahal, the White Lady and the Satanella. They are splendid, superb, but I prefer your polo to yachting. So au revoir."

TRADE MARKS AND PATENTS.

Issued to Southwestern Inventors During the Past Week.

Higdon & Higdon & Longan, Attorneys, Patent and Trade-Mark Lawyers, offices in St. Louis, rooms 215, 216, 217, Odd Fellows' Building, and room 48, Pacific Building, Washington, D. C., report the following patents granted the past week:

MISSOURI.

Door-check—Robert L. Wilburn, Mexico.

Tongue support—Edwin R. Williamson, Chain of Rocks.

Concrete walk—John W. Beaumont, St. Louis.

Electric indicator—Jay L. Bradley, St. Louis.

Automatic feed regulator—Kennedy Dougan, Missoula, Mont., assignor to T. Dougan, Salem, Mo.

Car truck bolster—Edward F. Goltra and M. B. Schaffer, St. Louis.

Headlight—Alexander H. Handlan, Jr., St. Louis.

Sash fastener—Charles Knapp, St. Louis.

Crossing for electric railway—Jay Nelson, assignor of one-half to T. C. White, St. Louis.

Foldable stool—Frank S. Patton, Kansas City.

Brush for dynamos or electric motors—Frederick H. Sandherr, St. Louis.

Dynamometer—Henry C. Stone, Kansas City, assignor to O. A. Stone, South Evanston, Ill.

TEXAS.

Buckle—John A. Brown, assignor of one-fourth to F. L. Dilley, Tyler.

Baling press—Charles Harrington, assignor of one-half to E. Rowntree, Bartlett.

TRADE MARKS.

23,480—Hams, breakfast bacon and shoulders—Swift & Co., Kansas City, Kan.; Chicago, Ill.; South Omaha, Neb., and East St. Louis, Ill. Filed July 8, 1893. The word "Foster."

23,494—Liver purifier—A. C. Simmons Jr. Medicine Co., Sherman, Tex. Filed July 19, 1893. A monogram composed of the letters "A. C. S. Jr."

HER GROUNDS FOR DIVORCE.

Mr. Riddle's Wife Alleges He Broke Her Nose and Teeth and Ignited Her Hair.

Yesterday afternoon James L. Hopkins, as attorney, filed Lizzie Riddle's petition for a divorce from John W. Riddle. The defendant is a young and well-known lawyer. The couple were married in St. Clair, Ill., March 7, 1885. Plaintiff alleges cruel and barbarous treatment as follows:

She charges that about Feb. 15, 1892, while they were living at 2607 St. Armand street, he struck her, breaking her nose and a few days thereafter he threw a lighted lamp at her.

On or about Aug. 15, 1892, at their residence, 1921 Colman street, she charges that while she was lying in bed sick he jumped on the bed and struck her and cursed her and threatened to kill her, and a few days thereafter, she avers, he struck her with his fist, breaking one of her teeth.

Complainant next says that for two years last past he has offered her numerous indignities, such as calling her vile names and beating her with his clenched fist. She charges that on April 6 last, at 2011 Olive street, he struck her with a chair and threw a glass at her. At the house 1921 Colman street, about July 15, 1892, he, she says, wilfully ignited her hair.

Plaintiff next charges that he was guilty of adultery in a house on Walnut street on two occasions in August last. For more than a year, she says, he has not contributed to her support.

Besides a divorce petitioner desires the custody of the two children, both boys, Donald, aged 7½ years and David, aged 5 years. She also asks for alimony.

Probate Court Matters.

W. C. Richardson, public administrator, took charge of the estate of F. C. Story. Anna Perringer was appointed executrix of the estate of John Perringer—$6,000. William Eves was appointed executor of the estate of Theresa Eves—$1,000.

Failed to Build the House.

Catherine C. Heine brought suit against John Anger, Henry Weigel, John J. Latal and George Sauerbrunn for $2,000 damages for breach of contract. Defendants were to build her a house, but did not do the work as agreed.

Suit for Heavy Damages.

William Sabeling filed a suit in the United States Circuit Court against the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway for $20,000 damages to his head and person, caused by a derailed car of the company near Malvern, Ark.

Petrucheo Tires of Kathrine.

Louis Sundberg filed a petition for divorce from his wife Catherine Sundberg. He charges her with immoral conduct and says that she often beat him, pawned his clothes and incited others to abuse him in many ways. Finally after he left her she went to his shop and threw a bucket of water over him.

Suit Against Quellmalz.

Henry Kortjohn, the attorney, yesterday filed an attachment suit in favor of Martin Heintz against Gustave H. Quellmalz for $698.

Court Notes.

Charles Doerste entered suit yesterday against the St. Louis Railway Co. for $2,000 damages for injuries sustained in a cable car collision on the company's road.

The suit for disvorce of Cora Cochrane was filed yesterday in the Circuit Court. She was married to William Cochrane in Topeka, Kan. in 1889. Since then he beat her and knocked her down, once so violently that she broke her shoulder.

The Lahse Patent Door Co. filed a mechanics' lien for $397.50 against Martin Wipfler and property on Penrose street in city block 3566.

A. and L. Shassers brought a mechanics' lien suit against H. E. Robinson, Emma Robinson, Charles Gleason et al, for upward of $9,000.

Judge Fisher will hold court in No. 2 Monday morning. A decision in the Reid-Walbridge prohibition case is expected. The demurrer of the School Board and Collector Ziegenhein in the merchants' school tax will also be argued.

The city yesterday began proceedings in the Circuit Court to establish and open an alley in city block 3001 under ordinance 14,042.

I. C. Terry instituted a suit in behalf of Aaron Baer and Anson Baer against the Sheriff to replevin certain property.

THE Beethoven Conservatory of Music, at which St. Louis points with just pride as being a music institute of the highest excellence, will enter upon its twenty-third season on Sept. 4. This conservatory has always played an important part in the musical development of St. Louis and its surroundings and deserves much of the credit for the noticeable improvement in our city towards a proper appreciation and understanding of good music. The indefatigable directors of this school, Messrs. Waldauer and Epstein, still strive to improve their faculty, and several valuable additions have been made for the coming year. Mme. Elena Corani, the highly renowned vocal teacher whom the conservatory were fortunate enough to obtain from Mrs. Thurber's National Conservatory of New York, will have charge of the singing department. Mme. Corani is widely known in Italy and Russia, where she has been a prima donna of high reputation, and since then she has made for herself a name in London and New York by her excellence in imparting to pupils her natural Italian method of vocalization. The piano department will be, as heretofore, under the direction of the Epstein brothers, assisted by Miss Nellie McEwing and Miss Selma Krausse. Mr. August Waldauer, who is well known among us, will, as usual, direct the violin instruction. The classes in elocution and Delsarte, which have recently been started under the guidance of Mrs. Mary Hogan Ludlum, have proven highly successful. An addition has been made, which will certainly be highly appreciated by the public, consisting of classes in mandolin and guitar, and the services of the able instructor, Mr. Wm. Foden, have been acquired. Other branches continue under the same instruction as formerly.

DISTURBED TIRED POLICEMEN.

How the Colored Population of a Little Church Put Morpheus to Flight.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—There is grave discontent among the policemen of the West Thirtieth Street Station-house. They go to bed and woo sleep as diligently as ever did a tired policeman with a vision of long duty ahead of him, but they can only toss and roll and swear. There is a little church opposite the station-house with a congregation of colored folks. Though the church is small and the congregation few, there is nothing diminutive about the vocal equipment of each member. When, therefore, the Rev. Mr. Smith urges his hearers to join him in singing the very atmosphere reverberates. These services are prolonged late into the night, to the disturbance of the bluecoats' slumber. When the minister was in the midst of an earnest appeal, pitched to a robust crescendo, last night, the policemen on the fourth and fifth floors of the station arose as one man. They hung out of the windows and shouted:

"Break away!"

"Less fuss down there!"

"Sit down, Smith!"

The services went right along, however. The congregation dispersed about midnight, and a very sleepy policeman counted the members.

"Think," he cried, "of a handful of people making a racket like that!"

DR. E. H. MCCULLERS of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, has purchased an interest in the Mechanico-Therapeutic and Orthopedic Zander Institute, 31st and Olive sts., and will assume the duties of Medical Director. The institute is now open.

JAIL MISSIONARIES.

CHRISTIAN WOMEN WHO WORK AMONG THE PRISONERS.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

Prisoners in the City Jail, though naturally denied the privilege which their more free brethren enjoy of attending church regularly, have no reason to complain that their spiritual welfare is neglected. True, the visits of ministers of the gospel are few and far between, and the choice of denomination is necessarily limited, yet in the common zeal of sending to foreign lands to convert the uncivilized heathen, this branch of home missionary work has not been entirely overlooked. A small number of devout workers pay regular visits to the jail, and in a simple, earnest manner teach those confined therein plain, simple gospel truths, generally without regard to sect or creed, and in a manner best calculated to reach the hearts of their listeners.

Some of those who make almost regular weekly visits to the jail have been engaged in the work for a great number of years. The good done in this time is simply incalculable and would make interesting reading were the record obtainable. Numbers of persons who have perhaps strayed but a little in the paths of crime owe their reclamation to the teachings they have received while in confinement, and so spurred on have lived down early false steps and become most reputable citizens. Many others in their home life or in their days of freedom had never found opportunity or inclination to listen to the divine truths, until they heard them, perhaps for the first time when suffering in part the earthly penalty for their misdeeds. Among the hardened criminals converts may be few, but even with them the seed does not always fall on rocky ground.

One of the oldest and most constant visitors to the jail is Mrs. Findley, who is said to have visited this institution nearly every Thursday for almost a score of years. With the prisoners this lady has a most remarkable influence for good and many a poor unfortunate has reason to bless the day when he first saw her. Her visits are made from cell to cell. With one she will leave a newspaper or a book, for another she will write a letter or leave with them the materials with which to indite their own epistles. For others she has a few earnest words of encouragement or advice. To all she is kind and considerate, not taking up time in reproaching them for past misdeeds, but merely counseling them to future good. With many who have spent some time within the iron confines of the jail, she is a valued friend and one whose visits are eagerly looked forward to. Should a prisoner express a sincere desire to reform, and later, upon release, make earnest efforts to this end, he will always find Mrs. Findley's hand stretched out to help him.

One lady who modestly requests that her name be omitted, and Mrs. Beck are also old time and persistent workers with prisoners in the jail. Both make frequent visits to the institution several times a month, and many a neglected mind has been led to better things through their efforts. The former has been most constant in her efforts on behalf of condemned prisoners, and many a man face to face with death, with the blood of his fellows upon his hands, has reached eternity via the hangman's noose the better prepared to face his maker because of her ministrations. An example of her influence over this class was furnished to the writer upon a recent visit to the jail. Sam Welsor, under sentence of death for the brutal murder of his mistress, was called up by one of the guards and asked by the reporter if the lady's teachings had been conducive to good as far as he was concerned.

"Excuse me, I have nothing to say," was the reply.

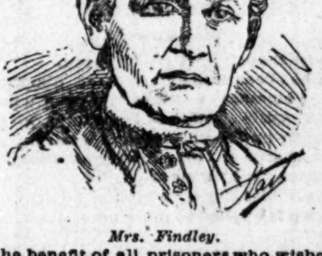
"If you were again a free man would her efforts on your spiritual behalf work any change on your mode of life?"

"I would much rather not speak of the subject at all."

"I want your opinion on the good done by the lady; have you nothing to say about her?"

"Only this, that if God ever permitted a saint to enter this abode of sinners, then she is indeed a saint," and Welsor moved quickly away, nor could he be induced to return to answer more questions.

Until a few months ago the Christian Willing Workers were in the habit of holding a meeting every Sunday on the floor of the jail for the benefit of all prisoners who wished to attend. Recently, however, these meetings have been conducted by Rev. E. H. Emmett, pastor of the Russell Avenue Mission Church, and Mr. F. O. Saunders, assisted by a number of ladies and gentlemen. The services consist principally of addresses and singing of best known hymns, the "revival meeting" plan being followed to a great extent. Half a dozen benches are set out in the center of the jail floor in the form of a semi-circle and upon these the prisoners sit. In order to prevent the possibility of the "tough" class of prisoners from standing on one side and attempting any horseplay a recent regulation is enforced by the jailor compelling those who do not wish to attend the meetings to remain locked up in their cells while the services are in progress. But few of the prisoners, however, refuse to attend the meetings, most of them being only too glad to break the dreary monotony of jail life in this manner. At most meetings, a number of converts are made, who pledge themselves, when again free, to adopt a cleaner mode of life. That some are earnest in their actions and keep their pledges is beyond question, but that others promptly forget all about what they have heard directly the services are over is equally certain.



Mrs. Findley.

The Sisters of Mercy pay visits to the jail almost every Sunday morning. Two members of this order generally come together and spend a few moments in earnest conversation with those of the prisoners professing the Catholic faith. These ladies pay particular attention to sick and condemned prisoners. Their work is done in the quiet and unostentatious manner characteristic of their order, but is none the less productive of much good.

Once a year the ladies of the Flower Mission pay a visit to the jail bringing with them great quantities of fragrant blossoms as gifts to the unfortunates in confinement. On such occasions the rivalry among the prisoners to secure the brightest and sweetest of the flowers is very great, and the trophies are saved for many days.

THE POLICE MATRON'S STORY.

Mrs. Louisa Harris Publishes a Book Relating Her Experiences.

"Behind the Scenes; or Nine Years at the Four Courts of St. Louis," is the title of a book just published by Police Matron Louisa Harris. The work treats of the official duties of the authoress, who recounts a number of interesting incidents which have come under her personal observation. Mrs. Harris is well qualified to write upon the subjects to which the book is devoted, having held the position of Matron at police headquarters since that office was created through the efforts of the W. C. T. U. in 1884.

Though full of interest the book is not the most enjoyable kind of reading, dealing as it does with the criminal and darker side of life in this city. Several chapters are devoted to the careers of young girls, lured from home to enter upon a life of shame or crime. Under the heading of "waifs" the history of abandoned and unfortunate children who have at one time or another fallen into the hands of the police is given. Female fiends, the women victims of alcoholism and the morphine and opium habit also receive considerable attention.

The object of the book is to attract a more universal attention to an effort to rescue unfortunate children and girls and to reforming female criminals. But small space, however, is given to the "old timers," for upon this class all efforts at reclamation are generally found barren of result. The book is liberally embellished with prose and verse of considerable merit, from the pen of Mrs. Frank M. Imbrie, the Western poetess. The publishers are Messrs. A. R. Fleming & Co. of this city.

In Fifty Years.

Translated by Waldemar Malmene.

Why let ambition plague thy life
And mar thy earthly joys and bliss?
Why hunt vain shadows and cause strife,
Which brings thee naught of happiness?
What thou hast gained, what thou hast suffered—
Who cares for it in fifty years?
When laid upon the silent bier
The laurel wreath decays like weeds.
The time will come when no one cares
About thy woes, what thou hast dared.
In fifty years 'twill be the same,
In fifty years all will have passed.

What gain to thee selfsacrifice
Of present and of future joys?
False, sland'rous tongues and prejudice
Will ne'er believe incentives pure.
The world will coldly pass thee by—
Cares nothing for thyself and deeds,
Suspects not, even should'st thou die,
What had embittered thy short life.
Hence never fear unfriendly views
Of men, but do what's right and just.
In fifty years 'twill be the same,
In fifty years all will have passed.

When persecuted by stern fate,
When failures enervate thy strength,
When unattainable thy aim—
Yet doomed to prosecute the same—
When trials and privations come,
And other ills thy heart o'erwhelm,
Then tell me, friend, why thou should'st mourn
The transient, which cannot endure?
A little patience, time flies fast,
And nothing lasts eternally.
In fifty years 'twill be the same,
In fifty years all will have passed.

FREDERICK MASSAURECK.

DE PEYSTER'S LATEST CHARITY.

Now Erecting a Noble School Building for Boys at Priory Farm.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Gen. John Watts de Peyster has been one of the best and most generous friends of the Order of Brothers of Nazareth. He gave the brothers a large farm among the hills of Dutchess County and built for them a home there in which to receive and care for consumptives. The farm is called Priory Farm and is now the principal home of the order. Gen. De Peyster is now erecting a school for boys at Priory Farm. It will be a noble building. This school will receive boys too old for orphan homes and too young to be thrown on their own resources. Here they will be given a good home and educated both in books and handicraft, as they may have a bent. The school will also receive lads who, while not vicious, may seem inclined to outgrow the restraints of their own homes.

Yellowstone Park Encroachments.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2.—Representative Hartman of Montana introduced a bill in Congress yesterday, the object of which is a change in the boundaries of Yellowstone Park. It is the bill that passed the Senate last Congress, but failed in the House. By its terms that portion of the park lying northeast of the Yellowstone River is segregated from the park and restored to the public domain. The extent of the park, however, is to be increased by the addition of a strip on the east and south in Wyoming.

Mr. Hartman explained the purpose of the bill to be to permit the construction of a railroad to the Cook City mining region, outside the limits of the limits of the park. Mr. Bateman says that the only possible route by which Cook City can be reached by a railroad is along the Yellowstone River from Cinnabar, and as long as both banks of the river are included within the limits of the park the construction of a railroad cannot be undertaken.

WOULD NOT SWEAR TO IT.

M. & O. Trainmen Pretty Positive in Their Identification of Gunn.

John A. Lewis and W. J. Snyder, engineer and fireman on the Mobile & Ohio train which was held up near Forest Lawn Station, with F. R. Legg, who was engineer on the train which was held up near the same place, visited the Four Courts to try to identify Chas. W. Gunn. They all said they were positive Gunn was one of the men but would not swear to it.

Site for New Pumping Plant.

The Committees on Ways and Means of the City Council and House of Delegates met yesterday afternoon in the Mayor's office, and in conjunction with the Mayor and Comptroller held an interesting session to pass upon the purchase of a tract of land at Bulwer and Carrie avenues for the new pumping plant to drain Harlem and Gin Grass creeks. The location was fixed by the committees and it was left to the Mayor and Comptroller to arrange the price to be paid. It was also concluded to leave to the same officials the placing of the $1,125,000 of 4 per cent gold bonds to be issued by the city to redeem those maturing on Nov. 1, 1893.

Mormon Singers on 'Change.

A reception was tendered the Mormon Tabernacle Choir on 'Change yesterday. The members were introduced by President W. T. Anderson and welcomed to the city by Mayor C. P. Walbridge. The addresses were responded to by C. Kane and the choir sang a few selections.

Merchants' Exchange Delegates.

The St. Louis Merchants' Exchange will be represented at the Convention of Commercial bodies to be held at Washington, D. C., on Sept. 12 for the purpose of securing the repeal of the Sherman act by W. T. Anderson, E. O. Stanard, J. C. Ewald, F. H. Ludington and Clinton Rowell.

WHAT THE WORLD IS TALKING ABOUT.

LEADING ARTICLES IN THE MAGAZINES CONDENSED FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH READERS.

SPIRITUALISM AND THEOSOPHY.

In the September number of the *Arena*, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, in an article entitled "Spiritual Phenomena From a Theosophic View," gives some explanations of the mistakes of mediums, which will doubtless silence many scoffers. She writes:

"The dead who die in selfishness, avarice and lust, and with the higher spiritual qualities dormant, hover about the borders of this astral world, and are eager to communicate with earth. The ignorant 'investigator of the occult' not only retards their final spiritual progress by placing himself in reach of them, but he subjects himself to their evil influences, and is liable to unhealthful thoughts, feelings, and impulses, heretofore unknown to him, after frequenting the seance room.

"Besides these earth-bound spirits, the astral world or the one adjacent contains the 'body of desire,' which the spirit drops behind it in its upward flight, just as it dropped its body of clay in the grave. This 'body of desire' is what I referred to in the beginning as a cast-off suit of clothes. It contains a certain amount of memory and intelligence, which it received from the spirit during life, even after that spirit goes on about its business.

"I remember once at school, when quite a little girl, of amusing myself with a piece of magnetic ore from which I charged a steel pen. Presently the pen itself became so magnetized that I was able to lift a cluster of pens upon its point. In a short time, however, this power passed away from it when no longer associated with the magnet.

"It is exactly so with this 'body of desire,' an ethereal double of the physical body. It becomes magnetized from the spirit and retains this magnetism some time after the spirit has gone. And it is this deceptive illusion which mediums most frequently encounter in the trance state, and which so puzzles and pains sorrowing friends by the mixture of truths and lies, sense and absurdity in its 'messages.'

"This 'body of desire' will give a medium the exact name of some one who has died—a name you are positive she cannot know herself. It will then instruct her to give you the most nonsensical, undignified and silly message when you are hungering for counsel and advice on important subjects."

So clear an elucidation of the subject will doubtless convince many now groping in the dark.

THE INVENTOR AND THE MACHINIST.

Some of the trials that a skilled mechanic meets with are told in the September number of *Scribner's*, by Fred J. Miller, in an article entitled "The Machinist." Prominent among them is the inventor, who considers the machinist a jealous ignoramus, because he refuses to aid him in his schemes without compensation. Mr. Miller writes as follows: "Not all mechanical visionaries are equally successful in obtaining financial support, and many of them are forever prevented from showing the world its indebtedness to them by the hardheartedness of machinists, who demand pay in advance, or as the work progresses; experience having shown that this is the only safe way, and, also, that to spend time in convincing such a man of the error of his way, while it may be beautifully charitable, is too expensive; aside from the fact that the chances of doing it in any other way than by the construction of an experimental machine are very remote. So, when a wild-eyed, long-haired individual comes into the shop and, after enjoining and receiving solemn assurances of profound secrecy, unfolds his plan for enabling farmers to carry on harvesting operations at night by means of an immense mirror supported at a sufficient distance from the earth's surface to receive a portion of the sunlight, which would otherwise wander aimlessly off into space, and reflect it down into the night-shrouded harvest fields, the e is usually no attempt at instruction in practical astronomy; but, instead, either a flat refusal to construct the desired model, or a careful investigation to determine the amount of coin of the realm at command of him who, in a new sense, proposes 'to hold, as 'twere, the mirror up to nature.'" Some amusing accounts of impracticable inventions are given in the article.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER TRAFFIC.

Walker Kennedy is a believer in the future of the Mississippi River as a highway of traffic. In an article published in the *Engineering Magazine* for September, entitled "Steamboating in the West and South," He writes:

"The United States Government is making every effort to improve the navigation, getting better depth of water during the summer season. The Howard yard is now building an experimental dredge-boat for the Government, to be operated on the Mississippi River between St. Louis and Cairo. If it proves a success in getting a better depth of water, it will have accomplished much for the river interests. What effect electricity may have in the river navigation of the future is, of course, problematical; but it would not be surprising if, in this field as in almost every other, there should be a revolution.

"There is now being built for the Lucas Navigation Co. a steel boat which will ply between St. Louis and South America. This is in the nature of an experiment. If more intimate commercial relations are established between South America and the United States it is possible that a very handsome trade will spring up between the Mississippi Valley and our neighbors of the far South. It has been a dream of many people of this valley that some day would see ocean steamers in the ports of Vicksburg, Memphis, Cairo and St. Louis. During the bridge celebration at Memphis last year the United States gunboat Concord not only went with ease as far north as Memphis, but it also reached Cairo, when it was recalled. There was formerly a navy-yard at Memphis, the value of which was not appreciated, and in later years there has been much talk of re-establishing it. One of the chief arguments advanced for so doing is that in case of war an inland navy-yard is much better protected from foreign attack and reprisal than one on the coast. Whether this is ever done or not, there can be no good reason why the Mississippi Valley should not maintain a direct connection with the sea, or why in the not distant future the river trade should not resume some of its old-time activity."

The author looks for an early increase in the river traffic.

CANADA'S NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The newly appointed Governor General of Canada, Lord Aberdeen, is evidently greatly admired by M. Crofton, who writes of him in the September number of *Lippincott's*. He is described thus:

"Though born in the purple, with the traditional silver spoon in his mouth, he is great enough to be a democrat, and as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland during Mr. Gladstone's third administration he emphasized this fact with splendid success. He very plainly showed that he had no use for the contemptible castle hacks who till then had 'run' the vice-regal government, and altogether so endeared himself to the people that when he took his departure from Dublin to give place to the descendant of 'carotid-cutting' Castlereagh, they gave him an ovation of the good old Irish sort, such as was not seen in Ireland s nce the days of O'Connell. And he deserved it."

If this description is accurate, the Canadians may well congratulate themselves on having a good rule.

TIDES IN THE BAY OF FUNDY.

In the September number of *Scribner's Magazine* an account of "The tides in the Bay of Fundy" is given by Mr. Gustav Kobbe. These tides are the highest in the world. Mr. Kobbe writes:

"Statistics regarding the tides in the Bay of Fundy are so startling as to seem almost incredible. At Grand Manan the fall is from 12 to 15 feet; at Lubec and Eastport, 20 feet; at St. John, from 24 to 30 feet; at Moncton, on the bend of the Petitcodiac, 70 feet; while the distance between high and low water mark on the Cobequid River is twelve miles—the river actually being twelve miles longer at high than at low water. Vessels can be run up so far on the flood, in this river and in the Avon, that the ebb will leave them high and dry for sixteen hours, so that they can be repaired between tides."

In reference to the "bore," or the wave that precedes the rush of water, he says:

"Below the bend the river broadens out considerably, and the swiftly flowing tide sweeping out of this basin around the narrower curve, seems to become heaped up and advances in a muddy wave whose yellow crust overhangs but never breaks. As it swept past the wharf on which I stood it seemed at least four feet high, and I understand on the neap tides it attains a height of six and even eight feet. It is usually followed by muddy undulations known as the 'working of the quicksands.' After the 'bore' and the undulations have passed, the tide runs in smoothly but rapidly, and it is considered great sport along the river to launch a boat upon the wake of the bore and be carried up the river without any expenditure of energy other than for the steering, and then come down on the ebb, which, by the way, is not attended by any extraordinary manifestations. The force of the 'bore' may be judged from an occurrence a few years ago. The vessels at the Moncton wharves tie up, so that the wharves protect them from the 'bore.' The stern of one vessel was, however, through carelessness, allowed to protrude beyond the wharf. The 'bore,' as it struck the stern, tore the vessel from her moorings, snapped her anchor cable, smashed her bow out against one of the wharf buildings and then carried her under the bridge above the town, breaking her masts, and this in a river which, but five minutes before, had been an expanse of mud flats."

The wide opening of the bay, and the rapid narrowing of the channel are the causes of this remarkable tide.

NEW EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS.

The present management of the public schools has a warm advocate in B. O. Flower, who in the September number of the *Arena* has an article on "The New Education and the Public Schools." The author has no sympathy with those who denounce some of the studies now pursued as "fads." He writes:

"The new education fully recognizes the value of book learning, but at the same time guards against that pedantic reverence for books and for ancient thought which tends to make imitators. It fronts the dawn rather than the evening. It stimulates inventive and creative spirit by teaching the child in the primary school to manufacture boxes, and to model in clay. It also thus early in life establishes a right idea in regard to the dignity of manual labor, and gives an added interest to the common things of life. The child who makes a little box in school finds a pleasure and interest in the large box on the street, not known before.

"Secondly, it develops the capacity for enjoying the highest and most elevating pleasures by the introduction of music, drawing, painting and modeling and by calling constantly into the mind noble and pure ideals.

"Thirdly, it develops the physical body, and gives easy grace and refinement to its every movement.

"It is an intelligent and scientific attempt, based on practical experience and undisputed facts, to develop the body, so that the pupil may carry an atmosphere of health through life; to illuminate the brain, giving not only a trained intellect, but a mind capable of forming independent judgment; to cultivate the highest nature, that the finest sentiments of life and the most real sources of delight may be fully appreciated by the awakened soul, and thus give to the republic a normal manhood and womanhood."

He regards the modern system as an emancipation from antiquated models.

THE CURRENCY PROBLEM.

In the September number of the *Arena* Albert Brisbane advances his ideas concerning the modern currency problem. He is not a believer in either silver or gold as money. He states:

"The conception of loaning money direct to the people, instead of allowing the banks to act as intermediaries, began gradually to dawn on the minds of many individuals, and the Greenback party was formed. It affirmed the principle that political justice and equity required the Government to loan its currency direct to the people on the deposit of Government bonds.

"Our original conception was that the State should organize vast depots for the reception of all the staple products of the country—its grains, cotton, wool, etc., all articles of a nonperishable character—and take the ware-housing system out of the hands of individuals, who inflict on the producing classes such a vast amount of imposition; such as rating of inferior quality first-class articles, charging high storage, etc. * * * I proposed that the State should itself become the intermediary between the producer and the consumer. The farmer would deposit his grain, and take a certificate based on the value of the product stored; this certificate would become, in a sense, money, since, being issued under the sanction and guarantee of the State, it would represent what money should represent—the product of labor, rather than the intrinsic value of two metals, or their artificial value based on their general acceptance as a circulating medium. If the monetary character of gold and silver should be abolished, these metals would probably fall to half their present value. Suppose, for instance, the banks of England and France were suddenly to throw their hundreds of millions on the market, what would be the real manufacturing value of this 'precious' metal for plate, jewelry, etc.? The delusion of our political economists with regard to gold and silver is a humiliating proof of the want of a fundamental analysis of a very simple problem."

The methods recommended by the author will probably fail to meet the general approval of financiers.

WOMEN IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

Gabrielle Marie Jacob, in the September number of *Donahoe's Magazine*, writes on the subject of women in the employ of the Government. She is not inclined to consider their lot a hard one. She says:

"One of the advantages accruing to women in government service is the uniform courtesy which is meted out to them by those in authority over them. Each executive being answerable to some other executive directly above him, and the Secretary to the President himself, gives no man the opportunity to assume the role of autocrat. Breaches of courtesy have occurred, and will doubtless occur again, but these have been oftener due to a lack of polish than to a lack of kindness, for the toga of civil authority has fallen upon the shoulders of many men whose training in official business and official etiquette has known no other school than the counter of the village store and the rural picnic or husking bee. But the woman clerk is, in this respect, more happily situated than were she at the beck and call of a private employer or a firm."

Mrs. Jacobs evidently believes that the government service offers a promising field for women.

HOMICIDAL MANIA.

IT IS RARE, BUT HERE IS A CASE OF THRILLING INTEREST.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

Much has been said and written about the alarming increase in insanity, a term which conveys quite different meanings to the community and to physicians. A careful observer and student of diseases of the mind had written that "a great part of the alleged increase in insanity is due to the fact that its definition is applied to more people than formerly."

The insane asylums are more quiet and orderly, not only because of the more humane methods of treatment, but largely also because quieter and less insane people are now sent there than heretofore.

According to the popular idea, an insane person is one of almost continually wild, incoherent or crazy conduct. That this is a much mistaken idea is well shown in a case which was reported in the *Medical Record*. In this case the insanity assumed the form of homicidal mania, a form of insanity which, fortunately, is not frequently met with in everyday life. The chief actor in what proved all but a tragedy was a slender and delicate woman, while her husband, who was the intended victim, is a carpenter of powerful physique. The events, as related by him, give a wonderful illustration of the degree of cunning of some insane people. His experience is best related in his own language.

He said: "My wife had often acted strangely before, but had never attempted violence, so I was totally unprepared for what happened. We had retired as usual, when, between 11 and 12 o'clock, I was suddenly aroused from sound slumber by violent and repeated blows on the head. Frightened, confused and bleeding, I sprang from my bed, and in that hideous darkness I grappled with my unknown assailant. We had a fearful struggle for the mastery, when at last I wrenched a stout club from my opponent's hands and was about to use it with all my force, when my wife laughed and said, in her usual tone of voice: 'Ben, I had to do it.'

"Until she spoke I had no doubt but that I was assailed by a midnight burglar or assassin. On lighting the lamp I found the club was a heavy hickory mallet handle. A physician was called, who dressed my wounds, but I will bear long scars to my grave.

"Nothing new happened during the rest of the night and the next night she went to bed as usual, while I kept watch. My head pained me so that I could not sleep, and anyway I dared not sleep.

"Early the next night she said: 'I want a drink,' and when I volunteered to get it for her she savagely told me to 'mind your own business.' She would get it herself. I said: 'All right; suit yourself,' for I made it a point never to cross her, except when absolutely necessary, and then to be firm and unyielding.

"She arose and went to a water pail in the next room, in plain sight of me, stood there rigidly for a brief time, and then suddenly went out of sight into the pantry. I at once arose to follow, when she laughed and returned to bed. Wondering what her object could be in going into the pantry, I determined to investigate when she went to sleep. Soon she became quiet, her breathing deep and regular; so I feigned sleep by nodding in my chair, closing my eyes and allowing my paper to fall to the floor. Through my half-closed eyes I watched her. She soon half arose, her eyes gleaming like a snake's, and eyed me intently. When I aroused she dropped back in bed in her former position so quietly and suddenly that I doubted my senses as to whether she had ever stirred.

"After a while, feeling sure she was asleep, I went out through the kitchen into the pantry, and my blood ran cold when I found two large butcher knives laid out for me.

"Returning to see if she still slept I found her apparently as I left her, so I went again to the pantry and took the knives out of doors and threw them away in the grass.

"All this time I heard no sound, and it was impossible for her to see me from the bed or the room where she was. Her brother soon came, and as she still slept and I was very tired and in great pain, I arranged for him to watch her, cautioning him not to close his eyes for an instant. I then went up-stairs, but the floor had settled so that I could not quite shut the door. I dared not go to sleep with the door unlocked, so I took a large piece of zinc and noiselessly placed it against the door in such a position that the door could not be opened without knocking the zinc over and thus arousing me.

"I slept little, and towards morning I fell into a light sleep, but soon awoke, feeling that somebody was climbing the stairs. I listened intently and soon knew she was coming. She approached the door, and though it was opened only two inches (and from the inside, so a person on the outside could not see the zinc at all), her slender hand and arm crowded in, grasped the zinc and noiselessly removed it. I then said: 'What do you want?'

"She laughed, and said she wanted me to get up for breakfast.

"She then descended the stairs and forgot to take the large carving knife she had carried up to use on me. She had laid it down when opening the door. I found that her brother had gone to bed and was sound asleep.

"It was now 4 a. m., and quite light. She had him build the fire and go to bed. While she busied herself getting breakfast I went out to secure the knives in the grass. She came to the door, so I pretended to be out viewing the beauties of the early morning sky; but she said, 'Oh, I brought in those knives an hour ago.'

"This startled me greatly. How did she know those knives were there? The grass was too long to find them by accident; she could not have seen me from her room or bed when I threw them out, and I am sure she remained in bed. Then how did she know the zinc was against my bedroom door; I placed it there noiselessly, and it could not be seen from the outside?

"She was soon adjudged insane and sent to the hospital.

"I see her often now, and while perfectly sane on many points, and often asking me to take her home, she will never promise not to assault me. She only says that she cannot bear to have me buried alive, and if she does not kill me I will surely be buried alive."

Concluding the story of his frightful ordeal he said: "Oh, it was a terrible experience, and her first midnight assault was so deadly and hideous that I shudder whenever I think of it."

Statistics show that a very small proportion of the human race is subject to insanity. And when, considering the many causes in modern life which tend to disturb those "invisible thoroughfares of the mind which are the first lurking places of anguish, mania and crime," one can wonder that so few brains are actually overthrown.

The Exposition

Will soon open; in order that your display may be complete, place your order for signs now. W. F. WILLIAMSON, 113-15 N. 6th st.

Susan B. Anthony's Followers.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Sept. 2.—The woman suffragists of Kansas, assisted by noted women from all over the country, continued their convention at Kansas City, Kan., this morning. Subjects germane to the movement were discussed by Susan B. Anthony, Anna L. Diggs, Laura d. Johns, Mrs. Carrie Lane Chapman and others. This afternoon resolutions will be adopted.

LAST YEAR'S TILES.

FINANCIAL DEPRESSION HAS DRAGGED OUT LONG-DISCARDED HATS.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

The bell has rung for the straw hat, and from this time out it is very passe. If the French isn't correct place it on the proof-reader. But to be American, the straw hat is on the bum. This fact, however, does not signify that the people who have shaken the straw hats have bought new derbys or Fedoras. On the contrary, they have refrained from purchasing, and are waiting to see what Congress is going

Last Spring.

to do with the silver question. They will buy socks, clean shirts or red neckties according to fashion, but the hat from now out will be taken as an evidence of the mental character of the man. The thoughtful man shook his straw hat and picked up his last spring's tile. The soft crush hat with the split in the center is being brought out from under the dresser where baby placed it after playing horse with it for two days. It shows evidence of careful brushing, but the crease where the caster of the bed rested on it

Last Fall.

for a week is still visible, and the little piece of candy and the imprint of Towser's teeth can be seen without the aid of a microscope. The thoughtless man, however, has gone and bought a new hat. He knows that in anot her week if his boss has political aspirations he may be laid off that the old man can better holler hard times two years from now on the stump. But he buys the new hat and his friends all set him down as foolish. In a few days he begins to think that way himself, and as he meets his various friends around town who have, on account of the financial situation, foregone the pleasure of a new hat he feels that he is a weak sister, that he has been untrue to the teachings of his mother—that economy is the road to wealth. If he is a man who is easily influenced by his surroundings he will find occasion to break the

Last Winter.

rim or crack the crown of the tile that his hat may be on a par with that of his friends, because there is nothing a crowd of men with hats of the style of two seasons ago hate to do so much as to associate

Forgotten.

with the man who has the latest hat. But the caper now is to bring out your old hat and show that you appreciate the seriousness of

Three Years Ago.

the financial situation while you stand up to the bar and deplore the action of Congress and buy small vials.

Looking for His Wife.

George Vaughn, a painter living at 6025 Loretta street, was looking for his wife all day yesterday. She has been missing since Monday and on that day went off leaving a note saying was going to some of the free hospitals for treatment and for him not to worry. She left her 3-year-old child with her father. There is no record of her admission to any of the city institutions. The police have been notified.

Maloney's Sister Heard From.

Chief of Police Harrigan received a telegram yesterday from Brooklyn, N. Y., stating that the sister of Patrick Maloney was housekeeper for the pastor of the Church of the Holy Parsonage at Troy, N. Y. Maloney is the man who was shot by Officer Lyons.

HE CHAMPIONS SUICIDE.

William Archer, the Ibsenite, Starts a Remarkable Controversy.

A singular letter written to the *Daily Chronicle* by Ernest Clarke, the young designer of art fabrics, on the eve of his suicide has given rise to a remarkable controversy as to whether suicide is justifiable. Clarke's letter showed that misdirected literary studies had plunged him into the depths of pessimism. His letter complains of a want of beauty in his vocation, without which life is worthless and only a sequence of shams. Taking this as a text the well known Ibsenite, William Archer, has written a long letter in Mephistophelian vein justifying suicide, which is nowhere prohibited in scripture, and further suggesting the institution of a lethal chamber by the State for the convenience of those who are tired of life. He virtually argues that we go too far to save life, whereas, on the contrary, we ought to enlarge the facilities to obtain release from it. The letter has elicited a voluminous correspondence from ethical and socialistic faddists.

The Beaded Bag.

From Harper's Young People.

Worked by Priscilla, a child of 10,
Dated, eighteen hundred and two,
A wonderful pattern of stars and flowers,
Red and white on a field of blue.
I am a little Colonial Maid,
Mother's a grand Colonial Dame,
And this beaded bag we have oft displayed
Wrought by an ancestress of our name.

Poor little Priscilla, so sweet and prim,
Pulling her needle in and out,
Wishing herself at leave to play
And romp with her brothers, I have no doubt.
But 10 years old is eighteen two,
Was expected to sit as her mother's side,
To study and knit and otherwise do
Everything quiet and dignified.

The little Priscilla grew up as sweet
As a summer rose in her lovely prime.
She married a soldier brave and bold,
And had no end of a splendid time.
And this beaded bag her whole gay life,
Was a purse to carry her silver and gold,
To think it should be but a relic now,
A little butterdy's pence to hold.

But money won't buy this beaded bag,
For I am a small Colonial Maid,
And mother's a grand Colonial Dame,
And when our treasures are all displayed,
We hang Priscilla's wonderful work.
Red and white on a field of blue,
And show what our little ancestress did,
When the country's birthday counted two.

MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

A Maiden's Choice.

From the Louisville Times.

Sweet Miss Rosebud, says the bard,
Had two lovers, fond and tender;
In the days when times grew hard,
Each one bought a gift to send her.
With his gift says one who knows all,
Each sent also a proposal.

Just to purchase her a rose,
Just to show his love and duty,
Romeo sold his Sunday clothes
For a big American Beauty.
Saying eagerly: "This will be
A tremendous card for me."

Claude Meinotte, the gardener's son,
Axi ut, too, to woo and win her;
Knowing how she should be won,
Bought some greens for a boiled dinner,
Saying: "When the times are tight,
Gifts like these are out of sight."

Which swain won the prize so pearl,
Sweet Miss Rosebud? Well, they say,
Being a voracious girl,
She and Meinotte wed to-day.

MORAL:

Let the dude who'd be a winner
Send his best girl a boiled dinner.

Funeral Directors' Association.

The officers of the Missouri State Funeral Directors' Association have decided not to hold a meeting at St. Joseph in October, and the annual meeting has been postponed until May, 1894. As quite a number of the members are anxious to visit the World's Fair, and several of the leading members being delegates to the National Convention to be held in Detroit, Oct. 5–8 inclusive, President Eberle decided to postpone the meeting of the State Convention until next May.

New City Undertakers.

The Eberle & Keys Undertaking Co. at 904 South Fourth street, was assigned yesterday to take charge of the city undertaking in place of Jeremiah Sheehan of Eleventh and Walnut streets, who has hitherto had the work. The change was made in consequence of pressure which was brought to bear on Coroner Frank, Sheehan being a Democrat and holdover from Coroner Irwin's administration.

Lyons' Case Under Advisement.

A transcript of the testimony taken at the inquest on Patrick Maloney, who was shot and killed by Police Officer John Lyons on Thursday morning last at Thirteenth and Pine streets, was submitted yesterday to Acting Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Knapp, who stated that he would decide on to morrow whether or not he would issue a warrant against Lyons.

SUNRISE. And the New Day Brings New Wants. Advertise Them in the POST-DISPATCH.

THE POST-DISPATCH—PAGES 23–30.

The POST-DISPATCH Will Be Read by Busy Thousands and Your Want Filled Ere SUNSET.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1893.

ONLY TWO TO DIE.

Seven of the Condemned Choctaws Escape the Executioner.

SOLOMAN LEWIS AND SIMON WADE WILL BE SHOT.

Next Friday the Day Set for Carrying Out the Court's Sentence—How It Is Usually Done—Story of the Troubles Which Led to the Conviction of the Nine Indians.

SOUTH MCALESTER, I. T., Sept. 2.—It seems to have been decided by Gov. Jones and Inspector Faison of the Interior Department that only two of the nine Indians condemned to be executed on Sept. 8 shall die. The other seven are to be permitted to plead guilty of manslaughter and suffer imprisonment.

The men who are to be shot are regarded as the principal instigators of the assassination. Their names are Solomon Lewis and Simon Wade. The seven men who will escape the bullets of the executioner are Columbus Brown, Sam Jefferson, Joshua Calvin, Kingsbury Hawkins, Moses Williams, Robt. Carter and Thos. McGee. The trial of these men occurred last June in the Circuit Court at Wilburton, Judge Halston presiding. The case against them was prosecuted by District Attorney S. E. Lewis, and their conviction was certain from the opening day of the trial. They were sentenced to be shot July 7. Later the execution was stayed until Aug. 4, and on that date they were again respited.

The men are confined at Wilburton, a few miles from this place, and it is there the execution will take place.

CHOCTAWS OF TO-DAY.

Something of the History of the Tribe and the Present Troubles.

The controversy over the execution of nine Choctaws condemned as murderers and the repeated reprieves granted them have awakened an interest in the people of that nation. This interest is much enhanced by the fact that while the crime with which these men are charged is murder, it is murder with a political bias, and if not exactly treason, has enough of the elements of that high crime to give importance to the case, more especially as it occurs in a nation of Indians.

Without doubt the average reader is startled to read the details of the court, and wonders what kind of Indians these are; but when some morning paper informs him that the execution will be conducted with incantations and wild dances, his wonder is of another kind. Probably there is no community within the bounds of the United States about the real condition of which so little is known by the general public as the Indians of the Indian Territory known as the Five Civilized Tribes. Of these the Choctaws and the Cherokees are the most advanced. These two nations are in a sense entirely civilized. The inhabitants are not all of them civilized, and their civilization is nowhere very elaborate, but they are in an entirely civilized condition, with schools, churches, laws and government, with habits and customs like their white neighbors. This civilization has some interesting features peculiar to itself, however, and of some considerable value to the sociological student.

The Choctaws live in the southeastern corner of the Indian Territory, extending along both the eastern and southern boundaries for some distance. The tribe is divided into two divisions—not sharply, but yet very thoroughly—the progressive and the non-progressive Indians. It is no longer true that the half-breeds are all progressive and the full-bloods all conservative. This is the presumption, but in fact there are now many exceptions to such a line of division. The progressive Indian believes in progress in every direction; he lives in houses similar to those of a farming population in New York State or in Kansas or Texas, and his personal habits are just the same in every respect. He reads newspapers from St. Louis, or Chicago, or Kansas City, as well as local journals, and his table holds the current magazines and popular books. He and his family dress very well indeed, and they travel considerably. In all probability the man and his wife are quite as well educated as the citizens of the surrounding States, having at least something of an academy or even a college education. At the other end of the scale in the Choctaw Nation is the full blood. He wears citizen's clothes, drives a civilized wagon and horses and lives on a very good farm; but this man and his family may or may not be possessed of a very good common school education, and they will none of them speak English if they can avoid it.

WHAT THE COUNTRY IS LIKE.

This very interesting nation of about 18,000 souls has lived in its present home since 1830, when they were forcibly removed from Mississippi. Their land is rich and fertile to an extreme degree and the scenery beautifully diversified with low ranges of mountains. Much of the country is covered with the open woods peculiar to the South. The trees which make up these woods are a joy to the eye—the straight, tall black walnuts, the pecans laden with nuts, the different kinds of oaks, the beautiful bois-d'arcs, which line the water-courses—these and many more give variety to the miles of wood road and make it a constant pleasure. And these trees, each with a tax on its head, furnish a large income to the Choctaw Nation. Corn, wheat and oats are cultivated in large quantities on the agricultural lands and cotton is a chief industry. In these last years the Choctaws have raised many cattle on their own account and leased more of their land to dealers. The hill country reminds the traveler of the Alleghanies, although not so bold, but its scenery is very picturesque. A fine vein of bituminous coal, practically inexhaustible, runs through the Territory and is mined in half a dozen places.

There are few towns of much size, the most of them being only villages, but their outward aspect, whether large or small, is like that of their neighbors over the border in Arkansas—very comfortable, very easy-going, entirely prosperous, somewhat unthrifty and with the unorganized effect peculiar to the Southwest. The profuse shrubs and flowers and the fruit trees in the door yards soften the scene, and the glowing sunshine makes it brilliant. The larger towns, such as McAlester, have their stores and schools and churches, their flourishing lodges of Masons and Odd Fellows and other organizations, and all the paraphernalia of towns. In the smaller villages, such as Eufala, these things exist and flourish only so far as the community and the circumstances will permit. Item for item, these towns are like all other towns of that region.

The general condition of the nation as to morals—notwithstanding the lawless element which is found in large numbers in the Territory—may be judged from the statement made a few years ago by a leading Choctaw physician, that in fifteen years' residence there he had never seen a Choctaw prostitute, and it is a curious fact that if an Indian wishes to swear he must do it in good sound English, for there are no Choctaw words for profanity. Temperance legislation is severe and temperance sentiment is so strong that lemon extract is frowned upon in some places! But both law and public sentiment are much disregarded, it is to be feared. Baptists, Presbyterians, Methodists, Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Moravians and Roman Catholics are all at work in this Territory, but the Choctaw Nation is largely Baptist. Nearly a quarter of the whole population is enrolled in the churches, and these church members are reported by their clergymen as actively Christian.

AN INDEPENDENT NATION.

Like all the Five Nations, the Choctaws stand in a very peculiar political relation to the United States, as hard to understand as it is to legally define. They are a nation within a nation, with laws and constitution of their own. For a time we treated with them as with a foreign nation, but in 1866 we qualified that relation and now hold over them what may best be described as a protectorate. They are an independent nation, but subject to our espionage and to some extent to our control. Perhaps an unsatisfied Choctaw might describe the relation somewhat in this fashion: They retain absolute control of their own affairs except at such times as we choose to interfere, when we exercise the right of supreme control, with or without justice as the case may be. In truth, it has been of late with something of substantial justice, but at the best it is almost impossible to accurately define and limit the legal relations of the two powers.

The Government is divided according to the American plan, into three distinct departments. The executive consists of a "Principal Chief" and two assistant chiefs, all elected for two years. The Principal Chief has the function of a Governor, and many difficulties are avoided by the distinct provision that no man shall hold office more than two terms in succession. His salary is $2,000. The elections are held in the month of August, the leisure time of this agricultural community. The judiciary is also elective, and there are three grades of courts—Supreme, Circuit and County. The judges are chosen for terms of four years, and the system of jurisprudence follows ours, although it may, perhaps, be said to follow it at some distance. The Legislature is called a General Council and, like those of the States, is divided into two branches. Representatives are elected for a single year; Senators, less in number and representing a larger district, are chosen for two years. The functions of all three departments are almost coincident with those so familiar to us, except for greater simplicity. Only a native Choctaw can hold the office of Principal Chief. That officer, a Senator, or a Supreme Judge, must be over 30 years old, and Representatives and some other officers must be 25. Eighteen is the age of legal majority.

NO SUNDAY BALL GAMES.

The laws deal with the life of the people in considerable detail, and often with great strictness. Ball-playing and horse-racing on Sunday are made penal offenses. A board of physicians is appointed to grant medical licenses, and the old medicine men are prohibited from practicing their arts; the care of paupers, idiots and the blind is provided for. Much attention is paid to the marriage laws, which are plain and strict. The old Indian custom in this tribe made a bride the prize of physical prowess. A race of 200 or 300 yards was run, and the would-be bridegroom must outrun the maiden and forcibly bring her back to his blanket against any resistance she might choose to offer. It is said that the Indian maiden sometimes took care that the race was not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong. But all this is a custom of the remote past, and the Choctaw law provides for either a civil or a religious ceremony. Punishments for crime are largely determined by the conditions of life. From fifty to one hundred lashes on the bare back are decreed for many offenses. This method of punishment would seem to be necessary, for until the last year the nearest jail was at Fort Smith, Ark., ninety miles away. Men are condemned to death for murder and for horse stealing if it is the second offense, and capital punishment is by shooting.

The Choctaws have a great reverence for law and a deep sense of honor. It used to be true, even until a few years ago, that a Choctaw condemned to death would be permitted to return to his home and settle up the affairs of this life. On the appointed day he would return of his own accord and give himself up for execution! It may be that here and there a full-blood would still value his honor and reverence the law to that extent, but, as one of them has lately said, somewhat bitterly: "Civilization and white blood have entirely changed this. The Choctaw is not as heroic, or rather not so stoic, and values his life more than he does his reputation."

HOW THEY EXECUTE CRIMINALS.

To-day an execution among the Choctaws is absolutely without any peculiar or startling features. The sentence fixes a day for the execution and the criminal is kept under strict guard. At the given time and place a grave is dug, the criminal is seated near it, and the Sheriff pins a white paper over his heart, which in some instances is bared. The guards fire at this white spot at very close range—from six to twenty feet. It is usual to tie a cloth over the nose and mouth as soon as the shot is fired, and thus if the wound does not kill the criminal will die of suffocation.

Sometimes there are singing and prayer if the condemned man desires it, but there is very little ceremony about an execution among the Choctaws to-day. It is by these simple and bald proceedings that the nine men now under sentence will suffer death if they are not pardoned.

The system of land tenure among the Choctaws is extremely interesting and more than anything else preserves the Indian tradition. All the land is held in common by the State. Any individual may use as much of it as he chooses for farming purposes, and up to a certain point for grazing, provided he does not select a farm within a quarter of a mile of any other farm. This land he may improve as he will and he remains in absolute possession so long as it yields him an annual income. This right of possession even descends to his heirs, and he may sell it if he chooses. But when for any reason the land fails to yield an income for two years it reverts to the State. These and all other privileges of the citizen are open to all native Choctaws. The white man may acquire them by marrying a Choctaw woman. This relation procures for him full privileges in the nation and to such an extent has this opportunity been availed of—the personal charms of the rich Choctaw girls making the step easy—that to-day a large proportion of the nation is as white as the population of New York and nearly as civilized.

THEY ARE BORN POLITICIANS.

Like all Indian tribes the Choctaws have a genius for government. Politics is a passion with them and they have developed largely both the genius for statecraft and the skill at manipulation which are the blessing and bane of self-government. Their elections have always been times of intense excitement and much disturbance, and for the last few years these disturbances have been fierce and more than once the occasion of bloodshed. The controversy which brought about the present excitement was long and involved and contained elements of both civilized and savage warfare. It turned, as have turned all their questions of late, upon this question of statehood or progress. In brief, it may be stated thus: Previous to the election for Principal Chief, in August, 1892, party spirit ran particularly high. Great excitement prevailed, and the friends of the two candidates, Gov. Jones and Jacob Jackson, were worked up to a pitch little less than frenzy. Gov. Jones, who was a candidate for re-election, represented the Progressive party, containing the mixed bloods and the most civilized part of the community, in common with such full-blooded Indians as sympathized with the new ideas. They were called the Jones party, the Progressive or, in the slang of the city, the "Eagles." The opposition was composed almost entirely of the full-bloods, and represented the conservative element, opposing all change and making prominent the patriotic idea. They were called the National party, and sometimes the Locke party (from one of their prominent leaders), or, in common speech, "the Buzzards!" Their candidate was Jacob Jackson.

It is alleged that all through August secret meetings were held by both parties, and the public, particularly the ignorant class among the full bloods, was industriously inflamed, one faction against another, after the manner of more conspicuous elections. The election occurred in this month, and as all the voting among the Choctaws is conducted viva voce, it was immediately evident that Jackson was elected by a small majority. The Choctaw law as to counting the votes is somewhat complicated and easily admits of fraud. At the national convention on the 7th of September the vote of a whole precinct was thrown out and Jones was counted in. So much is apparently admitted by both parties, but the legality of the count is an open question. Should or should not the disputed precinct be counted? The dispute had already come to the verge of bloodshed, but the Choctaw nation did not see fit to submit this matter to an electoral commission! As there is no legal way to contest an election in that country, the Jackson men decided to abide by the result.

MURDER EXPECTED BY ALL.

But out of the contest, and closely connected with it, another conflict had arisen. Between the election in August and the convention in September feeling ran so high as to become dangerous. Like all Indian nations, this is permeated with secret societies more closely oath-bound than any organization known to the whites, at least in America. These societies exist altogether among the full bloods, and are of limited size, but they will stop at nothing, and it was from among them that the actors in the present disturbance were recruited. Both sides held frequent and excited meetings, and each believed that the other side was deliberately planning murder, and it was only a question of which should make the first attack.

Especially was the theory disseminated that so soon as Gov. Jones should be in power his party would proceed to use that power to kill the Jackson or Locke leaders. Excited and frenzied meetings were held and threats were freely used. To meet this, it is claimed that a secret meeting of the Jones men ordered four of their number to kill certain Jackson men, a list being furnished, the date appointed (Sept. 28) and a price set upon the work. At the convention on Sept. 7 the Jones men were publicly accused of this plan, it having been discovered, it is said, a little earlier. The Jackson men, already much exasperated at being counted out, were easily persuaded that personal violence was intended and, indeed in the excited state of the country, it was more than probable that they were right. They accordingly organized and, as a measure of self-defense, on Sept. 10 shot four of the Jones men who were supposed to be intending their own murder a few days later. There is much conflicting testimony as to dates and conspiracies.

All these men on both sides were full bloods, and most of them lived in the interior and were entirely unlettered. They were obliged to depend for all their information upon what they heard, and so inflamed was the country that no story was too wild to be believed. Whether rightly or not, there is little doubt that both parties believed themselves in personal danger, and that there was in fact actual warfare between them.

Gov. Jones followed the shooting of the four Jones men by the prompt arrest of ten Jackson men as concerned in the murder, and immediately the whole country was under arms.

The murders had scarcely occurred before the two parties were regularly encamped near MacAlester, only about two miles from each other, to the number of 200 desperate men on each side.

Gov. Jones called upon the United States for protection, and troops were furnished. Indeed it had already been necessary to protect the convention for counting the votes, held two days before, with a troop of cavalry lest bloodshed should occur at the time. There were conferences with the United States authorities, claims that the United States had no right to interfere with the Choctaw nation, an attempted rescue, and much intrigue and excitement. During the controversy an agreement was entered into by both parties that the prisoners should be delivered upon condition that the United States should guarantee them a fair trial, according to all the processes of the law. And it is a curious and striking instance of the survival of the old Indian sense of honor that under this agreement after the Jackson camp disbanded, the accused men came in and gave themselves up to the United States authorities to be taken to jail and tried for murder! For there is no question that their deed was legally and technically murder. The only question on that point is as to the provocation and the practical necessity of that action.

NINE MEN CONVICTED.

Notwithstanding the mutual agreement and the presence of the accused men under guard of United States soldiers, the quarrel broke out afresh and vigorously, and only the presence of the soldiers held it in check at all. A trial was finally held at a special term of the Choctaw Court in June, 1893, and nine of the men were convicted and sentenced to death, in two parties, on the 5th and 14th of July. Such were the hardships of their nine months' imprisonment that one had already died, and the others had on one occasion petitioned the United States soldiers to shoot them as a relief from their daily misery.

It is claimed by the Jackson men that the trial was illegal in every respect; that the processes were illegally carried on, the accused were not allowed free access to counsel; that the jury was packed and the court intimidated, and worst charge of all, that the Judge before whom the cause was heard, Judge Noel J. Holson, was one of the Jones conspirators of Aug. 28, who planned the original murder of the Jackson men, against which conspiracy it was necessary to take this action.

Whether or not these charges are true several United States officials considered them to have sufficient ground to petition the United States Government to interfere peremptorily, and the authorities in Washington so far took the matter into their own hands as to arbitrarily order a reprieve until Aug. 4, which was again extended to Sept. 8. Now there is no constitutional power in the Choctaw Nation to grant such reprieves or to in any way stay an execution, and the question arises whether, having done this illegal and unconstitutional act, the nation has not lost the power to carry out the sentence at all.

It is therefore proposed to bring the accused men into the United States Courts on a writ of habeas corpus. Whether this is done or not the impression prevails that the execution will never take place. Such was the nature of the offense and the condition of affairs that the crime takes on a peculiar character and seems to call for special treatment.

Perhaps the whole situation is best summed up in the words of a full-blood Choctaw at the time of the convention last September: "The heart of my people is very sad; we have been told that the pale face is against us, but I fear that our Indian people are their own enemies. There is no more peace for the Choctaw people under their own Government; they no longer confide in and trust one another, but are afraid of one another."

ENFORCING THE EXCISE LAW

Police Given Strict Instructions to Arrest All Offenders.

Instructions were issued to the police officials of the different districts yesterday and the night previous to arrest all persons found violating the provisions of the excise law. Officers in citizens' garb were assigned to the duty of obtaining evidence against dramshop keepers, wholesale liquor dealers, grocers and druggists who may violate the law.

The Excise Commissioner gave stringent instructions to the police. These call for the arrest of every offender regardless of his fame, name or standing in the community.

The regular saloon-keeper is not complaining about the law, nor is he violating it. The "kickers" are the grocers who have been selling liquor in quantities less than five gallons without paying the city any license for the privilege.

The excise office has several detectives at work, and these, in addition to the police force, will cover the ground very well. To make this work feasible the city has been divided into three districts, over which the excisemen have been scattered.

Excise Commissioner Bell has concluded that the keepers of disreputable houses may not vend liquor. They are beyond the pale of the law, as they cannot by any means be said to be persons of good moral character. He left with Chief Harrigan the question whether they might send messengers for liquors to the nearest saloon. Maj. Harrigan says the keepers of these houses, not being allowed to sell liquors, will not be allowed to dispense the same after buying it from a neighboring bar-room.

The presumption, according to the Chief, is that they profit by handling it in this way. It is expected that the enforcement of this feature of the law will close up most of this class of houses, and their profit from the sale of liquor is enormous. Excise Commissioner Bell claims that the enforcement of the law, beginning to-day, is the hardest part of his work.

IT IS A DISGRACE.

Mr. L. D. Kingsland on the United States Legation Office in Mexico.

Mr. L. D. Kingsland, President of the Spanish Club, speaks very hopefully of the crop prospects of Mexico, from which Republic he has recently returned after a protracted trip extending over several weeks through it. The rains have been very general and a guarantee of good crops thus assured, and increased trade between St. Louis and the Republic is expected in consequence. He states that he saw no evidences of discontent and that, although hard times were talked, there seemed a fair measure of prosperity. The American Consul, in conversation with him on the prospects, said that the only thing to be feared was the repudiation of silver by the United States and the other strong nations, in which case the credit of Mexico would be seriously affected, while the railroads and their bondholders would sustain severe losses. Mexico has been on the up-grade for years, and but for the silver trouble would soon have attained great prosperity.

One point which impressed Mr. Kingsland unfavorably was a deplorable condition of the United States Legation office. The Consulate offices at the City of Mexico is not in a creditable condition, but in the opinion of the Spanish Club President they are fairly passable, and it is the Legation office which is most discreditable to the United States. He describes the carpet as long since having outlived its usefulness, and being now in such a condition as to be considerably worse than nothing. Visitors are asked to take a seat on a sofa which has been through the wars and come out second best. Entirely apart from the condition of the frame, the covering is torn, smeared and spotted, and the whole appearance of the office is poverty stricken. Just across the street is the office of the British Minister, which is handsomely furnished and equipped, providing a contrast most unpleasant to the American visitor, and this is made worse from the fact that the Consulate officers are in close proximity to the principal hotels. The great danger of the spirit of false economy thus displayed arises from the fact that the Mexicans are easily affected by spectacular displays and they are apt to exaggerate the difference between a richly furnished and decorated office and a shabby, make-shift one. In addition to this, of course, American visitors to Mexico are annoyed by the neglect, and they have to meet a number of criticisms and questions as to why it is that the Republic of the United States is less thoughtful in regard to its consulate offices than the monarchies of Europe.

Mr. Kingsland considers this a matter of more than pressing importance to St. Louis and strongly urges the bringing to bear of pressure on the proper authorities, with a view to the necessary reform being accomplished.

New Fire Alarm Boxes.

Forty new fire alarm boxes have been added to the present list. These will be issued on card in about a week; meanwhile the new boxes will not be used until such time as it will be required to put the boxes in place.

MISSOURI'S QUEEN OF BEAUTY.

Miss Katherine Turner, Representative of the State at Confederate Reunion.

Miss Katherine Turner of Columbia, Mo., is experiencing the sensation of a sudden awakening to fame. While summering with her uncle, Gov. Stone's family, at Manitou, Colo., she was apprised through the papers of her selection by Gen. James Lewis to represent Missouri at the big Confederate reunion at Birmingham, Ala., in October. The import of the selection was that it confers on her the title of the most beautiful young lady in the State. Miss Turner has since her school days been known as the beauty of North Missouri. Since her uncle's election she has visited with him many parts of the State and has attracted attention everywhere. Every one who has seen her will say that Gen. Lewis did not err in his selection. Miss Turner is a daughter of the Hon. S. Turner of Columbia, and her mother is a sister of Mrs. Stone. Miss Turner is a graduate of Columbia College and is noted for her musical accomplishments. She has been for some years the soloist of the Episcopal Church Choir of Columbia.

Miss Katherine Turner.

A POSTMASTER ARRESTED.

A Hot and Exciting Chase, Ending in a Capture.

Post-Office Inspector George A. Dice received a letter from the town of Oak, Ark., yesterday, informing him of the arrest of Postmaster Joseph E. Barker. The letter stated that by misrepresentations Barker had succeeded in having a post-office established at Oak and a star route in connection with it. He had made false returns in regard to the sale of stamps, and the inspector sent to investigate the case reported that the signature on his bond was forged. When the inspector visited the post-office Barker ran out through a back door with the inspector at his heels. The latter fired several shots after the fugitive, which brought him to a stand. He was placed in the custody of the Sheriff at Batesville, Ark.

RIVER MEN COMPLAIN.

They Are Heard From on the Transfer of Money From the Wharfage Fund.

The steamboatmen are beginning to protest since it has been announced that $75,000 of wharfage money in the Harbor Department is to be transferred to the City Hall fund. They claim that the boats are being forced to bear more than their share of this expense, and say that there are five railroad tracks on the wharf which do not pay any wharfage rents. The harbor boat, they assert, is a heavy expense which a tug would do as well. Elevators, they claim, monopolize much valuable space and pay no rent, as do also the sand barges. They think that others ought to be assessed rentals, and their charges lowered, as they can hardly pay expenses now.

Cobb's Position on Silver.

Mr. Harry M. Snyder has just received a letter from Hon. Seth W. Cobb on the silver question. Mr. Snyder wrote to the Congressman and aired his own views on the subject. In reply Congressman Cobb said that while he was a bimetallist he did not think that at this time free and unlimited silver coinage would be advisable. He goes on to suggest then an international agreement which would continue silver as a money metal. But that at the present time he was of the opinion that free coinage of silver would have a bad effect all around.

A Row Between Families.

A summons from the First District Police Court was issued yesterday against William Krause and his daughter, Frances, living at 1114 South Fourth street, charging them with assaulting Mrs. Jennie Harris. The children of the two families got into a quarrel, in which the elders mixed, and it is alleged that Mrs. Harris was beaten with a hammer by Krause, and with a crutch by his daughter.

Mrs. Heintz Dies.

Mrs. Lena Heintz, who set fire to her clothing with suicidal intent on Friday, died yesterday morning. Her husband said that her mind had been unbalanced for a week. The funeral will take place to-morrow from the family residence, 4409 North Nineteenth street.

W. C. T. U.

On Tuesday, Sept. 5, from 4 to 6 p. m., the district will hold a reception at the Exposition for the white ribbon women who are attending the Sunday-school Convention. The W. C. T. U. women and friends are invited to be present.

The annual convention of the district will be held Saturday, Sept. 30. It has been planned to hold only one day's session, because it is desired to give one full day's work to securing members on membership crusade day, Thursday, Sept. 28. This day is set apart by the National W. C. T. U. as a day upon which members visit friends and invite them to join the union.

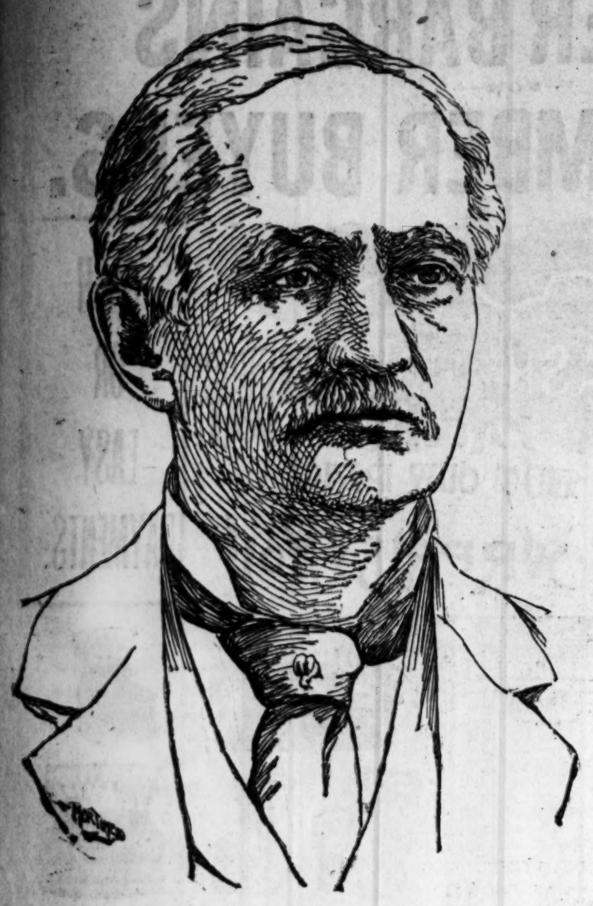
Mrs. E. B. Hall, State Superintendent Department of Evangelistic Work, will conduct a devotional hour Sept. 8, for the Central Union and Sept. 9 for the district at Odd Fellows' Hall, both meetings beginning at 9 p. m.

His Own Policeman.

A man named Joseph Donagan, who is in charge of the gravity road at Creve Coeur Lake, had a watch and charm worth $180 stolen from him two months ago. He suspected a man named James Overstreet and in company with a friend named John Braun made a search of second-hand stores. At the store of H. M. Jeffreys, under Havlin's Theater, he found a charm which he identified as his. He at once armed himself with a shot-gun and went in search of Sheriff Garrett, wishing him to arrest Overstreet. He could not find Overstreet and returned to Jeffrey's place, compelling him by threats of arrest to accompany him to the Four Courts. Jeffreys admitted that he had the watch and promised to return it.

SILVER TONGUED.

Portraits of Orators Who Have Led the Silver Debate in the Senate and House of Representatives.



John T. Morgan, Alabama.

John Sherman, Ohio.

William L. Wilson, West Virginia.

W. M. Stewart, Nevada.

Arthur P. Gorman, Maryland.

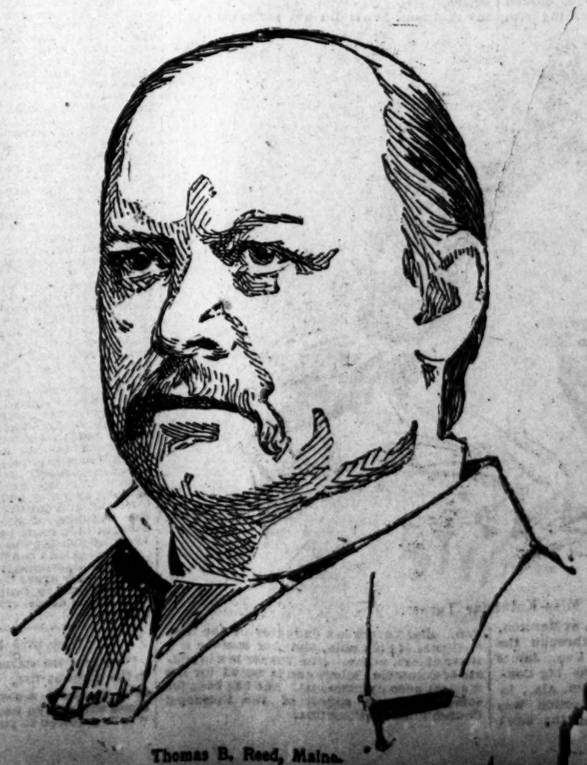
David B. Hill, New York.

Bourke Cochran, New York.

Senator Daniel W. Voorhees of Indiana.

Representative Bryan of Nebraska, Bland's Young Lieutenant.

W. B. Allison, Iowa.



Thomas B. Reed, Maine.

Interviewing Senator Coke of Texas.

THE "MARCH KING."

John Philip Sousa, Who Will Lead the Exposition Music.

A SKETCH OF THE POPULAR CONDUCTOR AND HIS SOLOISTS.

Many of the Old St. Louis Favorites Are With Sousa's Organization—Celebrated Vocalists Who Will Sing With the Band—A Brilliant Musical Season Promised.

When the first strains of the overture ring through the vast space of Music Hall on Wednesday next they will answer to the baton of John Philip Sousa, the "March King" of America.

It was and is a difficult task which Sousa undertook, to fill the place so long occupied by the public's idol, the late Patrick S. Gilmore, who was himself the young leader's warmest friend, and on his first tour with the Marine Band, his most enthusiastic champion. The friendship which existed between these two seems to have augured well for Mr. Sousa, who, just as soon as his methods were understood by the audiences before whom he played, received the full meed of cheer and applause ever accorded to his illustrious predecessor.

John Phillip Sousa.

His personal success is marvelous, and he grows daily in popularity. A consummate master of the public's pulse, Sousa's programmes are so deftly constructed that the manifold musical tastes of his audiences are all successfully catered to.

It is not only as a leader, but as a composer as well, that he has found great favor with the public. Although his compositions cover a wide range, John Philip Sousa is perhaps best known to the American public through his marches, the martial rythm and swing of which have become so popular as to gain him the title of "March King." Mr. Sousa's first successful march was written at the time of the Turko-Russian war. It was called "Across the Danube," and was received with so much favor that it encouraged the young composer to try again in this vein. His next successful effort was the "Resumption March," which was written in 1878. Since that date he has written numerous marches in quick succession, all of which grew very popular. In 1884 his "Gladiator March" appeared, of which Mr. Sousa tells a very interesting anecdote. It was to be taken by a third-rate publisher in the East, who had agreed to pay $50 for it.

When it was finished and sent on the publisher wrote back that he considered the march worth only $25, and would pay only that sum for it. Mr. Sousa was indignant, and requested that the composition be returned to him at once. He sent it to his publisher and asked for it the stipulated price, $50. This gentleman not only accepted it at once and gladly paid the price, but wired Mr. Sousa that he would take as many more as the latter could shake out of his sleeve. The "Gladiator March" has since been and still remains, perhaps, his most popular military composition. It has been played by every band throughout the United States and Europe.

A. P. Cerrillo-Stengle.

Following the "Gladiator" came the "Thunderer," the "Occidental," "Semper Fidelis," "National Fencibles," "Corcoran Cadets," the "Washington Post," "High School Cadets," and many others. The "Washington Post" was written in 1889, and is now at the height of its popularity. Fully 1,000,000 copies of these last two marches have already been sold, and there seems to be no diminution in the demand. His last march, "The Beau Ideal," bids fair to be as popular as any of its famous predecessors. Among the compositions which Mr. Sousa has published are many songs, waltzes, overtures and orchestral pieces, some of which are deservedly popular.

As the leader of the United States Marine Band Sousa has behind him an interesting career, full of memorable events. He was a conspicuous figure at the funeral ceremonies of President Garfield and Gen. Grant, and he played at all the State functions at the White House and elsewhere in Washington. Garfield, Cleveland and Harrison tripped the light fantastic to Sousa's baton on the occasion of their respective inaugurals and sunned themselves on the White House lawn while the Marine Band played their afternoon concerts in the open air.

Antonio Galassi.

One of the most amusing incidents in his musical career happened shortly after he entered the service. The Marine Band had played at the ceremonies attendant upon the unveiling of the Farragut statue in Washington, and at the conclusion the members of the band were dismissed for the day and hurried off to the theaters and orchestras in which they played. About 7 o'clock an orderly from the Marine Barracks called at Mr. Sousa's house with an order for the band to report at the White House at 8 o'clock that evening to play at Mrs. Garfield's reception. Messengers who were sent in every direction to notify the musicians met with such little success in locating them, that when Director Sousa reported for duty at the White House, in all the glitter of his scarlet and gold uniform, he found a solitary bass drummer to assist his baton in rendering the evening's programme. It goes without saying that the services of this, the smallest band that Sousa was ever called upon to direct, were dispensed with for that time.

During the Yorktown centennial celebration in 1881 the Marine Band accompanied the descendants of Lafayette and other guests of the United States to Yorktown. In the party was the late Gen. Boulanger, who was so much taken with the ability and dash of the director of the band that on his return to France he sent Mr. Sousa a number of pieces played by the famous Guarde Republicaine in acknowledgment of the latter's courtesy in presenting him with a number of his compositions and arrangements, which Boulanger, as Minister of War, introduced in the French service bands.

At the age of 18 Sousa was an orchestral leader and he subsequently traveled with Offenbach during the French composer's celebrated tour of the United States. Later he was chosen the musical director of the noted Philadelphia Church Choir Pinafore company, during which time he performed the remarkable feat of orchestrating the entire opera of "Pinafore" in forty-two hours. As a piece of rapid orchestration this has perhaps never been equaled, certainly never excelled. He kept four copyists employed in transcribing the various parts, and when he finished his score, the copyists were still behind him, and he lent them a hand to finish.

Within the last six years Mr. Sousa's compositions have been of a more pretentious order, and his ability as a writer of such works has been amply demonstrated by the warm approval accorded those of his compositions that have appeared during this time. Among these are his celebrated symphonic poem, "The Chariot Race," a musical setting of Gen. Wallace's wonderful narrative in "Ben Hur," "Sheridan's Ride" and the "Last Days of Pompeii," the latter his most ambitious effort.

These have been uncommonly successful at Manhattan Beach this summer. Like most other composers Sousa has invaded the operatic field and his activity in this line is demonstrated by his five completed works. His first opera, "The Smugglers," was written for, and produced by the Church Choir Pinafore company, but was not successful. His next, "Katherine," he has hoarded like a painter his favorite picture, for so far he has not been willing to present it to the public. "Desiree" was produced by the McCaull Opera company in 1884 and met with gratifying success, as well as his "Queen of Hearts," which appeared two years later. His last opera, "The Wolf," has not yet been sung, but was purchased at different times by De Wolf Hopper and Francis Wilson, both of whom forfeited, as the principal female role in the opera overshadowed that of the comedian.

Lillian Blauvelt.

Inez Carusi.

With Sousa comes a finely selected corps of artists, many names of which are familiar to St. Louis concert and Exposition audiences. Sig. Raffayolo, so long and favorably known as Gilmore's great drawing card, the euphonium artist, the "man with many medals," as he is variously called by admiring throngs, is one of them. Albert Bode, the youngest premier cornet in this country, occupies the same position under Sousa that he did under Gilmore. There is not a musician in St. Louis who does not accord to Mr. Bode the high praise of blowing the smoothest cornet ever heard here, to the exclusion even of Bent, who had such a strong hold upon public favor in music-loving St. Louis.

Mlle. Marcella Ludh.

Mr. Bode is most ably seconded by Mr. Herbert Clarke, the cornet soloist of the band, a dashing, brilliant player, a thorough musician, fine arranger of music and composer of various numbers, which he plays on his own instrument. He has followed music as a profession from his earliest childhood, playing the violin at the age of 5 and the cornet when barely 14 years old. The year 1886 was a red-letter one in his career, marked by his winning the State championship of Indiana, to which the prize of a beautiful gold and silver cornet was attached, presented to the young musician, who was still under 20.

E. A. Lefebre, the celebrated saxophonist, Signor Stengler, the first clarinetist, Frank W. Wadsworth, flutist, and Joseph Lacalle, Henry Koch, and Arthur Pryor have scores of friends here, where they are favorably known.

Aside from this strong combination the Exposition management have engaged some of the most celebrated vocal and instrumental artists in the world, musicians whose reputation is international. During the first ten days at one of the afternoon and one of the evening concerts, Mlle. Marcella Lindh, the coloratur soprano, will sing with the band. Miss Lindh is an American by birth, and a highly accomplished soprano. She was early in life taken to Europe by her parents, where she received a thorough musical training. Her piano studies were made in Berlin under the most proficient teachers, and when later on her voice developed she became the pupil of Mme. Arthur Levysohn of Berlin, who was the great Lamperti's star pupil, and who has herself successfully introduced to the musical world some of its most celebrated lights. Miss Lindh's debut was made at Kroll's Opera-house in Berlin, and she was enthusiastically received. Mr. Blakely was the first to introduce her to American audiences, and she has since that time reaped a harvest of praise. Her voice is described as very strong, marvelously soft and of wonderful compass, with delicate grace of expression and remarkable technique.

Mme. Scalchi, the greatest contralto in the world to-day, is so well known in St. Louis that nothing more need be said but that she will appear as the soloist of afternoon and evening concerts during the early part of the season.

Herbert L. Clark.

Most heartily welcomed will be Mme. Lillian Blauvelt, who has been heard here only once or twice in concert and who created a furore then. She is the most charming and delightful artist on the lyric stage to-day. Hers is a high, clear soprano, finely trained, sweet and full, with a faultlessly trained intonation. To her vocal achievements she adds a charming face, grace and simplicity of manner, a petite, beautiful figure, with that delightful stage presence that reminds one of an exquisite bisque statuette.

Another soloist who won admirers upon her first appearance here in the spring is Miss Leonora von Stosch, the young violinist. Miss Von Stosch is a Washington girl who pursued her musical studies abroad, taking the first prize at the Brussels Conservatory.

Miss Inez Carusi, the celebrated New York harpist, is also engaged for one of the Exposition weeks, as well as Alice Raymond, the famous cornetist, who has the closing engagement of the last two weeks.

Antonio Galassi is well remembered as one of the numerous artists whom Mapleson and Strakosch introduced in England and America, and who is well known to St. Louis. His voice is a magnificent baritone of powerful scope. A stranger here, but amply heralded by his New York reputation, will be Guiseppe Campaneri, a prominent Eastern baritone.

Leonora Von Stosch.

Michele Raffayola.

OPENING WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

Programme for the Inaugural Night at the Exposition.

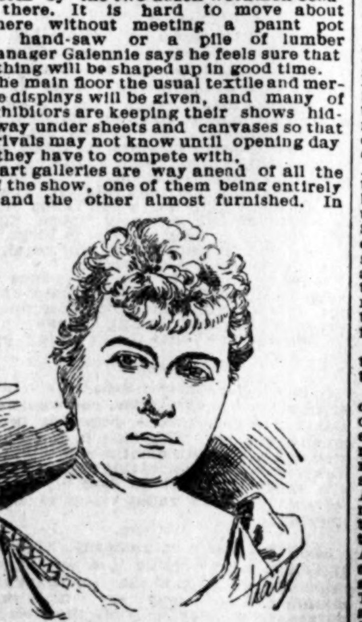
On next Wednesday evening the doors of the Great St. Louis Exposition will be thrown open to the public, and Sousa's magnificent band will commence its season of concerts in the big Music Hall.

As to the Exposition proper, it promises most pleasingly. All the exhibitors are at work on their displays, and some of the big establishments have theirs nearly completed. Down in the basement the machinery men are setting up saws and planers and all sorts of odd-looking contrivances. Two rival coffee firms will have places near each other and be actively engaged in showing how coffee is prepared and handled after it is received.

The fish tanks have all been repainted and fixed up and the filters put in shape so that the piscatorial show is bound to be a success. Tony Faust took a trip over the premises he is to occupy yesterday, and saw to several details which will be carried out in due form by the two dozen workmen occupied there. It is hard to move about anywhere without meeting a paint pot or a hand-saw or a pile of lumber but Manager Galennie says he feels sure that everything will be shaped up in good time.

On the main floor the usual textile and mercantile displays will be given, and many of the exhibitors are keeping their shows hidden away under sheets and canvases so that their rivals may not know until opening day what they have to compete with.

The art galleries are way ahead of all the rest of the show, one of them being entirely ready and the other almost furnished. In the Sculpture Department some very striking casts of famous works are being set up and will undoubtedly be ready by opening night. The POST-DISPATCH press which is to run off the thousands of copies of the EXPOSITION ECHOES was being overhauled yesterday by a corps of expert pressmen and will be going in full blast next Wednesday to supply the evening programmes. The programme for the opening night has been made up and is announced by Manager Galennie as follows:



Alice Raymond.

Inaugural programme, Stockholders' night, Wednesday evening, Sept. 6, 1893, commencing at 8 o'clock.

Soloists: Miss Marcella Lindh, soprano; Mr. Arthur Pryor, trombone; Messrs. Albert Bode and Herbert Clarke, cornet.

Overture—"Semiramide" .... Rossini
Ballet suite—"Feramors" .... Rubinstein
a—First dance of the Bayaderes.
b—Candlelight Dance of the Bride of Cashmere.
c—Second Dance of the Bayaderes.
Trombone solo—"Air Varie" .... Pryor
Mr. Arthur Pryor.
Introduction to third act of "Lohengrin" ... Wagner
a—Minuet Opus 14 .... Paderewski
b—Salon Stuck, "Susse Kusse" .... Volstedt
Duet for cornets—"Frequette Frequette,". Van Gell
Messrs. Bode and Clarke.
Characteristic piece—"In a Clock Store" .... Orth

This composition ingeniously tells the story of an hour in a clock store. The apprentice winds up the clocks. The different clocks begin to tick and the piece gradually develops into a musical illustration of a clock store. Several clocks strike the hour, the boy whistles a tune, the clock which contains the chimes gradually runs slower and stops. The apprentice winds the clocks up again and the chimes of a miniature Scotch cathedral are heard. The cuckoo, the alarm and the other clocks strike the hour, the whole being a faithful representation of the operations of the clocks.

Soprano Solo—Aria, Mad Scene,
"Lucia" .... Donizetti
Miss Marcella Lindh.
"Tinkers' Chorus," "Oh, Promise Me" and Finale from "Robin Hood". De Koven

The band to play the inaugural will consist of fifty pieces and will be led by John Philip Sousa, who has been playing at Manhattan Beach all summer.

THE BOOK TABLE.

The Sweating System in Chicago—Literary Notes.

Some striking facts are brought out in relation to the sweating system in Chicago in the annual report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of Illinois. The report states that the ordinary hours of labor required in the best shops are ten each day for six days in the week; in the worst shops, and in the busy season, sixteen hours are frequently required, that is, from 5 a. m. to 10 p. m., seven days in the week. Those who work by the day or week receive extra pay, or an increase in the rate of pay as the season advances. This increase in the busy season is intended apparently in some instances to compensate for additional hours of labor, though it is found alike in shops where the ten-hour day is adhered to throughout the year as well as in those where the daily hours vary from six in March to sixteen in August. In other shops the hours of labor in excess of ten are paid for at the same rate as for other hours. Thus if a handsome girl who works for $3 a week, or 50 cents a day and 5 cents an hour, works twelve or fourteen hours in a day, she will receive 10 or 20 cents more for that day than for ordinary days.

The piece-workers in shops have only a very limited control of their working time. They must come and go according to the rules of the shop. Although they are paid by the piece, they are required to perform stipulated amounts of work each day. Even in some of the "inside" shops the girls' hats and coats are locked up from 8 a. m. to 6 p.m. to prevent their escape from full-time work. In the shops of a lower order the task system is vigorously applied, and the girl must accomplish a satisfactory amount of work or make room for another.

The tenement-house piece-workers are more independent of their employers in the matter of working hours. When there is plenty of work to be done, some of them will sit twelve or even sixteen hours a day at their work, but they can only do this when they are in groups and one of the number does the cooking for all the rest. During a great part of the year work is so scarce that they can do all they get in ordinary hours, and the married women can also attend to household duties.

It is apparent, however, that these people are urged to excessive hours of labor not more by their employers than by their own necessities. They rarely have any alternate occupation and are always on the verge of pauperism. Hence the busy season is longed for, and, when it comes, the operators are willing to work any number of hours to increase their piece-price earnings, and finishers and hand-girls who profit by working overtime are also reconciled to the early morning and night work.

The late Theodore Child's companion in Persia, where Mr. Child lost his life, was Edwin Lord Weeks, who has written for *Harper's Magazine* a series of three articles on the tour he and Mr. Child made. The title will be "From the Black Sea to the Persian Gulf," and they will be published in the autumn.

It may interest some young writers to know what Mr. Stevenson considers to be the secret of success in literature. "It is," he said, "elbow grease. I can always tell when an author does not write over and over again. Literature is an art that takes place in time; therefore, the main point is to be certain that you have everything in the proper order. If a man has every word and every sentence and every subject in the right order and has no other gift, he will be a great writer.

The pronunciation of the name of Jerome K. Jerome is somewhat peculiar, the accent in the first Jerome is on the first syllable and in the family name on the second syllable.

F. Hopkinson Smith gave a reading not long ago at a fashionable Rochester club, and several men were asked to remain after the audience had departed, eat a rarebit, and make the acquaintance of the guest of the evening. When the cigars were lighted Mr. Smith, in response to a request, read his inimitable description of the carving of the canvas-back, from "Colonel Carter of Cartersville." There was a burst of applause when the reading was finished, followed by a moment of silence. Then spoke a gilded youth of the circle: "Mr. Smith, have you ever published anything in book form?"

Samuel Warren, the author of "Ten Thousand a Year," desired to be supposed to be always on the most familiar terms with people of eminence. One day a brother barrister, who knew this peculiarity of his, called at his chambers, and, in the course of conversation, Warren could not help remarking that he was invited to dine with the Lord Chancellor that evening. "That's capital," said his friend; "for so am I. So we shall meet there." Warren looked a little put out. "But I am sorry to say, I am not able to go," he said. "Really? I am sorry for that, and so will be the Chancellor. I'll tell him how sorry you are." After a little more talk the visitor rose to go. "Don't trouble," said Warren, "to say anything about me to his lordship to-night." "It will be no trouble; I shall only tell him how sorry you are. Why not?" "Well, the fact is," said Warren, with a flush, "I was not invited." "No more," replied the other, with a grin, "was I."

The long novel which the author of "The Story of an African Farm" is now engaged upon is said to have been named "From Man to Man." It is mentioned as a study in the comparative ethics of men's treatment of men and their treatment of women.

Some time ago the Brentanos offered a series of prizes for translations, with the following results:

Only one prize has been awarded. This was won by Miss C. S. Copeland of Sparhill, N. Y., who sent in translations of several of Paul Heyse's short stories. In their announcement of the result of this competition the publishers admit that its result has not been satisfactory. The greater portion of the translations received were from the German; the French manuscripts ranged from About to Ohnet, Maupassant, Coppee and the great French story writers being very badly represented; and there were a few unavailable translations from Italian and Spanish writers. Many of the competitors chose books that had already been translated, and were, therefore, inadmissible; and the publishers' comment upon the contest is that it "only demonstrated once more the prevalence of the erroneous idea that whosoever can read a foreign language fluently is able to translate it."

The *Critic's* London correspondent sends these particulars of a new journalistic venture:

"Mr. W. T. Stead has added to the labors of the *Review of Reviews* the quarterly production of *Borderland*, a periodical devoted entirely to the investigation of psychical phenomena. Mr. Stead presumably knows his readers, for he has tested them in those strange Christmas volumes of ghost-lore. And the Psychical Research Society itself numbers some 3,000 members; there ought, therefore, to be a public for this kind of thing. It is not proposed that a separate American edition shall be issued at once; but a consignment of the English edition is being shipped to New York as a test of the market. The price is 18 pence—a rather awkward sum, which has already proved fatal to more than one magazine."

Dr. St. George Mivart, whose speculations upon the possibility of "happiness in hell" have aroused so much interest in scientific circles, is still in middle life and gives promise of further work. He was educated for the bar and was called to practice in 1836, but turned his attention exclusively to scientific subjects. Dr. Mivart, though opposed to Darwinism, is a firm believer in the general principle of evolution, and applies it not only to this life, but to the next.

STORIES OF PERIL.

HAIRBREADTH ESCAPES FROM DEATH IN THE WILD WEST.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

We had finished our game of whist on the train, says a writer in the San Francisco *Call*, when one of the players, a red-headed man, said: "You're speaking of narrow escapes reminds me of one I had years ago in the Sierras. Buckeye House," he continued, "is a public tavern amid the mountains of southern Plumas County, and is a lonely spot, being surrounded by dense forests of spruce and pine. On the night of June 4, 187—, I stopped there and was told by the proprietor that a highway robbery had been committed in the vicinity during the preceding day. This made me exceedingly uneasy, for I was carrying $12,500 in greenbacks into the mountains to invest in a quartz mine. The money was wrapped up in my horse-blankets and stowed away under the seat of the buggy, while I had about $100 in gold and silver in my pockets, which I carried to pay my expenses.

"Shortly after leaving Buckeye the road ascends a steep declivity and then crosses a narrow, rock, brush-covered plateau. Three miles further on I passed Palmeto ranch, an abandoned stopping place, where I again entered the dense forests that grew close to the highway. I examined my revolver carefully, placed fresh caps on it and laid it on the seat beside me ready for instant use. Nothing occurred till I reached Frenchman's Hill, when as I was climbing one of the steepest parts I was suddenly stopped—so suddenly, in fact, that I had no chance to defend myself. A man sprang into the road and caught my horses by the bridles, while a second robber appeared from behind a tree holding in his hands a shotgun at full cock. The man with the gun was a tall fellow with a squint eye and red mustache, while the other man was short and stout.

"'Throw up yer hands!' cried the squint-eyed man in a harsh voice. I glanced at the muzzle of the gun and then at the revolver on my seat. 'Up with yer hands, or I'll give it to you,' and the look on the robber's face indicated that he meant what he said; so I reluctantly gave up all my ideas of defense and slowly and mechanically raised my hands above my head, at the same time cursing my ill luck, for robbery at that time meant ruin to me. 'Git out and keep your hands up,' cried the tall man, 'till Jim takes yer money and yer popgun.' I got out and walked to the head of the horses as commended, and stood there with my hands raised while the short robber deftly examined my pockets and took what gold and silver I had, saying as he rattled the coins, 'It pays to drive hogs.'

"'Hogs?' I explained, 'What do you mean by hogs?'

"'Oh, that's all right. He told us you were coming, and so we laid in the brush for you,' was the response.

"I glanced up at that second and saw a murderous look on the squint-eyed man's face, while his finger was on the trigger of the gun. As I was standing close to the small robber, the weapon, of course, covered us both. I gave an involuntary start, which caused the short man to look up. His face blanched white as he explaimed: 'Take care there, or you will shoot us both,' at the same time stepping back, so as to bring my horse between himself and his companion's gun.

"I involuntarily followed his example, when the short man said, in a low tone: 'I believe that rascal meant to kill us both. Now,' he continued, in a loud voice, at the same time taking my pistol from the seat, 'you pile right in and be off.'

"'Yes,' cried the squint-eyed fellow, 'slide right out and sell your hogs for enough to make up for what we took.'

"I had supposed, of course, that they would search my buggy, and now I was about to escape with my precious greenbacks, my heart beat furiously and the blood rushed to my face as though I had just undergone great exertion. I hastily obeyed the injunctions of the robbers to 'drive on and keep a-going,' and as soon as I was out of gunshot I whipped up and drove at full speed until I overtook a little old man, shabbily dressed, driving a lot of fat hogs with the aid of a small dog.

"The old man looked at me with some astonishment as I drove rapidly up and cried: 'Say, did some fellers stop yer back thar?'

"'Yes,' was my reply. 'Did they rob you?'

"The old man laughed and slapped his leg, and then laughed again ere he replied: 'Kinder curious how it turned out,' he replied; 'but hanged if I knew any one was a-coming in a two-hoss buggy.'

"'What do you mean?' I asked, for I saw nothing funny in the whole matter.

"'Why, you see, them fellows stepped out in the road, right in front of my hogs, and cried for me to stop. This scared the hogs and they broke out in the brush. I pretended not to understand what they meant, and, sending Boze out on one side, I took the other, at the same time a-cussing them chaps right lively for scaring my hogs. When I got 'em all back again I turned around and said: 'Now, what do you want?'

"'Money,' cried the tall fellow; 'all you've got.'

"'Money?' and I roared so you could have heard me half way back to Buckeye. 'You don't reckon that a chap as has got to go afoot and drive hogs for a living has any money? If you want that just stop the boss who is coming along in a two-hoss buggy, and you will get some.'

"'Get right on then,' said the tall chap, 'and we'll lay for the boss.'

"'And they got you?' continued the hog drover. 'I hope you did not lose much!'

"'A hundred dollars,' said I; 'but I got off lucky at that.'

"'So did I,' said the old drover with a grin, 'for I sold a part of my hogs on the road and had the money with me. It was a case of sheer bluff on my part.'

"'And of luck upon mine,' I answered. 'It was a narrow escape for both of us.'"

FOILED THE GREASERS.

"In the winter of 186—," said the lawyer, who had been playing with us, "I was clerking in the —— Hotel in Sacramento, and was attending to the night work, which at that time was of much importance, as the city was the headquarters of a large mining district and many miners came there to take the river boats for San Francisco. These miners brought a good deal of gold from the mountains, and it was their practice to deposit this with us over night, for the town was filled with a rough element and robberies and murders were frequent. We had a large safe, and this not unfrequently held from $10,000 to $20,000. As deposits were made every ten or fifteen minutes during the time prior to midnight, it was easy for robbers to know that we kept this money on hand, and to guard against an attack I went armed while on duty as night clerk. The little office which inclosed the safe and desk was separated from the general office by a high railing, and the small gate between the two was secured by a spring lock, difficult to open unless one understood it. One dark and rainy night during March I was sitting alone in the office some time between 1 and 2 o'clock when a couple of Mexicans entered the hotel and came up to the desk. 'We want beds,' said one, 'and would like you to take care of our money.' With this they proceeded to count out nearly $1,000 in gold coin. 'You must have been lucky to-night,' said I, taking it for granted they had been fortunate in gambling. 'Yes,' answered one, 'we broke a monte bank and got away with $960.' I turned to opened the safe before counting money after them and just as I was about to swing open the iron door I heard a sharp, whizzing sound, and then something struck me a tremendous blow in the back. I instantly raised up and whirled about to face the Mexicans, and as I did so a large knife fell from my back to the floor. I thought for the second I had been fatally wounded, and determined to revenge myself upon the assassins. I quickly drew my pistol and fired at the men, who had been unable to open the gate and were thus outside of the railing. My first shot broke the arm of one of the gamblers, and he gave a cry of pain. The other men attempted to grab some of the gold, but I fired again so quickly that he turned and fled. A third shot hit this Mexican in the side just as he reached the door, but both of them managed to escape and ran off up the street. Their cries and my shouts brought twenty guests downstairs in all stages of undress, but each man had a gun, pistol or bowie-knife, and the rascals were quickly pursued by most of the miners. Owing to the darkness and the start they had, both men got away, but they left their gold coin behind them. This was given to me by the owner of the hotel for defending his property, and thus I made a handsome little stake in a single night, for the Mexicans never put in an appearance to claim the gold. My escape was owing to a fortunate incident. I had been getting round-shouldered, and my friends had poked so much fun at me about it that I got a blacksmith to make me some steel shoulder-braces, which were covered with buckskin. These steel braces were made strong enough to have fitted Samson, but their being so heavy saved my life, for the point of the knife, when thrown by the Mexicans, had struck one of these and thus failed to penetrate my body, as it otherwise would have. Throwing a knife was a favorite with Mexicans, and some became so expert that they could hit a silver dollar at a distance of ten or twenty feet. I suppose they thought the knife would so suddenly end my life that I would make no outcry to alarm the people in the hotel, and ~~as I~~ had unlocked the safe they could rob it at their pleasure. It was a close call but I came out of it unharmed."

ALMOST HANGED.

The lawyer's companion, a stout, fleshy man past the prime of life, said: "While you are telling of escapes, I came nearly being hanged once for murdering a man." All of us turned to watch the speaker as he continued: "In 1853 I was a miner in one of our mountain counties, and one night, the 3d of April, as I well remember, a miner who occupied a cabin near me was killed and his gold dust taken. As ill luck would have it, the dead man and I had quarrelled a day or two before over a mining claim and I had sworn that I would get even with him. I felt that he had wronged me. When the alarm was given I was sound asleep in my cabin. A crowd rushed in, pulled me out of my bunk and took me to the scene of the murder.

"'Hang him to the nearest tree,' cried one.

"'He swore he would get even,' shouted a second.

"'He pretended to be asleep, yet this man was shot within six rods of his cabin,' exclaimed a third.

"By this time a large crowd had collected and I could see that circumstances were against me, and in vain I protested my innocence. At length cooler counsel prevailed and it was agreed to give me a miners' trial under lynch law, and 2 o'clock in the afternoon was named for the hour. When the time came a judge was named, a jury of twelve was picked out, one man acted as counsel for the miners and one for me, and the trial regularly proceeded.

"While I was innocent there were circumstances very much against me. The fact that we had quarreled, that I had threatened to get even, that our cabins were near together and that when he had been shot I had not heard the sound and was found asleep in bed were all proven. To add to this one shot had been fired from my pistol, and the bullet when taken from the dead man's body fitted the pistol. This convinced the jury and a verdict of guilty was rendered. I had expected none other and made up my mind that I must be hanged, when a horseman suddenly dashed up and dismounted. 'It's Bill Keene, the Deputy Sheriff,' cried one of the miners, and a second later fifty pistols were drawn and the owners cried that Keene would be shot down if he attempted to interfere with the proceedings.

"The new arrival was a handsome fellow, young and daring, and I had hoped he might rescue me; but when he saw how determined the miners were he gave up the attempt, swore he believed I was guilty, and declared that he would stay and see the fun. I could have cursed the officer for his heartless way of speaking of my fate, but knew it was only wasting my breath, and so forebore saying a word. The trial proceeded, and while it was going on Keene sent one of the men to the nearest saloon to buy a ten-gallon keg of beer. This was soon brought, and while all were drinking the Judge summed up my case and the jurymen hurried with a verdict of guilty in order to get their share of the beer. By this time the attention of the miners was directed to the beer rather than to me, and it was voted to finish the keg first and me afterwards. Just as they came to this conclusion the Sheriff passed behind me, cut the cords that bound me to a small oak tree and whispered: 'Jump on my horse and ride to the county seat.' A moment later I dashed from the tree and sprang upon the back of his splendid animal. Almost at the same time he jumped upon another horse that stood near and we were off like a shot. Bullets flew thick and fast all about us, two passed through parts of my clothing and one hit me in the arm, but neither of us was seriously wounded. 'Keep down low and ride like the devil,' shouted the Sheriff, as we raced down the hill; 'most of the bullets will go over us.' He was correct, and two minutes carried us to a place of safety. He took me to the county seat and placed me in jail.

"Two days later I was examined before a Justice of the Peace, but before any witnesses had been examined a miner came spurring into town and told the Justice he might as well turn me loose. 'We found the right man,' said he; 'he confessed to the murder and we hanged him two hours ago.' It was a close call," concluded the large man, "and but for the daring of the Sheriff I would have been hanged before the murderer had been discovered."

A Midnight Confidence.

From Harper's Weekly.

I am a Jersey 'skeeter, and I revel by the sea,
A-biting dudes and common folk in manner bold and free;
To-day I'm full of English blood; to-morrow every vein
May hold the bluest, richest gore that ever came from Spain.

Another day I'm like as not to sing "Die Wacht am Rhein,"
From having bit a German when perchance I came to dine;
And there are times when, reeling on my happy daily ways,
I take a nip that's Paris bred and hum the "Marseillaise."

Ofttimes I am a Russian from my wing-tip to my bill;
Ofttimes I hold the richest blood you'll find on Murray Hill.
Sometimes I take a mixture, but I find it does not pay,
Unless I wish to suffer pain for many an anxious day.

For I have found that when I've bit a Briton and a Celt,
I'm pretty sure to suffer in the regions of my belt;
And when a Frenchman I have nipped, of Germans I keep free;
I do not want a battlefield down in the midst of me.

From which I think 'tis evident, while seeming free from care,
I have to keep a watchful eye upon my bill of fare;
And that is why I stick by you, my friend, the livelong night;
I'm dieting—and if I may, I'll have another bite.

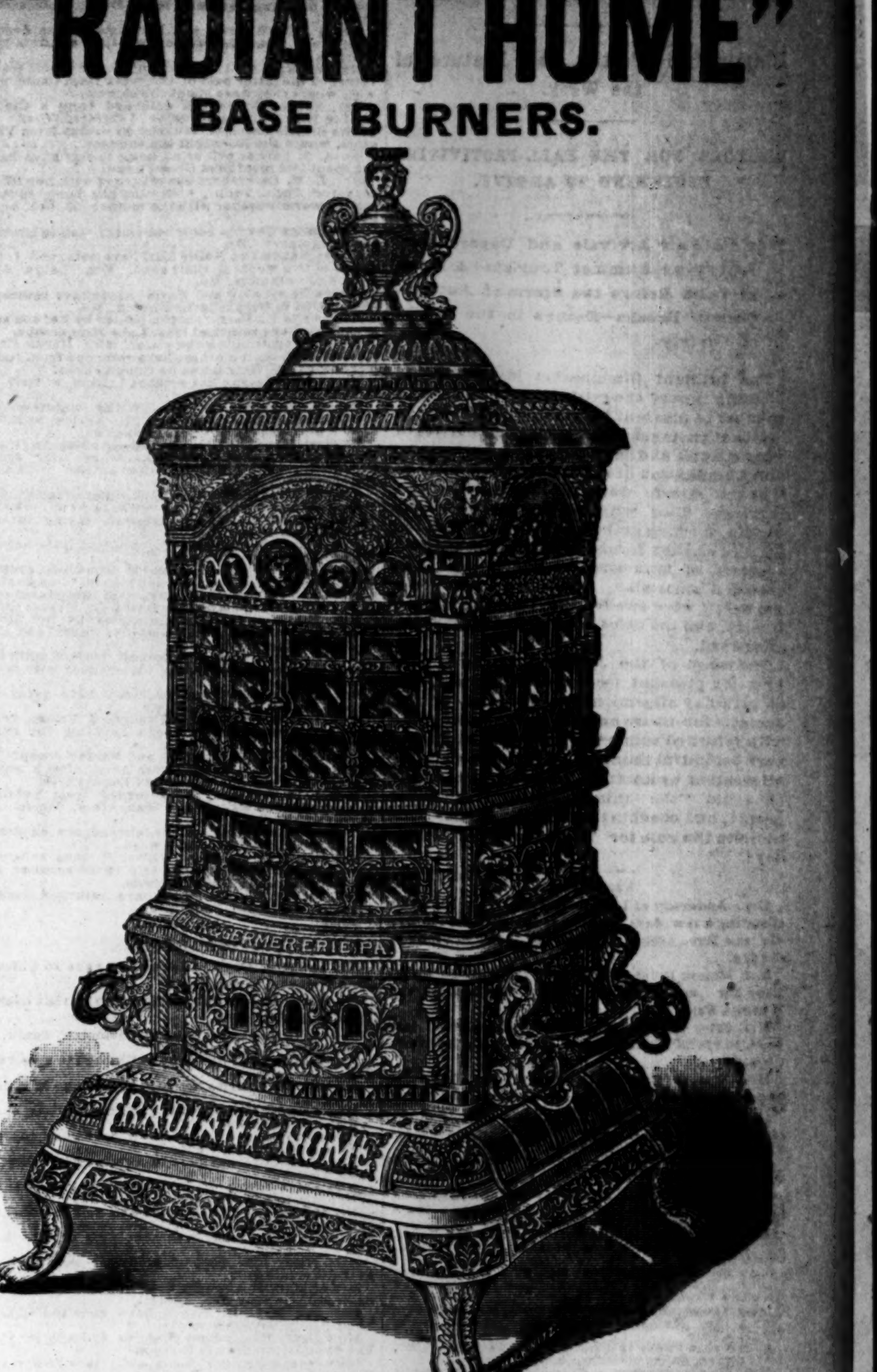
JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

One Who Knows.

From Kate Field's Washington.

Jonnie: "Papa, are despots happy?"

Papa: "I don't know. Ask the hired girl."



UNDER THE LIGHTS.

Illumination Parties the Feature of the Week.

VISITORS FOR THE FALL FESTIVITIES BEGINNING TO ARRIVE.

World's Fair Arrivals and Departures—Returning Summer Tourists—A Week of Calm Before the Storm of Autumn Gayety Breaks—Doings in the World of Society.

The brilliant illumination last Thursday evening proved the raisin d'etre, by quite a number of pleasant little gatherings. Young ladies at their suburban homes had parties of young ladies and gentlemen out to supper, and illumination drag parties afterward, so that the streets were thronged with open carriages filled with gay throngs of young people, forming quite an artistic color to the picture already furnished by the arches and clusters of innumerable lights, and the crowded sidewalks. There were also "car parties," who swelled the throngs on the streets, and the cafes and summer gardens afterward.

The races of the Jockey Club have also proved a pleasant feature of the week, and on Saturday afternoon the galleries of the Jockey Club-house and the lawn were filled with returned summer wanderers, making a very delightful reunion. With such delightful weather by another week the races will be again "the thing" with fashionable people, and coaching and drag parties will be quite the rule for Thursdays and Saturdays.

VISITORS.

Mrs. Anderson of Louisa County, Va., has been spending a few days with her son and his family, Mr. and Mrs. Archer Anderson of 4056 McPherson avenue.

Mrs. Homer Byler of Trinidad, N. M., who is visiting her mother, Mrs. Rapley, is now at the World's Fair.

Mrs. John A. Bentley of New Orleans arrived last week to spend the fall festive season with her relatives.

Mrs. Wm. G. Gray of Louisville, Ky., is in the city making a visit of several weeks to her sister, Mrs. J. J. Gross.

Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Hapgood of San Marcos, Tex., after spending ten days with friends on West Morgan street, have gone to the World's Fair.

Mrs. C. Kahn, who has been visiting St. Louis relatives, has returned to her home in Indianapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Logan of Sedalia have gone on to the Columbian Exposition, after spending a few days en route with St. Louis friends.

Mrs. Lionberger, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. James Carpenter, has returned to her home in Columbia.

Mrs. McMullen of Texas is making a visit to her mother, Mrs. J. B. Gay. She has just returned from the World's Fair.

Miss Mamie Maxwell of Philadelphia is visiting Miss Lillie McGovern. She is en route to the World's Fair

Miss Nellie Portis is making a visit to her sister, Mrs. Oxley, at her suburban home.

Mrs. Harriet Sprague of Chicago is here to spend the fall festival season with her relatives.

Misses Hattie and Martha and Anna Scanlan, who spent a few days with St. Louis friends last week, have returned to their home in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Torian of Gunnison, Miss., after spending several days in St. Louis, have gone on to the World's Fair.

Judge James G. Trimble of Mexico, Mo., has been making a visit to St. Louis friends.

Mrs. Thomas J. Dix of 4210 Morgan street is entertaining Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Fanning. They leave for their home in Chicago the middle of this month.

Mrs. James Davis of St. Joseph, Mo., is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Hammett.

Mr. and Mrs. James Dogard, accompanied by Miss Clara Burr of Dallas, Tex., are visiting St. Louis

Dr. and Mrs. William Hardaway of 2920 Locust street are entertaining a young lady from Virginia.

Misses Gussie and Lucy Kaiser of Quincy, Ill., are the guests of St. Louis friends.

Mrs. Rice Wisenheim of Dallas, Tex., with her children is visiting St. Louis relatives.

Misses Madge Romm and May Boone of Louisville, Ky., are visiting Mrs. H. Toussaint Beauregard and Mrs. J. M. Harney.

RETURNS.

Miss Leila Allen of Westminster place is home again after a brief visit to the World's Fair.

Dr. and Mrs. Richard Barrett have returned from a visit to the World's Fair.

Dr. and Mrs. E. W. Brown and their three sons, who have been having a delightful tour of the lakes and visit to the World's Fair, have returned home and are located at Hotel Beers.

Mrs. Houston Crittenden and her little son, Dozier, have returned after spending the summer at Lake Geneva.

Miss Mary Lee Carr returned on Friday from Chicago, where she spent a month with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Chauvenet, who have been spending the past month in Minnesota, returned home the last of August.

Miss Martha Cabanne returned on Saturday from the East, where she has spent the summer. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cabanne have remained a little longer with the family.

Mrs. Hinman Clark has returned from Lake Mackinac, where with a large St. Louis coterie she has been spending the summer.

Mrs. George Dean has returned from a pleasant visit to friends in Chicago.

Prof. William Deutsch returned on Friday from the Eastern resorts, where he has spent the summer. He is accompanied by his wife.

Mrs. Henry G. Ellis and daughter have returned from a visit to their relatives in Dakota.

Mrs. Dorsey Jamieson, who has been making a visit of several weeks to her relatives in Franklin, Tenn., returned home on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Earnest B. Kroeger, who have been absent a couple of months, spending his vacation chiefly in travel, have just returned home.

Mrs. J. T. Kehlor and her daughters, Misses Josephine and Jessie Kehlor, returned a few days ago from the Eastern resorts, where they have passed the greater part of the summer.

Miss Bessie Kuhn, who has been visiting friends at Hannibal, Mo., has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Lewis, who have been spending six weeks visiting the various Eastern resorts, have returned home.

Mrs. J. D. Lawnin and the party of young ladies whom she chaperoned in a visit to the World's Fair, have returned home.

Mrs. M. C. Loker, accompanied by Misses Nannie and Lulu Loker, returned on Friday from a visit to the World's Fair.

Col. and Mrs. H. L. Morrill and their daughter, Miss Grace Morrill, have returned from Pryor Lake, where they spent the summer.

Miss Monica Martin, who has been spending the summer at Milwaukee, has returned home, visiting the World's Fair en route.

Mrs. Edwin Potter and family, who have been spending the summer at Lake Minnetonka, have returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Euston, who with their daughters, Misses Bianch and Delia, have been spending the summer at Oconomowoc, will return home the latter part of this week.

Mrs. Charles Francis, who has been spending a couple of weeks in Chicago, returned home on Thursday.

Mr. Frye and family will return to the city by the middle of September.

Mrs. J. B. Gay has returned from an extended tour of the Western States and the Pacific Slope.

Mrs. Alvan B. Goodbar, who has been spending the summer in the East, and visited her sister, Mrs. Dr. Whittaker, at Lakewood, N. Y., has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. James Gibson, who have been spending the summer in travel through Colorado, have returned home.

Miss Stella Giordi, who has been with friends in Chicago, returned home on Thursday.

Mrs Oliver Garrison and family returned this week from Lake Minnetonka where, with her children, she has spent the summer.

Col. and Mrs. Hill will return by the middle of the week from the World's Fair.

Mrs. G. T. Inman and son, after a pleasant sojourn at Eureka Springs, returned on Thursday to their home, No. 3019 Easton avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Jacob and baby boy, who have been visiting his relatives at Circleville and Cleveland, O., returned home last week, having visited the World's Fair en route.

Miss Cora Phillips will return on Wednesday from Chicago, where, with a party of friends, she has been spending ten days.

Rev. B. E. Reed and family have returned to their home on the South Side after spending the summer at Madison, Wis.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rogers, who have been spending the summer at the Greenbriar and White Sulphur Springs in Virginia, have returned home.

Mrs. Reyburn and family, who have been spending the summer at Magnolia Beach, have returned home.

Miss Kittie Smith will return on Wednesday from a visit to the World's Fair. She will have been absent ten days.

Mrs. Street, who accompanied a party of friends to Chicago, after spending a couple of weeks visiting the Exposition, has returned home.

Mrs. J. H. Siegrist, Sr., has returned from Lake Minnetonka, where she has spent the summer, and is located again at Hotel Beers.

Bishop and Mrs. Tuttle, who have been summering in their cottage at We-que-ton-sing, are expected to return home in about ten days.

Mr and Mrs John Tennant, who have been spending a couple of weeks at the World's Fair, returned home on Saturday.

Mrs. J. D. Teasdale, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Biler, at Sedalia, has returned home.

Misses Margaret and Alice Urquhart, who have spending the summer at the Minnesota resorts, returned home on Thursday.

Mrs. Samuel Virden will return on Tuesday from a visit to her daughter, Mrs. H. C. Derby of Jacksonville, Ill.

Mrs. F. M. Weaver and her sister, Miss Jessie Jaflin, will return in a day or two from a visit to the World's Fair.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Wallace of Vandeventer place returned the latter part of the week from Oconomowoc, where they have spent the summer.

Mrs. Newton Boyce has returned from a short visit to Miss Louise Dallmeyer of Jefferson City.

Miss Blossie Bartlett returned on Friday from Virginia, where she has spent the summer.

Dr. A. S. Barnes will be at home to-day after having spent two months at Green Lake, Wis.

Mrs. L. M. Carruthers has returned with her little sons from Paris, Tenn., where she has been spending the warm weather with the mother of her husband.

Miss Emma Cox has returned from a visit to friends in Montgomery City.

Misses Maude and Nellie Eoff have returned from a visit of two weeks to their aunt, Mrs. Laura Anderson of Columbia, Mo.

Misses Daisy Evill and Marie Alexander returned from a visit to friends in Lexington, Mo.

Mrs. Anna K. Farrar, accompanied by her son and grandson, have returned from Lake Minnetonka.

Mr. Fred Harrington and sister, Miss Hattie Harrington, with their mother, have returned from Lake Minnetonka to their home on Cook avenue.

Miss Grace Hearne has returned from a visit to friends in Quincy, Ill

Mrs. G. T. Inman and son, Willie, returned on Wednesday to their home at 3019 Easton avenue, after a pleasant visit to Eureka Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Lytton and daughter have returned from Lake Minnetonka, where they spent the month of August, domiciled at the St. Louis Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Moulton of Delmar avenue have returned from a trip of three weeks to New York and other Eastern points of interest, taking in the World's Fair en route.

Mrs. H. F. Niedringhaus has returned from a short visit to Edwardsville friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Sage Pelton of Chouteau avenue have just returned from a three months' trip East.

Mr. and Mrs. George Paxton, with their daughter, have returned from a visit to friends in Kansas City.

Mrs. Pierre Ridgely, accompanied by her little sister, has returned from Belleville, where she has been spending the summer.

Mrs. C. M. Selph has returned from Kentucky, where she has been spending the summer with relations and friends.

Mrs. A. K. Stewart and children have returned from a visit to Washington, Mo.

Mrs. J. N. Starkey and son returned Friday from Virginia, where they have been spending the summer.

Miss Maria F. Myerscough and Master Joseph H. Myerscough will shortly return home after a seven weeks' visit to Blue Mound and Decatur, Ill.

Mrs. J. D. Teasdale has returned from Sedalia, Mo., where she visited her daughters, Mmes. D. H. Bieler and Julia Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. Park von Wedelstaedt are expected back from Block Island this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Whitehill have returned from the World's Fair and a trip to the summer resorts of Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Yost have returned from a pleasant visit to St. Paul, Minn.

DEPARTURES.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Albers have gone to Chicago for a visit of a fortnight.

Miss Lucy Barnes left on Thursday to visit friends in Edwardsville, Ill.

Mrs. S. C. Baker has gone to Savannah, Tenn., to make a visit to her relatives.

Miss Hattie Blair has gone to Chicago to spend ten days.

Miss Bertha Charles has gone to Chicago for a visit of two weeks.

Miss Frances Cabanne has gone to Ohio to spend a few weeks with relatives.

Misses Mamie and Annie Chew have gone to Chicago to spend three weeks.

Mrs. Emma Cox has gone to Montgomery City to visit friends.

Miss Clara Clark of Morgan street has gone to Wisconsin to join her cousin, Mrs. Gus Hart.

Mr. and Mrs. Wayman Cushman left with their children on Tuesday to visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Cushman, in their cottage at Bar Harbor.

Miss Daisy Erie accompanied her grandparents to the World's Fair.

Misses Mary and Sue Gardner have gone to Springfield, Mo., to visit Mrs. Abbott.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Green have gone to Petosky, Mich., to spend a few weeks.

Miss Daisy Kincaid has gone to Chicago to visit her cousins, the Misses Jackson

Miss Josephine Ludlow has gone to Chicago and the lakes.

Miss Beatrice Lane has gone to Lebanon, Mo., to visit friends.

Mr. and Mrs. G. M. McLean have gone to the World's Fair to spend ten days.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. J. McMahon have gone to Chicago for a ten days' visit.

Miss Lillie Morehead has gone into the interior of the State to visit friends.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Phillips have gone to Chicago to spend a couple of weeks.

Miss Annie Rapley left a few days ago to spend a fortnight visiting the Columbian Exposition.

Mrs. A. G. Russell of Hotel Beers has gone to Springfield, Mo., to visit her daughter, Mrs. Crenshaw White.

Mr. and Mrs John Smithers have gone to Chicago to visit the Fair.

Miss Carrie V. Scott of the South Side has gone to Chicago, accompanied by her nephew, Master Chas. C. Newly.

Mrs. Ashley D. Scott and her daughter, Miss Minnie Scott, have gone for a visit to their cousin, Mrs. Jackson, in Shelbyville, Ill.

Miss Mabel Smith has gone out to Kirkwood to visit her friend, Miss Mattie Knott.

Mrs. R. P. Waltz has gone to Mexico, Mo., to make a short visit.

Miss Mamie Walker, accompanied by her brother, Mr. Harry Walker, has gone to New York City to spend the coming six months with their sister.

Miss Emma Boehmer has gone to Jerseyville, Ill., to visit her cousin, Miss Clara Boehmer.

Mrs. A. C. Carpenter left yesterday for Dayton, O., to spend some time with her mother, who is 90 years of age. Upon her return Mrs. Carpenter will stop in Chicago.

Miss Maude S. Cook has returned to Quincy, Ill., after a visit to St. Louis friends.

Miss Frances Cabanne has gone to Ohio, to be absent several weeks.

Mr. Harry Carter and mother have gone to Chicago to remain several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Fishback have gone away for a month, and will visit the World's Fair before returning.

Mrs. J. E. Fullerton of St. Louis has been visiting her friend, Mrs. J. T. Holbrook of Litchfield, Ill

Misses May and Sue Gardner are in Springfield, Mo., visiting Mrs. James Abbott.

Miss Juanita Johnston of this city has gone to the State capital to visit her friend, Miss Maggie Robertson.

Mrs. Dr. Daniel Kuhn of Chouteau avenue, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. E. M. Stewart, left yesterday evening for Keokuk, Io.

Miss Josie Kirkwood has returned to her home in Little Rock, Ark., after a visit to St. Louis friends.

Miss Frances Kauffman of St. Louis is visiting Miss Helen Kauffman at her home in Webster Groves.

Miss Lillie McEwing of 4037 West Pine street leaves Sept. 10 with a party of friends to visit Chicago and the World's Fair.

Mrs. Sarah C. Park and daughter, Miss Lillie Park, of this city, are visiting Mrs. W. C. Park of Emporia, Kan.

Miss Lochie Pearson is visiting her uncle, Mr. J. W. Riemon of Louisiana, Mo.

Miss Phœbe Patterson has been to Pana, Ill., to visit her friend, Miss Grace Davis.

Mr. E. N. Plank has gone to Chicago with a party in charge to visit the World's Fair.

Mrs James Richardson of Cabanne place has gone to the Northern resorts to spend a month.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ricketts, with their family, have gone East to remain a fortnight.

Misses Lizzie and Vina Ross have gone to Chillicothe, Mo., to visit their friend, Mrs. J. P. Price.

Mrs. Frank S. Roberts has gone to Pasteur, Va., to visit her sister, Mrs. Theo. Roberts, and Mrs. John Roberts, who reside near Danville.

Mrs. Maher and Miss Amelia Welton left Monday evening on a two weeks trip to Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Smit left yesterday for the World's Fair.

Mrs. K. H. Wade and daughter, Miss Eva Wade, who have been visiting Mrs. John H. Harney, return early this month to their home at Coronado Beach, Cal.

Mrs. George Wilson has returned to her home in Farmington, Mo., after a pleasant visit to her cousin, Mrs. R. M. Parcells of this city.

Mrs. R. P. Waltz of this city has gone to Mexico, Mo., to visit her friend, Mrs. J. M. Hudson.

GOSSIP.

Miss Fannie Billingsly will be one of this season's debutants, having graduated last June from the Sacred Heart Convent at Georgetown, D. C. She will be with her aunt, Mrs. Simeon Ray.

Mrs. Rebecca Brown and her daughter, Miss Josephine, who have been spending the summer in Canada with her daughter, Mrs. Harlowe Goddard Wiser, will return home via the World's Fair.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Georgia, who have been visiting his mother and brother in New York, have returned West and have been spending the past ten days at the World's Fair en route for home.

Mrs. John N. Edwards spent a few days last week with her friend, Mrs. M. D. Reavis, but returned to Chicago in time for "Missouri's Day."

Mrs. Sophie Yore has been absent since the 1st of July visiting with a party of friends the various Eastern resorts. She is now at the Oriental Hotel, New York City.

Miss Mary Reyburn, who has been spending the summer in the East, is expected to return home about the 1st of October. She is now with friends in New York City.

Mrs. Dr. Conrad, who has been spending the summer with her children at Lebanon Springs, has returned home and is installed at her Delmar avenue home.

Mrs. J. M. Murphy and her daughter, Miss Maude Peck, have been spending the summer in the mountains of Tennessee. They returned home on the 1st of September.

Mr. and Mrs. George Myers have recently moved into their new home on Laclede avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Mudd are in Chicago, whither they were called last week by the death of his little grandson, son of Dr. Seely Mudd of Denver.

Mr. Albert Blair, who has been quite ill, is now convalescent, and will leave soon for White Sulphur Springs, Va., to be absent a month.

Judge McKeigan and family, who have been spending the summer at the Franklin, will soon reopen his home in Vandeventer place. He is expecting a niece to come on from the East to take charge of it.

The Misses Barnes have been spending the past month at Spring Lake. From there they went to the World's Fair before returning home.

Mrs. Clara B. Davidson has been spending the summer at Beaver Dam with her daughter, Mrs. Lieut. Hoppin. She will return to St. Louis in the fall.

Mrs. Hammer and her son, Mr. Frank Hammer, have been spending the summer with Mrs. Plant at Webster Groves. They will come to town soon and move into a new house on Lindell boulevard, corner of Boyle avenue.

Mrs. C. Ehlermann and Misses M. and C. Ehlermann, who have been at the seashore all summer, will return this week.

Mrs. Isabel Trask of Washington avenue is spending several weeks with her son, Mr. Walter Trask, in Denver.

Misses Imogen and Frank Blakely, who have been spending the month of August at St. Paul and the lake resorts near by, returned home last week.

Mr. Ernest Pueguet and family have leased for the winter the house formerly occupied by Mrs. Clubb, on Lucas avenue, near Thirty-fifth street.

Miss Marie Turner, who spent the early part of August at the World's Fair, has been spending the past two months at Madison, Wis., visiting Miss Neilie Jones.

Mrs. Poorman is building two homes on Washington avenue, near Thirty-first, for herself and daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Moore and Mr. Robert Moore, Jr., have been spending the month of August visiting the World's Fair and the lake resorts near by.

Misses Grace and Angelique Taylor, who have been spending the summer in Coburg, Canada, are expected home, via the World's Fair, about Oct. 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Ashbrook, after visiting the World's Fair early in August, have been spending the remainder of his vacation at the lake resorts in Northern Wisconsin.

Mrs. George Walker and Misses Daisy, Blanche and Maud Walker are in Chicago enjoying the Exposition. They are located at the Tower Hotel.

Mrs. Charles M. Berkley, after a visit of two or three weeks to her parents in Illinois and a trip to the World's Fair, has returned home.

Mrs. Valle Reyburn, who has been spending the summer with her family, visited the World's Fair en route for home.

Mrs. E. C. Cubberly and her daughter, who have been spending the summer at Lake Geneva, are now visiting the World's Fair en route for home.

Mr. and Mrs. Mason G. Smith of Washington avenue were in Chicago last week, at the Tower Hotel, visiting the Exposition. From there they have gone to Milwaukee to visit her father, Mr. Larkin, who will spend a portion of this winter with his daughter in St. Louis.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Platt and family, who have spending the summer at the Oakland Hotel, Green Lake, Wis., returned home last week.

Mrs. Mary McCausland and family have been spending the summer in Marble Valley, Va.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. French, who have been visiting relatives in Sherman, Tex., are home again.

Mrs. J. C. Simpson and family have been spending the summer on the coast, at Newport and Narragansett Pier. Last week they were in New York City.

Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Crouch, who have been spending the summer at Green Lake, Wis., will return home this week.

Mrs. Will Taney is expected home in a few days from Hot Springs, Colo., where she has been spending the summer with her mother.

Mrs. F. Y. Taulby and her daughter, Miss Margaret Taulby, have been spending the summer at Charlevoix, Mich. They will return home this week.

Mrs. C. E. Ware and family have been summering at Charlevoix, Mich., and will return home this week via the World's Fair.

Mr. and Mrs. Gus Shapleigh and family, who have bee residing during the past year at No. 3510 Lindell avenue, will take possession of their own home on Delmar avenue about Oct. 1 and keep house this winter.

Mrs. Robert Aull and family will remain at Lake Minnetonka until about Oct. 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Ryan, who have been residing on Delmar avenue, have built a home at Chamberlain Park, of which they will take possession the latter part of September.

Mr. and Mrs. James B. True of Westminster place and children are at home again, after spending the summer at the lake resorts.

Mrs. Rolla Billingsly and her son Mr. Garth Billingsly and daughter Miss Fannie Billingsly have returned from the Columbian Exposition, having spent three weeks in Chicago. Mrs Simeon Ray and little son are also home again, and will have with them for this winter her sister Mrs. Billingsly and family.

Mr. Ed Rae has recently gone to New York City, where he has a business appointment, and will probably remain there

Mr. and Mrs. E. Moulton of Delmar boulevard are spending six weeks at the Eastern resorts.

Farewell to Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Griswold, who have a summer cottage at Wequetonsing, where they have been spending the heated term, have closed it for this season and are now in Chicago visiting the World's Fair before coming home. They are accompanied by their daughter.

Mrs. F. X. Baroda and party are spending three weeks visiting the Columbian Exposition.

Mr. Trabue Pittman is in Central Kentucky visiting his relatives for two or three weeks. The remainder of his vacation he will spend visiting the World's Fair en route for St. Louis.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. Wolff have returned from the lake resorts and are located at Hotel Beers for the winter season.

Capt. and Mrs. Joseph Nasson, who have been spending several weeks on Lindell boulevard in charge of their daughter's, Mrs. Whitelaw's, house during her absence, have returned to their apartments at the West End Hotel since Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw's return. They have with them Mrs. Nasson's mother, Mrs. Billingsly, Sr.

Mr and Mrs. Richard Ennis have been spending several weeks at Lebanon Springs. They will go to Old Mexico this fall.

Misses Annie Laurie Sharkey and Josephine Dwyer, who joined a party of friends last week in Chicago to visit the Exposition, have gone to visit friends in Iowa before returning home.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Simmons with their son and daughter have been spending the summer at Geneva Lake, Wis., and have just returned home, having visited the World's Fair en route.

Mrs. Charles Ferguson with her mother and sister, Miss Ella Ferguson, have been spending the summer at Lake Bluffs.

Mrs. Burrows, who was with her husband, Rev. F. W. Burrows, at the World's Fair, has gone on East to visit her relatives. Mr. Burrows has returned home.

Col. George Hayward and his daughter, Miss Irwin Hayward, who have been spending the summer in the East visiting friends and at the resorts, were in New York City last week en route for home.

Mr. Huntington Smith has returned from his visit with his wife to her parents at their summer home in Castleton, Vt.

Mr. Samuel M. Dodd, who has been spending several weeks at the summer resorts, returned home the latter part of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Daughaday and daughters are still at their cottage at Middle Bars, on Lake Erie, but will return home by the middle of September.

Mr. Leon L. Hull, who has been spending his vacation with his wife and daughter at Lake Mackinac, has gone to New York for a little visit before returning home.

Miss Octavia Jones is at home again after a visit of ten days to friends in Carrollton, Ill.

Miss Mayme Taylor entertained a number of her young friends on Thursday evening at her home on Page boulevard, to celebrate her seventeenth birthday.

Mr. and Mrs. Irwin Z. Smith will reside with Mr. and Mrs. Charles H Bailey, who have recently moved into their handsome home on Vandeventer place, upon their return from their bridal trip.

Cards have been received to the marriage of Mr. Will E. Randolph and Miss Ada Ogilvy of Palestine, Tex., which takes place Sept. 6. Mr. and Mrs. Randolph will visit relatives at Valley Park on their way to the World's Fair and the East.

The following St. Louisans are registered at Hotel Balcom, Chicago: Mrs. M. S. Broadhead and daughters, Mrs. Geo. B. Young and sister, Miss Cora Heim, Miss Annie L. Matthews, Miss Leonora Nagle, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Wilkinson, Mr. and Miss Barbein, Dr. Newby and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. James and G. P. Louden of Kirkwood.

Mr. and Mrs. James V. S. Barttell are spending some time at Narragansett Pier.

Mrs. Dr. J. B. Johnson is in New York visiting her daughter, who resides there.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Perry of Vandeventer place are spending a fortnight at Hotel St. Louis, Lake Minnetonka. Miss Mary Perry and her sister are at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Farish have moved into their new house, No. 3896 Delmar avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. John O. F. Delaney stopped in Chicago on their way home from the Atlantic Coast. They will return to their home in this city this week.

Cards have been received by the friends of Mr. Lucien Westbrook and Miss Emma Kohl of Centralia, Ill., announcing their marriage which took place Wednesday evening, Aug. 30.

Miss Laura Ashdown of Maryland avenue and Dr. Eaton are visiting the World's Fair.

Mrs. Josephine Corby and daughter, Miss Edith, will go very soon to Chicago, where they will be joined by Mrs. Russell, nee Corby, with whom they will return to New York to spend the winter.

Mrs. Joseph T. Donovan spent the summer with daughter, Miss Lucy, and other children at the Windsor, Cape May. They are now in Chicago, where they will stay a fortnight before returning home.

Mr. Hugh McGinnis of New York is in the city visiting his relatives, the family of Mr. T. S. Noonan.

Dr. E. H. Gregory and his daughters, Misses Alexis, Marie and Stella and grand-daughter, Miss Ostermore of New York, will return this week from Lakeside, Wis., where they have spent a month.

Mrs. Alex Kyle of New York City and her two lovely daughters have been the guests of honor at several entertainments during their visit to relatives in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Sparks and their four little girls will remove to another home at Webster Groves in a few weeks.

Mrs. Henry of Ashland Avenue leaves next week to be the guest of her niece, Mrs. Winslow of Oak Park, Chicago, formerly Edith Henry of St. Louis.

Mr. John Douglass Patrick, the noted artist, is summering with his mother in Johnson County, Kan., his old home.

Mr. and Mrs. John White O'Brien and daughters, Misses Clara and Julia, have returned from a stay at the World's Fair and a visit to Syracuse, N. Y., where they were entertained by relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Bragg and daughter, Adelaide, of 2410 North Broad street, Philadelphia, are stopping at the Southern while visiting their relatives in the city. Mrs. Bragg was before her marriage Miss Emily Brolaski of St. Louis.

Mrs. John S. Moffitt, with little Misses Nellie and Gertrude Moffitt, are home from the World's Fair, which they visited en route from Green Lake, Wis.

Miss Ida L. Sharp is again at her home, 3658 Finney avenue, after an extended summer tour, divided between Chicago and Cape May.

Miss Agnes Murphy has returned to the Loretto Convent, after a summer spent with her sister.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Cornet sailed for the United States on Thursday last, after a six months' honeymoon abroad. They will be met in New York by Mrs. Charles Stewart, who will go with them to Chicago to spend the month of September at the World's Fair. On their return to St. Louis they will board at one of the hotels until the completion of their new home.

Mrs. J. Meyer of Clayton and Mrs. Dr. Bayliss Chamberlin of Bacon street have arrived home from a month spent at the World's Fair

Miss Dora Prewitt is with friends at the World's Fair this week.

Mr. Ernest Cramer of the South side is taking in the World's Fair.

Misses Emily and Lily Kopp are attending the World's Fair.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gottlieb are taking in the sights of the White City, en route for their home in Baton Rouge, La., after a stay of several weeks in St. Louis.

Mrs. Keith and daughter, Miss Lilly, are home from the World's Fair. Miss Julia Keith will remain a week longer, having been joined by her sister, Mrs. Adam Joerden.

Ex-Gov. Francis and family are attending the World's Fair.

Mr. and Mrs. William Speed Stephens and family are attending the World's Fair.

Dr. Comstock is enjoying a visit to the World's Fair this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris Hetzel of Lafayette avenue have gone to Chicago.

Mr. William F. Haydock, with Mr. J. P. Cramp and daughter, Emily, are in Chicago.

Mrs. Julius Rothchild is in Chicago, visiting her brothers, the Messrs. Frank, formerly of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Kerens, with their sons and little daughter, are at the Columbian Exposition. The Misses Kerens assisted Mrs. Ralph Trautman at the brilliant reception given last week in the New York Building to the West Point cadets.

Dr. Loeb and son are among the St. Louisans in Chicago.

Mrs. Anita Comfort and little son have taken apartments at "The Plaza" in Chicago.

Mrs. G. R. Alden of Washington, D. C., who is well-known in the literary world as "Pansy," has been spending a week in the city and being entertained by friends while attending the Sunday-school Convention.

Mrs. M. G. Kennedy was one of a party from Pennsylvania who visited the city during the past week.

Mrs. W. C. Crafts of Pennsylvania has gone home after a visit to friends in St. Louis.

Mrs. J. W. Ford, wife of the Rev. Dr. Ford, formerly pastor of the Second Baptist Church, has come from New York to visit in the city, where she has been warmly welcomed by the many friends made during her residence in St. Louis.

Mr and Mrs. Frank Crutcher have come from Texas to make their permanent home in the city. They will go to housekeeping very shortly.

Mrs. Leonora Barry Lake is attending one of the World's Fair Congresses, where she read an address.

Mrs. Dan F. Noonan has returned from a three weeks' visit to the Fair and her daughter, Mrs. C. S. Colsen of Chicago.

Mrs. Elihu H. Shepherd is still in Silver City, N. M. Mr and Mrs. John Swift, with Misses Ida, Stella and Charlotte and the younger children are also in New Mexico.

Messrs. Robert, Albert and Howard Terry went on Monday to Chicago to devote two weeks to the World's Fair.

The Marquette Club gave a well attended lawn party on Tuesday evening.

Mrs. L. V. S. Ames and daughter, Mrs. Henry S. Turner, have been spending the summer at Rye Beach, while Mr. and Mrs. Wayman Crow Cushman are occupying Mrs. Ames' summer home at Notchcliffe, near Alton.

Mrs. H. O. Williams of this city is sojourning at Devil's Lake, Wis.

Mrs. M. Rosenlister and Mrs. M. Wieder are stopping at the St Denis in New York City. They will be there for another week.

Miss N. Stanford is making a trip to the Metropolis this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Meeks are taking an Eastern trip. They will also visit Chicago,

Miss Anna C Johnson came from Tennessee early in the week to stay for a few days.

Miss E. Breslin is among the St Louisans in New York City, having arrived there on Tuesday last.

Visiting St. Louisans just returned from the World's Fair speak in very pleasant terms of Cadet William T. Fitch, who has been encamped at the Exposition Grounds with the West Point Cadets. Mr. Fitch was quite a little boy when he left St. Louis to reside in Pittsburg with his parents, Lieut and Mrs. Minnie Sherman Fitch.

Mr. and Mrs. Courtney H. West and family have just returned from Jamestown, R. I.

Mr. W. S. Mellon gave a handsome dinner party to a number of his friends on Thursday evening last.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Niedringhaus gave a christening party in honor of their young son, Clarence Frederick, last week.

Mrs. T. C. Dutro will visit the World's Fair next week accompanied by her daughters.

Miss Nan Killebrew of Lincoln, Neb., who is visiting her sister on West Lucas avenue, will remain until after the Veiled Prophet's Ball.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas R. Wall have returned from their summer trip, and are now occupying their new residence on Westminster place.

Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Coombs left on Thursday for a flying tour of Chicago, Detroit and Toledo.

Mr. Joseph Franklin, with his daughters, is in Chicago, attending the World's Fair.

Mr. Richard Forester and two daughters have returned home from the World's Fair, where they spent ten days.

Miss Kate C. Stanley is at home from an extended summer tour of the East, having visited her sister, Mrs. George Montgomery, at Amsterdam, N. Y.

Mr. Charles Shultz, with Miss Fannie Shultz and Mrs. Ferguson and two sons, make up a very pleasant party of St. Louisans, enjoying the Columbian Exposition.

Mr. E. L. Dunne entertained a number of friends delightfully on Tuesday evening at his home, 3404 Morgan street, the occasion being the celebration of his birthday. The affair was a musicale, but there was also dancing later in the evening. Among the guests were Mr and Mrs. J. C. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Pittus Phillips, Mrs. Orand of Waco, Tex., Mr. Robert P. Smith and Mr. Patton.

Miss Jessie Prickett of Edwardsville, visited her sister, Mrs. Harrison Drummond last week.

Mrs. Charles Thompson is staying with her son, Mr. Harry Thompson, and bride at their home, 3906 Page avenue.

Miss Mary Dowling has returned home from a visit to her uncle in Denver, Colo.

Mrs. William Murphy, with her daughters, Misses Jennie, Mollie and Nellie Murphy, and son, Willie, and Miss Monica Martin, has arrived at her home on West Morgan street, after a visit to the World's Fair and a subsequent stay at Waukesha, Wis. Mr. Murphy preceded his family to the city.

Miss Mollie Kavanaugh, who went to St. Joe on July 1 and afterwards to the World's Fair, returned to the city yesterday.

Mrs. Mary McDonald, with her daughter, Miss Annie, and son, Mr. Thomas McDonald, is again at her home, after a tour of Canada and the East, having been the guest of relatives in various cities.

Miss Constance Maguire will leave the city on Wednesday for Chicago.

Mrs. John G. Prather has returned from her summer trip and is at her home on Westminster place. Her daughter, Miss May Prather, is also at home from her sojourn at the seacoast.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Kelleher of Stoddard street have arrived home from a visit to the World's Fair.

Among the September weddings will be that of Miss May Campbell to Mr. John Russell, which is announced to take place Sept. 20. There will be but two attendants. Miss Jennie Morgan will be the maid of honor, while the groom's best man will be Mr. Fred Sterker.

Misses Kitty Shields and Nannie McNamara, who went together to spend a fortnight at the World's Fair, are at home again.

Mrs. Hannah McGrath returned on Tuesday from a two-weeks' stay at the Columbian Exposition.

Mr. and Mrs. William Caesar are again at home, after a visit to the World's Fair.

Gen. James M. Lewis and Mr. Nat Reyburn were visiting the Columbian Exposition last week.

Mrs. Veiths and daughters of Lindell avenue are making a stay at Chicago and devoting their time to the World's Fair sights.

Mrs. Rosalie Kauffman arrived home on Wednesday from the World's Fair.

Mr. Bass Henderson of the Lindell came down from Chicago on Friday.

Mrs. J. S. Ostrander arrived early in the week from New York city to be entertained by friends here.

Miss Bertha P. Valle of Massachusetts is staying in the city with friends.

Misses Jennie Kelly and Fannie Diggs completed a three weeks visit to Chicago on Saturday.

Misses Mary and Julia Byrne have finished their Exposition visit to Chicago.

Miss Mary Haggerty of 3656 Page avenue is one of a large party of World's Fair tourists to leave today for the popular Mecca.

Miss Lizzie Yuncan, formerly of New York city, will be married on Sept 27 to Mr. Joseph Bona in the parlors of the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Mohr on Seventeenth street and Chouteau avenue.

Mrs. Joseph Robb of Richmond place, who went with a party to the World's Fair, returned last week.

Miss Louise Sweeney, a young school-girl of Parsons, Kan., who spends her short vacations with Mrs. Frank Armstrong of 4210 Delmar boulevard, has returned to the Visitation Convent at Cabanne.

Miss Irene Stout of Armstrong avenue returned yesterday from a visit of two weeks to the Columbian Exposition.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Forrestor have returned from a delightful visit to the White City.

Mr. and Mrs. Statius Kehrman, Jr., and family will remove in a few days to the elegant new home which they have built in Chamberlain Park, near Barton and Florence avenues.

Mrs. Ira Wardwell is visiting Mrs. J. A. Dodge of Plymouth, N. H.

Miss Haidee Bradford has returned home after a pleasant visit to friends in Springfield, Mo.

Mrs. J. E. Fullerton is the guest of friends in Litchfield, Mo.

Miss Belle Harris has gone to Cleveland, O., to spend several months, the guest of her aunt, Mrs. S. M. Barker.

Mrs. Addison Cobb gave an informal entertainment on Wednesday evening complimentary to her neice, Miss Susie Thurmond, who is visiting her.

Miss Maud Thomas of Lebanon will visit friends next week and attend the Exposition.

Mr. James J. Butler and wife of Chestnut street, near Grand, will visit the World's Fair the middle of September.

Miss Grace Sanford and Miss Dollie Barne have returned from their trip to Waukesha and the World's Fair.

Miss Jennie Thurmond is spending some time on the Island of Mackinac with her brother and sister, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Bunn.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph James have returned from Chicago.

Mrs. Wm. H. Jennings has returned from a visit of eight months to her daughter in Texas.

Mrs. Robert W. Goode has gone on a short trip to New York City.

Mrs. George Gordon, who has been ill, is much improved in health.

Mrs. A. H. Handian and family will return next week from Oconomowoc where they have spent the summer.

Mr. W. W. Carpenter and family of Carr place will visit the World's Fair the last of September.

Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Munson of Thirty-first and Olive streets will go the 1st of October to visit the Columbian Exposition.

Mr. W. Eugene Smith of 1831 Kennett place has returned from a delightful visit to the White City.

Prof. M. D. Fulton of the faculty of Marmaduke Military Academy, Sweet Springs, Mo., en route from his home in Illinois to take up his duties, stopped over yesterday to attend the Sunday-school festival.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Bowles, nee Ivory, are receiving the congratulations of their friends on the birth of a beautiful little son, born yesterday morning at their pretty house on Wabash avenue and Thirty-seventh court, Chicago, Ill.

Last week's arrivals from St. Louis at Tower Hotel, Chicago, were: Chas. Nugent and family, W. H Burnett and wife, E. M. Flesh and wife, Mrs. J. V. Reyburn, Given Campbell and family, H. Sikemeier and wife, Mrs. W. M. Bieyer and family, T. K. Skinker and wife, W. C. Witherspoon, W. C. Butler, Jr., Mrs. V. M. Harris, L. L. Whittemore, Misses Eline and Anna Vieths, Mrs. D. D. Walker, J. S. Walker, Mrs. Asa Pittman, D. H. Donovan, Irwin, Lucy and Loras Donovan, Jas. M. Houston and family, Misses Mary L. and Elvira Houston, T. G. Russell, Belle Russell, Geo. W. Bailey and family, John D. Lucas, Thomas Smith, G. H. Walker, J. M. Murphy, A. C. Fowler, J. A. Guion and family, Mrs Daniel Boone and sons, J. H Sholten, Thos. K. Niedringhaus, Mrs. Thos. E. Railston, John S. and Maud Ravold, L. C. Metcalf, Dr. P. G. Robinson, F. Lee, Nina, Marie, Adele and Violet Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Douglass, P. R. Flitcraft, Jas. Kavanaugh, Will Glenn, Fannie J. and Mamie Quinn, Arthur Wyman, Stanley Stoner, J. Will Boyce, Joe Teneman, F. C. Thompson, A. V. Reyburn, A. V. Reyburn, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Byrne, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Osterholt, Mr. and Mrs. Claus Vieths, J. W. Griffin and family, F. Heckwolf, Francis Hemm, P. Williamson, Miss Mollie Sherer.

Miss Maggie Frideich of 5562 Clemens avenue was tendered a surprise birthday party last Tuesday evening. It was attended by forty couple.

Mrs. H. Osborne of Deepwater, Mo., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Peck of Cook avenue, previous to visiting the World's Fair.

A quiet and pretty home wedding was celebrated at the house of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Watson, 2301 Walnut street. The contracting parties were Mrs. Elizabeth Willot, youngest daughter of Mrs. Watson, and Mr. August Albers, of San Antonio, Tex. Only the immediate relatives of bride and groom were present. Mr. and Mrs. Albers left for San Antonio, where they will reside.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sikemeier of West Bell place left last Sunday for Chicago to visit the World's Fair.

Miss Martha Smucker will return Saturday from Chicago after two weeks' visit to the World's Fair.

Mrs A. T. Smucker of Geyer avenue is visiting friends in Chicago.

Mrs. J. C. Kupferle and little daughters, Estelle and Mildred, also Miss Agnes Kupferle and Miss Marguerite Curtis, are located at the Tower Hotel, Chicago.

Miss Annie Craig has left to visit the World's Fair.

Mrs. Maud L. W. Stevenson of White Sulphur Springs is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Wm. A. Stevens, 4102 West Belle place.

Miss Addie O'Connell, with Mrs. Wm. A. Hobbs and family, have been spending the summer in Colorado, and are at present located at Monitor Springs.

Horace E. Rood and family have returned from the East and are at Hotel Beers.

O. L. Garrison and family have returned to the city and have taken rooms at Hotel Beers for the winter.

C G. Miller and wife of New Orleans are stopping at Hotel Beers.

Mrs. George S. Beers and Miss Ella Beers have arrived home from the North.

A merry party drove out to attend the ball at the Insane Asylum last Wednesday evening. Among them were Misses Ella and Lida Hardy and Birdie Gallagher and Messrs. McNamee, Morrison and Gendeker.

Mr. and Mrs. John Leishman have returned from a visit to their children in Pennsylvania.

Miss Cecile R. Daly, while at the World's Fair, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Murphy.

Misses Serepta and Lillian Williams have returned from a visit to Fruitland, Illinois.

Miss Mamie Collett entertained several of her friends at a coffee klatch Thursday afternoon. Among those present were Misses A. and R. Meyer, Maud P. Geserick, E. and L. Gocket, A. Halbruegger and others.

Mrs. Scott-Morris and son, Master Scott, of 1202 Chambers street left for the World's Fair on Sept. 1, to be gone ten or twelve days.

The Misses Adela Wetzel, Lulu Enslin and Alma Woestman have returned from the East.

Miss Laura Conklin, accompanied by Miss Sadie Armstrong and Miss Gertie Walsh, arrived home after a visit to the World's Fair and relatives at Watertown, Wis.

The Misses Kathryne and Ella Healy and friend, Miss Gertrude G. O'Connell, returned Wednesday after a two months' visit with Mr. John C. Healy of Cooper County.

Miss Pauline Hahn has returned from a visit to Chicago.

Dr. and Mrs. James A. Campbell return this week after two months at the seashore and Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Cronin and daughter, Miss Hazel of 4435 Papin street, left this morning for a visit to the World's Fair.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Cornet and family of Delmar avenue have returned from spending the summer at Asbury Park, N. J.

The Queen Annes have issued invitations for their first sociable, after the summer season, to take place Saturday evening, Sept. 16, at Northwestern Hall, Kirkwood, Mo. The Mercantile Mandolin and Guitar Club will give selections during the evening, besides other dance music.

Mrs. H C. Oyler of Laclede has returned home after an absence of several weeks spent at the World's Fair and the Northern lakes.

Mrs. M. Montsille of Kansas City has returned home after a visit to friends here.

Mrs. Henry Rhorer and children will arrive home from a six months' trip in Southern California, about Sept. 5

A progressive euchre party was given at the residence of Miss Katie W. O'Brien of 2149 Rutger street on last Thursday evening. Miss Fannie Burk won the first ladies' prize and Mr. Ben Blanke the booby prize.

Mr. Frank C. Wickes and family of Harlem place and mother, Mrs. I. Green of Lindenwood, are visiting relatives in Michigan.

Mrs. E. F. Leeson and her little daughter Lottie will leave for the World's Fair on Tuesday, the 5th, to join her husband, who preceded her.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Ossing, who were accompanied by their daughter, Miss Hattie, and son, Erwin, on their trip to Chicago, have returned home.

Mrs. S. Landauer of West Cabanne will leave shortly to visit the World's Fair.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Marks of North St. Louis and their daughter, Miss Nora, have returned from a visit to the World's Fair and lake resorts.

Miss Katie Marks has left for Chicago to visit the Fair and lake resorts with a party of friends.

At 8:30 p. m. on Thursday last, in the presence of a large company of invited guests, assembled at No. 2927 Lemp avenue, the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Andrew, parents of the bride, Miss Minnie W. Andrew and Mr. Edward Bringhurst of Trenton, Ill., were united in the bonds of matrimony, the Rev. Early of the Marvin Chapel officiating. After the ceremony refreshments were served. The presents were numerous. After receiving the congratulations of their friends Mr. and Mrs. Bringhurst departed for their new home, 2619 McNair avenue, where they will receive their friends.

Miss Annie L. Shaw, after a delightful visit to Green Lake, Wis., and the World's Fair, has returned to her home, 3137 Brantner place.

Dr. R. T and Mrs. Sanders, who have been making a tour of the lakes, are now in Chicago.

A delightful lawn party was given last week by the Venetian Mandolin Club. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. George Hibbard, Mrs. Harriet Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Tobin, Mr. Will Tamblyn, Misses Mamie Olden, Anna Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Niehaus, Mrs. Marie Erskine, Miss Lucille Erskine and others.

Miss Marguerite Quinlivan returned home yesterday after a delightful visit of three weeks to the World's Fair.

Miss Nellie M. Ferriter has returned from a two-months' visit to friends in Thompson, Mo.

Mrs. Aug. C. Hehl and baby boy returned home from Chicago last week after a month's visit to her parents and the Fair.

Miss Emma Hehl returned after a week's visit to the World's Fair.

Last Monday evening Mrs. John J. Belfrey of Carr place gave a musicale in honor of the birthday of her son, Mr. George L. Belfrey. Among those present were Misses Dodie Backof, Arline Nichols, Sissie Graham, Nellie Meyers, Nellie Rich, Emma Townsend, Curly De Lisle, Kittie Murphy, Gertrude Amack, Tessie Levy, Essie Matlack, Nellie Belfrey, Mrs. W. E. Allen, Messrs. Pellock, Amack, Dugan, Reichold, Ricketts, Rich, Schultz and Cody.

Mrs. Wm. Hammerstein of Compton Heights, accompanied by her daughters, Misses Ella and Edna, and her sister, Miss Bertha Kleissle, left for Chicago this morning, where they will remain three or four weeks visiting the World's Fair.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Garth Shryock left last week for Chicago, where they will be the guests of Mrs. James H. Harper.

Miss Lightholder and Miss Shooler returned home last week after visiting Mrs. Judge Cockrell of Omaha.

Miss Grace Wilcox has returned home from the seashore.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Allen, have returned home after a visit to the World's Fair and are at present stopping with Mrs. Allen's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Belfrey of Carr place.

A musical entertainment was given recently by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Machacek of 1725 Oregon avenue to Miss Julia Schultz, previous to her departure for Laredo, Tex.

Mrs. E. J. Smythe, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Wm. McCulley, 4310 Morgan street, leaves for Kansas City, Mo., this evening.

J. K. Cummings and wife returned this morning from their summering at Cape May, N. J. Their sons have also returned from a trip around the world.

The Misses Bertha Jungk and Lulu Linneworth of the South Side left for Chicago yesterday, accompanied by their brothers.

Mrs. George L. Perrow of Walnut street has returned from a visit to the World's Fair.

Mr. and Mrs. William Pickel of Delmar avenue have returned home after a pleasant visit to the World's Fair.

Misses Margaret and Amelia Pickel will leave for Chicago next Wednesday evening.

Miss Alma Hickok has just returned from the World's Fair.

Mrs. W. Osburn of Deepwater, Mo., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Peck of Cook avenue, previous to visiting the World's Fair.

Miss Margaret Byrne and Mrs. Wm. D. Temm, who have been visiting the World's Fair, returned home this week.

Mrs. Carrie Maxwell Gray and little daughters are the guests of their aunt, Mrs. Jas. Gross.

Mrs. J. Prouhet Mason of Grand avenue, accompanied by her sister, Miss Agnes Comstock, left yesterday for Indianapolis and Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. M. McCormack of 5005 Bell avenue, accompanied by their son, have returned home after a trip to the Eastern watering places and World's fair.

The Misses Kate and Lillian Horan will return Tuesday after a three weeks' visit to Chicago, Waukesha and other lake resorts.

The Misses Birdie and Kate Webber of the South Side have returned from a delightful sojourn in Central Illinois.

Miss Drune, with a party of friends, has left the city for a few weeks to visit the World's Fair.

Mr. Charles Moder and daughter Ada left Friday morning for Louisville, Ky., to visit relatives.

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

I saw in some English paper the other day that the young Duchess of York had sent some of her wedding cake to the poor people of London. One of these cakes weighed hundreds and hundreds of pounds. It makes me wonder what English mothers can be thinking of to let their children eat such heavy cake.

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The wife of the Danish Prince Valdemar who was the Princess Marie of Orleans, had an old sailor once tattoo an anchor on her arm. Some one had told her that all the Danish soldier's wives did that. So once when her husband was away at sea, she had the anchor tattooed on hers, so she could be like all the other wives of Danish soldiers.

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We are not to have any more Indian soldiers, they say. Orders have been given that no more shall be enlisted at Fort Reno. Besides this, ever so many companies of these have been mustered out.

• • •

The Fisheries Building at the Fair is most charming to look at. Once inside, however, you find so many things done up in cans that you begin to believe the native element of all sea creatures lies in tin cases. You hardly see anything in tanks. Of course there are stuffed seals and sea birds and there are fish stuffed, too, but not baked. France has no end of sardines on exhibition, and Greece has sponges; Mexico, preserved fish. Other countries send boats and fishing nets and sailors' costumes. All of them are interesting, but I expected before I went to see ever so many moving things in cool, green waters. And I didn't. Nothing moved but that endless procession of people you could see everywhere else in the Fair.

• • •

There is a very pretty German tradition not generally known which accounts in the following manner for the existence of the moss rose. The legend is to the effect that once upon a time an angel, having a mission of love to suffering humanity, came down on earth. He was much grieved at all the sin and misery he saw and at all the evil things he heard. Being tired, he sought a place wherein to rest, but, as it fared with his master, so it fared with him; there was no room for him, and no one would give him shelter. At last he lay down under the shade of a rose and slept till the rising sun awoke him. Before winging his flight heavenward he addressed the rose and said that it had given him that shelter which man denied, it should receive an enduring token of his power and love. And so, leaf by leaf and twig by twig, the soft green moss grew round the stem, and there it is to this day, a cradle in which the new-born rose may lie, a proof, as the angel said, of God's power and love.

• • •

For some unknown reason fish will disappear from certain waters. For fifteen years nobody has caught, for instance, any tile-fish, as they are called, until recently, when some were found ninety miles southeast of Sandy Hook. Before that time—that is, before 1877—there were no end of these tile-fish, and then something happened under the water and they all died. A ship sailed once through acres of these dead creatures. Indeed, there was a floating mass of them 100 miles long and twenty-five or thirty miles broad. It might have been an earthquake under the water that destroyed them. These fish live so far below the surface that when they come up the lessened pressure of the water kills them, their swimming bladders are distended and they grow so weak they are powerless to defend themselves.

• • •

I read a sketch the other day of one of the distinguished astronomers in our country, a man who had discovered a great many comets. When he was a small boy he was suddenly inspired with great interest in the heavens, by coming across a little book upon the subject. But he had no telescope to study the stars with, so by-and-by he made one for himself out of a paper tube and the object lens of a common spy-glass. With this he went to work and studied. Then he saved all his pennies and used to look through a spy-glass which some traveling showman brought to town. Now this young fellow, who earned his living in the shop of a photographer, studying astronomy and other subjects at night, is connected with the Lick Observatory in California, and has grown famous on account of many discoveries in the way of comets, and a little moon to Jupiter, not one hundred miles in diameter, and 70,000 away from earth.

Ristori's Dual Nature.

From Ernest Legouve's "Recollections of Sixty Years."

I have never met with a more passionate, fiery actress than Ristori, with one possessed to the same degree by the demon of tragedy. Yet when she came to Paris for the first time she was nursing her last child. Well, on the days she was acting she brought her baby with her to the theater, put it to sleep and went to give it the breast during the intervals of "Myrrha," which is simply the most monstrously passionate of all dramatic works. Did the part of nurse detract from the part of the tragic actress? By no means. Did the part of the tragic actress detract from the part of the nurse? No more than in the other case. I am, no doubt, quoting an exceptional fact, which may be solely accounted for by the strength of organization possessed by Mme. Ristori, but La Malibran also showed us numberless contrasts of feeling altogether unlooked for.

Journalism in Kentucky.

From the Pike County Monitor.

We failed to issue our paper last week from the fact that the hack-driver on the far-end of the road was so negligent that he refused to bring our paper on time. We hope no such conduct will be the case in the future. In fact, we cannot see how the hack can afford to do such work.

An Idyl of the Sea.

From the Boston Courier.

"If only the yacht had a yard," I said,
"Like the ships which go sailing past,
I'd dig and I'd weed so hard," I said,
"To make things grow up fast."

"And what would you plant?" the skipper cried,
And his voice seemed to jeer at me.
"I've heard that currants," I chipper replied,
"Do flourish on the sea."

WIRE TAPPING.

A Revelation by an Operator of the Methods Employed.

HOW COLE ULLMAN'S POOL ROOM WAS BUMPED FOR $2,000.

In Latter Days the Wires Are Not Touched but Other Methods Are Employed to Beat Pool Rooms and Bucket Shops—A Profitable "Touch" in Louisville—A St. Louis Game Exposed.

From time to time reports are printed of successful efforts on the part of telegraph operators to tap wires leading to bucket shops and pool rooms in order to get advance information on which to bet. When pool rooms are beaten and they find it out there is always a loud announcement that the wire has been tapped, but a telegraph operator who has been involved in several "affairs" of this kind has made to the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH a confession, which explains several well-known cases, one of which occurred in St. Louis last spring, and which shows that there are other ways of playing the same game without tapping wires.

"I have been the prime mover in a number of deals of this character," he said, "that have resulted in a loss to the pool rooms of sums varying from $200 to $5,000. In some instances, however, after the loss of considerable time and labor, in which shrewdness was displayed and much risk taken, the plans have proved failures, owing to the extreme vigilance of the telegraph officials. It is attributable to this fact, and to the prosecution and punishment by law of those caught tapping the wires, that the 'slick artists' of the telegraph profession have left off illegal and dangerous methods of fleecing the bookmakers out of their shekels, and have adopted a safer basis for their operations—one that while it may jeopardize their positions, does not lay themselves liable to imprisonment. A prison cell has no special charms for the average operator.

"When the 'bookies' have been hard hit through the aid of the 'lightning slingers,' the newspapers generally chronicle it as the work of wire-tappers. Now, there is hardly one case in ten where the wires were really tapped or interfered with.

"I have in mind the time when Waddills' pool room in Louisville, Ky., was 'touched' a year ago for over $2,000 by myself and colleagues. I was delegated to do the work on the inside. I secured employment in the main office of the Western Union Telegraph Co. in that city under an assumed name, or as the fraternity would say, 'carried a flag.' At that time the results of the races were sent to the two pool rooms, then located in different parts of the city, through an instrument called a 'repeater' in the Louisville office. This instrument has an arrangement whereby a message is sent at the same time to one room on one side of the instrument and to the other on the opposite side. The wire that I worked was cut in on a table immediately behind this repeater. It was an easy matter for me to lean back and place my finger on one side of it, thus holding back the result of the race that was going to the room, say on the left, and at the same time listen for the winner as it passed through on the right hand side. As prearranged, I walked to the window and waved my handkerchief three times to an accomplice who stood in the street opposite the window. He interpreted this signal to mean the third horse on the list had won, and quickly ran to the pool-room, not far distant, and with the assistance of a moneyed man, placed several large bets. I did not wait until my day's work was done, but put on my coat and hat and walked out of the office. My share of the winnings was $500. Of course the telegraph company blacklisted me, but the assumed name protected me for furture employment with the company elsewhere. The penciliers at Waddills' found out that there was some little delay in getting the result of that race and suspected that they were being victimized, but as they had no proof, could not refuse to pay the amount the tickets called for. The papers the next day came out with sensational headlines announcing the fact that Waddills' wire had been tapped by three telegraphers, and nearly $5,000 secured.

THE SLICK MAN'S CHANCE.

"The general public is under the impression that the men who sell pools in the East and elsewhere have a direct wire to the track where the races are run, and that the result of a race reaches them simultaneously with the poking of a horse's nose under the wire. Practically speaking they have such a wire; nevertheless there is a delay of ten and fifteen minutes in getting the result through sometimes, caused by necessary relaying of the message.

"Why should there be such a delay? Well, the racing news from all sections of the United States is first sent to the Race Department of the Western Union Telegraph Co. in New York, and from there distributed to the different pool-rooms in the South, East, West and North. Thus the East St. Louis pool-rooms get their betting, description and results of the New Orleans races, or any other set of races that they may handle, from the New York office. This necessarily causes a slight delay, varying from three to fifteen minutes. There is often a delay caused by some other race being sent over the pool-room wire when the wire is needed for that especial race. A great deal depends on the alertness and energy of the messenger boys employed in the New York race department who distribute the messages to the different wires. Sharp operators saw a chance to beat the regular Western Union service and get the result of a race to a given pool-room ahead of time, and in this way make a 'killing.' When the Postal Telegraph Co. began operating in the West and South, several book-making firms in St. Louis, Kansas City, Louisville, Cincinnati and other cities were defrauded out of a large sum of money by the operators who used these wires. All that was needed was a direct wire by the Postal Telegraph Co. from the race track to the pool-room in a foreign city.

"Then again the shrewd manipulator of a telegraph key who wished to amass a fortune without labor, availed himself of the numerous private wires leased to the commission houses or bucket-shops. These wires form direct circuits between such cities as Chicago and Cleveland; Chicago and St. Louis; Louisville and Nashville; Cincinnati and Louisville, etc., and are very convenient for the schemers. Thousands of dollars have in this way been transferred from the strong box of the pool room backers to the pockets of the scheming operators and their confederates. The latter are frequently men of means."

BUMPED COLE ULLMAN.

The wire-tapper, "slick" telegrapher and good talker was asked to tell of a few schemes in which he had been interested or knew of. He replied: "Well, four or five of the boys here in St. Louis last spring carried a neat little scheme to a successful issue. The St. Louis Fair Grounds Spring Race Meeting was in session. Cole Ullman, the well-known book-maker, was the proprietor of a well patronized pool room on Sixth street, while a few small 50 cent books were made in Pool Alley on those races. The Fair Grounds authorities would not allow Ullman to get the betting and results of the St. Louis races from them, as it kept the crowds in the city from attending the Fair Grounds races. He was forced, therefore, to get his information from the Race Department in New York. Thus, the races were first sent to New York from the St. Louis track and back again to the St. Louis pool-room after several relays. This room in turn furnished them to Pool alley. Not a thousand miles from Ullman's room is an afternoon newspaper published on Sixth street. This paper had a special wire to the Fair Grounds race track over which it received the results and other special race news for its 5 o'clock edition. The ever-watchful eye of an outside operator who happened into this newspaper office quickly perceived an opening for some fine work. He and two or three friends began operations. It worked like a charm. They had the winning horse ten minutes before Ullman did, and they bet him to a standstill, or until he became suspicious and closed the race on them. One of the operators would stand some distance away from the telegraph instrument in the newspaper office, idly talking to some newspaper men, but his quick ear was on the qui vive for the result of the race. He would excuse himself, and stepping to the door, give it to an accomplice who would run to the pool-room. Nearly $2,000 was paid out in the Sixth street room and Pool alley on this day on tickets that were sold to the 'brass pounders,' who were were plunging on sure things. More money would have been made had the men been less demonstrative in placing their bets. As it was the bookmakers suspected something was wrong and after that closed the races at post time. The newspapers got wind of the affair and the usual story of wire-tapping was heralded abroad.

"There is no city in the Union that has been worked as thoroughly as Louisville, Ky., has, although Cincinnati, Chicago, Covington, Cleveland, New Orleans and St. Louis have come in for their share.

USED A BROKER'S WIRE.

"While this deal was in progress, a certain broker's wire, running out of St. Louis, was being used to beat the Louisville pool rooms. The results of the St. Louis races were received in this broker's office in Louisville and from there telephoned to a point near the Turf Pool Room. The telephone is an important auxiliary in the carrying out of the plans of these men.

"Bucket-shops that receive quotations over a private wire, have also suffered from the connivance of swindling telegraph operators. The bucket-shop operator, during an active market, can, should he desire, cause his employer to lose hundreds of dollars by holding back a few quotations while his accomplice, who is also an operator, listens to the quotations and makes his deals accordingly. It is an easy matter for an operator to find men possessing $3,000 or $4,000 and more, who are willing to go in with them in such deals, and divide handsomely."

"I'll wager you a cigar that you have never thought of a lottery company being swindled in this way," said the enunciator of the Morse alphabet.

"No, I guess you have not. It has been done, and Buffalo and Rochester, N. Y., were two of the terminal cities that can attest to the truth of it. A Kentucky lottery company, with headquarters in Louisville, Ky., sells tickets on its semi-daily drawings in Buffalo, Rochester, Chicago and other cities. It is called 'Policy' drawings, consisting of the 'gig' and 'saddle' system, the player writing out his own ticket by selecting such figures as he may wish to play in groups of three or five, and sometimes a single number. The lottery company telegraphs the result of the two drawings from the Louisville office at 12 noon and 5 p. m., to its agents in the different cities. Smooth operators in Louisville managed in some way to get the first five figures as they came out of the wheel, and by quick wire service, either by Postal Telegraph or private wires, have succeeded in making enough money to buy several fine houses.

"The unscrupulous operator in the employ of telegraph companies has a broad field to operate in. An intentional delay of a race result would be worth fabulous sums of money to an outsider, as well as to the operator himself if the latter accepts a bribe."

SEPTEMBER STARS.

PRETTY SIGHTS TO BE SEEN IN THE SKIES THIS MONTH.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

Probably the astronomical event of September of greatest popular interest is the sun's "crossing the line" on the 22d at 1:54 p. m. The "line" is the great circle of the heavens known as the equator; it is the celestial equivalent of the earth's equator. This is the "equinoctial period"—the time of equal day and night, when day and night all over the world are of equal length, being each twelve hours long. For the next six months the nights will be longer than the days.

On Sept. 1 the sun rose at 5:28, and set at 6:32—making the day 8 hours and 4 minutes long. On the 30th the sun rises at 5:56, and sets at 5:44, making the length of the day 11 hours and 44 minutes. This shortening will go on until Dec. 22, when the day's length is but 9 hours and 20 minutes.

THE EQUINOCTIAL STORM.

Apropos of the Equinox, people used to expect severe storms at this period, and any uncommon outbreak of weather was called "the equinoctial storm." Meteorologists hold, however, that a big storm at this time is no more likely than at any other. It is true that the season is in a transition state between summer and winter, and unsettled weather is very likely about this time; but the "weather sharps" tell us that any great atmospheric stir can no more be attributed to the equinox than it can to the moon or to Venus or Vulcan.

THE PLANETS—MERCURY.

Mercury is morning star until the 20th, when it passes behind the sun. If one could see it then, they would discern a bright little disc about 1¼ degrees above the sun. After the 20th, it will be an evening star. It will, however, be too near the sun all this month to be visible to the naked eye, and is not well located for telescopic observation.

VENUS.

Venus is rapidly growing brighter, and is a beautiful object in the Western sky about an hour after sunset. It is moving eastwardly but its track is so little inclined to the horizon that it does not appear to be getting away from the sun very fast; therefore, its altitude is not great and it sets early—about 7:30. In the course of a month it will begin to get away from the horizon and will shine resplendent in the southwestern heavens.

On Sept. 1 at 9:21 in the evening Venus was 2 degs. south of Saturn. The latter planet is steadily approaching the sun.

OCCULTATION OF VENUS.

On Sept. 12 the moon will eclipse Venus to dwellers between 15 deg. north latitude and 77 deg. south latitude, but the phenomenon, which is a beautiful one, occurs at 11:17 St. Louis time, when the planet is nearly four hours below our horizon. But both moon and star may be seen that evening close enough together to make a very pretty sight—Venus being somewhat to the north and east of the moon.

A conjunction of some interest occurs on the 9th about 7 p. m., when Venus will be only about 2½ deg. north of Spica. Spica is the "lucida" or brightest star in Virgo. It is of the first magnitude. It will require an opera-glass to see it distinctly.

On the 24th inst. at 7:17 a. m. Venus runs something more than a degree south of Uranus. Only those who have good telescopes will have any chance of seeing Uranus in the neighborhood of Venus the evening before and after.

MARS.

Mars is in conjunction with the sun at 3:10 a. m. of the 4th. If visible, you would see it about ½ a deg. (about a moon's breadth) north of the sun. After then it is a morning star, but nearly two months will elapse before it becomes a noticeable object to naked eye vision. It will be fully a year before Mars will show its ruddy visage as an evening star.

JUPITER.

Jupiter is now a magnificent object. By 11 o'clock in the evening it is well above the mists on the horizon in the northeast and by midnight one may see it shining gorgeously midway between the Pleiades on the north and the Hyades on the south. Jupiter is moving eastward very slowly, and on Sept. 19 it will begin to retrace its journey for a few months.

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATTELITES.

Jupiter has just passed his quadrature—90 deg. west of the sun. The eclipses of his moons can now be seen to the best advantage. When Jupiter is directly in opposition his shadow lies directly behind him and out of sight and we cannot see the eclipses of his moons; we can see only their transits across his disc. But when he is in quadrature his shadow is one side and we can see all the four interesting phenomenas connected with the satellites.

These are: 1. The eclipses when the satellites pass through the shadow; 2. Transits of the satellites when they are projected on the disc of the planet in the form of round spots of greater or less brightness; 3. Transits of their shadows projected on the disc in the form of round black spots; and 4. Occultations of the moons when they pass behind the planet. It will thus be seen that Jupiter is now finely situated for studying the phenomena of his system. To see these interesting sights, however, requires a good telescope.

SATURN AND URANUS.

Both these planets are too near the sun to be seen by the amateur.

NEPTUNE.

On the 8th Neptune is in quadrature. It rises about forty-six minutes after Jupiter, and is about 2 degs. west and ½ a deg. north of a fifth magnitude star, but down on the charts as Epsilon Tauxi. It is as bright as an eighth or ninth magnitude star, and a telescope of moderate power will enable it to be seen. It is now almost at a stand; yet observations taken some nights apart will show it to be in motion, and unless one has a telescope that will show a disc, this is the only way to determine that the object sought is Neptune.

THE MOON.

The moon changes as follows: Last quarter, Sept. 3, 2:49 a. m.; new moon, Sept. 10, 12:12 a. m.; first quarter, Sept. 17, 9:26 p. m.; full moon, Sept. 25, 1:30 p. m.

On Sept. 4, at 2:87 a. m., the moon is in perigee—nearest the earth; on Sept. 17, at 7:25 a. m., she is in apogee—farthest from the earth.

THE MOON AND THE PLANETS.

The moon passed about 4 deg. north of Jupiter a little after noon of the 2d; twenty hours later it was 5¾ deg. north of Neptune. On the 8th, at 4:57 a. m., it is 2 deg. north of Mercury, and at 7:49 that evening it is 2 deg. north of Mars. On the 11th at 11:46 p. m. it passes 1¾ degs. south of Saturn. On the 12th it eclipses Venus, as above stated. On the 14th, at 0:54, a. m. it is 2¼ degrees south of Uranus. On the 29th at 6:30 p. m. it visits Jupiter again, being 4¾ degrees north; and on the 30th at 2:30 p. m. it lacks but little of being 6 degrees north of Neptune.

STELLAR OCCULTATION.

On Sept. 28 at about 7:33 o'clock the moon will eclipse the fourth magnitude star Delta Arietis and the star will be hidden about 40 minutes. The immersion takes place a few minutes after moonrise, and with a clear sky and a good glass one may see a very pretty sight. The emersion forty minutes later can better be seen at the moon will be higher and the star will suddenly flash out from behind the dark edges of our satelite.

Three Fallacies.

From the Boston Transcript.

I.

"The more the merrier!" Is it so
When she's his sweetheart, he her beau?
I fancy, if to each you'll go,
Both he and she would tell you "no."

II.

"In for a penny, in for a pound,"
Is a doctrine most unsound.
Else our contribution plate
Would have had quite a different fate.

III.

"None but the brave deserves the fair,"
Quite true;
But those who get their just deserts
Are few;
So there is surely hope for me
And you.

THE "MARCH KING."

John Philip Sousa, Who Will Lead the Exposition Music.

A SKETCH OF THE POPULAR CONDUCTOR AND HIS SOLOISTS.

Many of the Old St. Louis Favorites Are With Sousa's Organization—Celebrated Vocalists Who Will Sing With the Band—A Brilliant Musical Season Promised.

When the first strains of the overture ring through the vast space of Music Hall on Wednesday next they will answer to the baton of John Philip Sousa, the "March King" of America.

It was and is a difficult task which Sousa undertook, to fill the place so long occupied by the public's idol, the late Patrick S. Gilmore, who was himself the young leader's warmest friend, and on his first tour with the Marine Band, his most enthusiastic champion. The friendship which existed between these two seems to have augured well for Mr. Sousa, who, just as soon as his methods were understood by the audiences before whom he played, received the full meed of cheer and applause ever accorded to his illustrious predecessor.

John Philip Sousa.

His personal success is marvelous, and he grows daily in popularity. A consummate master of the public's pulse, Sousa's programmes are so deftly constructed that the manifold musical tastes of his audiences are all successfully catered to.

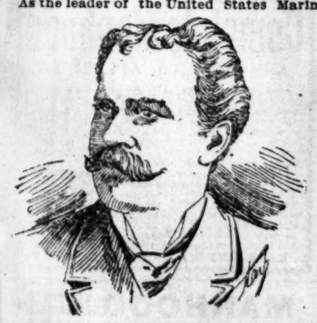
It is not only as a leader, but as a composer as well, that he has found great favor with the public. Although his compositions cover a wide range, John Philip Sousa is perhaps best known to the American public through his marches, the martial rythm and swing of which have become so popular as to gain him the title of "March King." Mr. Sousa's first successful march was written at the time of the Turko-Russian war. It was called "Across the Danube," and was received with so much favor that it encouraged the young composer to try again in this vein. His next successful effort was the "Resumption March," which was written in 1878. Since that date he has written numerous marches in quick succession, all of which grew very popular. In 1884 his "Gladiator March" appeared, of which Mr. Sousa tells a very interesting anecdote. It was to be taken by a third-rate publisher in the East, who had agreed to pay $50 for it.

When it was finished and sent on the publisher wrote back that he considered the march worth only $25, and would pay only that sum for it. Mr. Sousa was indignant, and requested that the composition be returned to him at once. He sent it to his publisher and asked for it the stipulated price, $50. This gentleman not only accepted it at once and gladly paid the price, but wired Mr. Sousa that he would take as many more as the latter could shake out of his sleeve. The "Gladiator March" has since been and still remains, perhaps, his most popular military composition. It has been played by every band throughout the United States and Europe.

A. P. Cerrillo-Stengle.

Following the "Gladiator" came the "Thunderer," the "Occidental," "Semper Fidelis," "National Fencibles," "Corcoran Cadets," the "Washington Post," "High School Cadets," and many others. The "Washington Post" was written in 1889, and is now at the height of its popularity. Fully 1,000,000 copies of these last two marches have already been sold, and there seems to be no diminution in the demand. His last march, "The Beau Ideal," bids fair to be as popular as any of its famous predecessors. Among the compositions which Mr. Sousa has published are many songs, waltzes, overtures and orchestral pieces, some of which are deservedly popular.

As the leader of the United States Marine Band Sousa behind him an interesting career, full of memorable events. He was a conspicuous figure at the funeral ceremonies of President Garfield and Gen. Grant, and he played at all the State functions at the White House and elsewhere in Washington. Garfield, Cleveland and Harrison tripped the light fantastic to Sousa's baton on the occasion of their respective inaugurals and sunned themselves on the White House lawn while the Marine Band played their afternoon concerts in the open air.



Antonio Galassi.

One of the most amusing incidents in his musical career happened shortly after he entered the service. The Marine Band had played at the ceremonies attendant upon the unveiling of the Farragut statue in Washington, and at the conclusion the members of the band were dismissed for the day and hurried off to the theaters and orchestras in which they played. About 7 o'clock an orderly from the Marine Barracks called at Mr. Sousa's house with an order for the band to report at the White House at 8 o'clock that evening to play at Mrs. Garfield's reception. Messengers who were sent in every direction to notify the musicians met with such little success in locating them, that when Director Sousa reported for duty at the White House, in all the glitter of his scarlet and gold uniform, he found a solitary bass drummer to assist his baton in rendering the evening's programme. It goes without saying that the services of this, the smallest band that Sousa was ever called upon to direct, were dispensed with for that time.

During the Yorktown centennial celebration in 1881 the Marine Band accompanied the descendants of Lafayette and other guests of the United States to Yorktown. In the party was the late Gen. Boulanger, who was so much taken with the ability and dash of the director of the band that on his return to France he sent Mr. Sousa a number of pieces played by the famous Guarde Republicaine in acknowledgment of the latter's courtesy in presenting him with a number of his compositions and arrangements, which Boulanger, as Minister of War, introduced in the French service bands.

At the age of 18 Sousa was an orchestral leader and he subsequently traveled with Offenbach during the French composer's celebrated tour of the United States. Later he was chosen the musical director of the noted Philadelphia Church Choir Pinafore company, during which time he performed the remarkable feat of orchestrating the entire opera of "Pinafore" in forty-two hours. As a piece of rapid orchestration this has perhaps never been equaled, certainly never excelled. He kept four copyists employed in transcribing the various parts, and when he finished his score, the copyists were still behind him, and he lent them a hand to finish.

Within the last six years Mr. Sousa's compositions have been of a more pretentious order, and his ability as a writer of such works has been amply demonstrated by the warm approval accorded those of his compositions that have appeared during this time. Among these are his celebrated symphonic poem, "The Chariot Race," a musical setting of Gen. Wallace's wonderful narrative in "Ben Hur," "Sheridan's Ride" and the "Last Days of Pompeii," the latter his most ambitious effort.

These have been uncommonly successful at Manhattan Beach this summer. Like most other composers Sousa has invaded the operatic field and his activity in this line is demonstrated by his five completed works. His first opera, "The Smugglers," was written for, and produced by the Church Choir Pinafore company, but was not successful. His next, "Katherine," he has hoarded like a painter his favorite picture, for so far he has not been willing to present it to the public. "Desiree" was produced by the McCaull Opera company in 1884 and met with gratifying success, as well as his "Queen of Hearts," which appeared two years later. His last opera, "The Wolf," has not yet been sung, but was purchased at different times by De Wolf Hopper and Francis Wilson, both of whom forfeited, as the principal female role in the opera overshadowed that of the comedian.

Lillian Blauvelt.

Inez Carusi.

With Sousa comes a finely selected corps of artists, many names of which are familiar to St. Louis concert and Exposition audiences. Sig. Raffayolo, so long and favorably known as Gilmore's great drawing card, the euphonium artist, the "man with many medals," as he is variously called by admiring throngs, is one of them. Albert Bode, the youngest premier cornet in this country, occupies the same position under Sousa that he did under Gilmore. There is not a musician in St. Louis who does not accord to Mr. Bode the high praise of blowing the smoothest cornet ever heard here, to the exclusion even of Bent, who had such a strong hold upon public favor in music-loving St. Louis.

Mlle. Marcella Lindh.

Mr. Bode is most ably seconded by Mr. Herbert Clarke, the cornet soloist of the band, a dashing, brilliant player, a thorough musician, fine arranger of music and composer of various numbers, which he plays on his own instrument. He has followed music as a profession from his earliest childhood, playing the violin at the age of 5 and the cornet when barely 14 years old. The year 1886 was a red-letter one in his career, marked by his winning the State championship of Indiana, to which the prize of a beautiful gold and silver cornet was attached, presented to the young musician, who was still under 20.

E. A. Lefebre, the celebrated saxophonist, Signor Stengler, the first clarinetist, Frank W. Wadsworth, flutist, and Joseph Lacalle, Henry Koch, and Arthur Pryor have scores of friends here, where they are favorably known.

Aside from this strong combination the Exposition management have engaged some of the most celebrated vocal and instrumental artists in the world, musicians whose reputation is international. During the first ten days at one of the afternoon and one of the evening concerts, Mlle. Marcella Lindh, the coloratur soprano, will sing with the band. Miss Lindh is an American by birth, and a highly accomplished soprano. She was early in life taken to Europe by her parents, where she received a thorough musical training. Her piano studies were made in Berlin under the most proficient teachers, and when later on her voice developed she became the pupil of Mme. Arthur Levysohn of Berlin, who was the great Lamperti's star pupil, and who has herself successfully introduced to the musical world some of its most celebrated lights. Miss Lindh's debut was made at Kroll's Opera-house in Berlin, and she was enthusiastically received. Mr. Blakely was the first to introduce her to American audiences, and she has since that time reaped a harvest of praise. Her voice is described as very strong, marvelously soft and of wonderful compass, with delicate grace of expression and remarkable technique.

Herbert L. Clark.

Mme. Scalchi, the greatest contralto in the world to-day, is so well known in St. Louis that nothing more need be said but that she will appear as the soloist of afternoon and evening concerts during the early part of the season.

Most heartily welcomed will be Mme. Lillian Blauvelt, who has been heard here only once or twice in concert and who created a furore then. She is the most charming and delightful artist on the lyric stage to-day. Hers is a high, clear soprano, finely trained, sweet and full, with a faultlessly trained intonation. To her vocal achievements she adds a charming face, grace and simplicity of manner, a petite, beautiful figure, with that delightful stage presence that reminds one of an exquisite bisque statuette.

Another soloist who won admirers upon her first appearance here in the spring is Miss Leonora von Stosch, the young violinist. Miss Von Stosch is a Washington girl who pursued her musical studies abroad, taking the first prize at the Brussels Conservatory.

Miss Inez Carusi, the celebrated New York harpist, is also engaged for one of the Exposition weeks, as well as Alice Raymond, the famous cornetist, who has the closing engagement of the last two weeks.

Antonio Galassi is well remembered as one of the numerous artists whom Mapleson and Strakosch introduced in England and America, and who is well known to St. Louis. His voice is a magnificent baritone of powerful scope. A stranger here, but amply heralded by his New York reputation, will be Guiseppe Campaneri, a prominent Eastern baritone.

Leonora Von Stosch.

Michele Raffayola.

OPENING WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

Programme for the Inaugural Night at the Exposition.

On next Wednesday evening the doors of the Great St. Louis Exposition will be thrown open to the public, and Sousa's magnificent band will commence its season of concerts in the big Music Hall.

As to the Exposition proper, it promises most pleasingly. All the exhibitors are at work on their displays, and some of the big establishments have theirs nearly completed. Down in the basement the machinery men are setting up saws and planers and all sorts of odd-looking contrivances. Two rival coffee firms will have places near each other and be actively engaged in showing how coffee is prepared and handled after it is received.

The fish tanks have all been repainted and fixed up and the filters put in shape so that the piscatorial show is bound to be a success. Tony Faust took a trip over the premises he is to occupy yesterday, and saw to several details which will be carried out in due form by the two dozen workmen occupied there. It is hard to move about anywhere without meeting a paint pot or a hand-saw or a pile of lumber but Manager Galennie says he feels sure that everything will be shaped up in good time.

On the main floor the usual textile and mercantile displays will be given, and many of the exhibitors are keeping their shows hidden away under sheets and canvases so that their rivals may not know until opening day what they have to compete with.

The art galleries are way ahead of all the rest of the show, one of them being entirely ready and the other almost furnished. In the Sculpture Department some very striking casts of famous works are being set up and will undoubtedly be ready by opening night. The POST-DISPATCH press which is to run off the thousands of copies of the EXPOSITION ECHOES was being overhauled yesterday by a corps of expert pressmen and will be going in full blast next Wednesday to supply the evening programmes. The programme for the opening night has been made up and is announced by Manager Galennie as follows:

Alice Raymond.

Inaugural programme, Stockholders' night, Wednesday evening, Sept. 6, 1893, commencing at 8 o'clock.

Soloists: Miss Marcella Lindh, soprano; Mr. Arthur Pryor, trombone; Messrs. Albert Bode and Herbert Clarke, cornet.

Overture—"Semiramide" ..... Rossini

Ballet suite—"Feramors" ..... Rubinstein
a—First dance of the Bayaderes.
b—Candlelight Dance of the Bride of Cashmere.
c—Second Dance of the Bayaderes.

Trombone solo—"Air Varie" ..... Pryor
Mr. Arthur Pryor.

Introduction to third act of "Lohengrin" .. Wagner

Minuet "Opus 14" ..... Paderewski
Salon Stuck. "Suisse Russe" ..... Volstedt

Duet for cornets—"Frequette Frequette," .. Van Gell
Messrs. Bode and Clarke.

Characteristic piece—"In a Clock Store" ..... Orth
This composition ingeniously tells the story of an hour in a clock store. The apprentice winds up the clocks. The different clocks begin to tick and the piece gradually develops into a musical illustration of a clock store. Several clocks strike the hour, the boy whistles a tune, the clock which contains the chimes gradually runs slower and stops. The apprentice winds the clocks up again and the chimes of a miniature Scotch cathedral are heard. The cuckoo, the alarm and the other clocks strike the hour, the whole being a faithful representation of the operations of the clocks.

Soprano Solo—Aria, Mad Scene, "Lucia" ..... Donizetti
Miss Marcella Lindh.

"Tinkers' Chorus," "Oh, Promise Me" and Finale from "Robin Hood". De Koven

The band to play the inaugural will consist of fifty pieces and will be led by John Philip Sousa, who has been playing at Manhattan Beach all summer.

THE BOOK TABLE.

The Sweating System in Chicago—Literary Notes.

Some striking facts are brought out in relation to the sweating system in Chicago in the annual report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of Illinois. The report states that the ordinary hours of labor required in the best shops are ten each day for six days in the week; in the worst shops, and in the busy season, sixteen hours are frequently required, that is, from 5 a. m. to 10 p. m., seven days in the week. Those who work by the day or week receive extra pay, or an increase in the rate of pay as the season advances. This increase in the busy season is intended apparently in some instances to compensate for additional hours of labor, though it is found alike in shops where the ten-hour day is adhered to throughout the year as well as in those where the daily hours vary from six in March to sixteen in August. In other shops the hours of labor in excess of ten are paid for at the same rate as for other hours. Thus if a handsome girl who works for $3 a week, or 50 cents a day and 5 cents an hour, works twelve or fourteen hours in a day, she will receive 10 or 20 cents more for that day than for ordinary days.

The piece-workers in shops have only a very limited control of their working time. They must come and go according to the rules of the shop. Although they are paid by the piece, they are required to perform stipulated amounts of work each day. Even in some of the "inside" shops the girls' hats and coats are locked up from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. to prevent their escape from full-time work. In the shops of a lower order the task system is vigorously applied, and the girl must accomplish a satisfactory amount of work or make room for another.

The tenement-house piece-workers are more independent of their employers in the matter of working hours. When there is plenty of work to be done, some of them will sit twelve or even sixteen hours a day at their work, but they can only do this when they are in groups and one of the number does the cooking for all the rest. During a great part of the year work is so scarce that they can do all they get in ordinary hours, and the married women can also attend to household duties.

It is apparent, however, that these people are urged to excessive hours of labor not more by their employers than by their own necessities. They rarely have any alternate occupation and are always on the verge of pauperism. Hence the busy season is longed for, and, when it comes, the operators are willing to work any number of hours to increase their piece-price earnings, and finishers and hand-girls who profit by working overtime are also reconciled to the early morning and night work.

The late Theodore Child's companion in Persia, where Mr. Child lost his life, was Edwin Lord Weeks, who has written for *Harper's Magazine* a series of three articles on the tour he and Mr. Child made. The title will be "From the Black Sea to the Persian Gulf," and they will be published in the autumn.

It may interest some young writers to know what Mr. Stevenson considers to be the secret of success in literature. "It is," he said, "elbow grease. I can always tell when an author does not write over and over again. Literature is an art that takes place in time; therefore, the main point is to be certain that you have everything in the proper order. If a man has every word and every sentence and every subject in the right order and has no other gift, he will be a great writer.

The pronunciation of the name of Jerome K. Jerome is somewhat peculiar, the accent in the first Jerome is on the first syllable and in the family name on the second syllable.

F. Hopkinson Smith gave a reading not long ago at a fashionable Rochester club, and several men were asked to remain after the audience had departed, eat a rarebit, and make the acquaintance of the guest of the evening. When the cigars were lighted Mr. Smith, in response to a request, read his inimitable description of the carving of the canvas-back, from "Colonel Carter of Cartersville." There was a burst of applause when the reading was finished, followed by a moment of silence. Then spoke a gilded youth of the circle: "Mr. Smith, have you ever published anything in book form?"

Samuel Warren, the author of "Ten Thousand a Year," desired to be supposed to be always on the most familiar terms with people of eminence. One day a brother barrister, who knew this peculiarity of his, called at his chambers, and, in the course of conversation, Warren could not help remarking that he was invited to dine with the Lord Chancellor that evening. "That's capital," said his friend; "for so am I. So we shall meet there." Warren looked a little put out. "But I am sorry to say, I am not able to go," he said. "Really? I am sorry for that, and so will be the Chancellor. I'll tell him how sorry you are." After a little more talk the visitor rose to go. "Don't trouble," said Warren, "to say anything about me to his lordship to-night." "It will be no trouble; I shall only tell him how sorry you are. Why not?" "Well, the fact is," said Warren, with a flush, "I was not invited." "No more," replied the other, with a grin, "was I."

The long novel which the author of "The Story of an African Farm" is now engaged upon is said to have been named "From Man to Man." It is mentioned as a study in the comparative ethics of men's treatment of men and their treatment of women.

Some time ago the Brentanos offered a series of prizes for translations, with the following results:

Only one prize has been awarded. This was won by Miss C. S. Copeland of Sparhill, N. Y., who sent in translations of several of Paul Heyse's short stories. In their announcement of the result of this competition the publishers admit that its result has not been satisfactory. The greater portion of the translations received were from the German; the French manuscripts ranged from About to Ohnet, Maupassant, Coppee and the great French story writers being very badly represented; and there were a few unavailable translations from Italian and Spanish writers. Many of the competitors chose books that had already been translated, and were, therefore, inadmissible; and the publishers' comment upon the contest is that it "only demonstrated once more the prevalence of the erroneous idea that whosoever can read a foreign language fluently is able to translate it."

The *Critic's* London correspondent sends these particulars of a new journalistic venture:

"Mr. W. T. Stead has added to the labors of the *Review of Reviews* the quarterly production of *Borderland*, a periodical devoted entirely to the investigation of psychical phenomena. Mr. Stead presumably knows his readers, for he has tested them in those strange Christmas volumes of ghost-lore. And the Psychical Research Society itself numbers some 4,000 members; there ought, therefore, to be a public for this kind of thing. It is not proposed that a separate American edition shall be issued at once; but a consignment of the English edition is being shipped to New York as a test of the market. The price is 18 pence—a rather awkward sum, which has already proved fatal to more than one magazine."

Dr. St. George Mivart, whose speculations upon the possibility of "happiness in hell" have aroused so much interest in scientific circles, is still in middle life and gives promise of further work. He was educated for the bar and was called to practice in 1856, but turned his attention exclusively to scientific subjects. Dr. Mivart, though opposed to Darwinism, is a firm believer in the general principle of evolution, and applies it not only to this life, but to the next.

HOME LIFE and WOMAN'S WORK

FRENCH SUMMER WARDROBES.

Beautiful? Very—But Not Designed for Ordinary Wear.

To glance at a typical French girl's summer wardrobe fills one with a deep respect for the outing suit. Every other costume is for the shore, the river or the country jaunt, her modiste will tell you. But the shore and river see them less than the country home, and the costumes are usually noted on piazzas or under the gay-colored awning of a private yacht.

A French picnic gown is a mass of accordion plaiting and fluttering ribbons. One picnic would ruin it, but it's a thing of beauty and the picnicker is satisfied. The

material is pale green silk batiste, and the trimming black ribbons recklessly arranged. They float down over the shoulders, fly off at the sides, are tied into loops here and there and are altogether frivolous. The sleeve of the gown is short and roundly puffed.

A park costume a trifle more subdued is made of mauve linen. The plain skirt is bound with a wide band of white silk braid. The Eton jacket is unique. It is fashioned of white linen, worked with mauve silk thread. The pointed revers turn back to reveal a bewitching shirt waist of pink de chine, with an anchor embroidered in one corner. The sleeves to the jacket are of mauve linen to the elbow, where they are finished with a deep, tight-fitting white linen cuff fastened with tiny mauve buttons.

For yachting wear a costume has been designed where anchors and emblems nautical reign supreme. The skirt is a study. It is made of brown duck. Around the bottom are narrow bands of scarlet. Between the two which are furthest apart is inserted a broad piece of white duck embroidered in vivid scarlet anchors. Scarlet ropes are twisted about the white duck sleeves and upon the puffed part a large anchor stands out in bold relief.

A costume which presumably is considered more stylish than artistically beautiful is of light blue linen, encircled wherever possible with bands of black silk braid. An odd little jacket in black is worn with it, having pale blue silk revers. There are any number of ribbons fluttering from each side of the belt. The chemisette varies with the weather. In the illustration it is made of shirred white silk mulle.

IN SOFT TINTS,

And Lavishly Trimmed With Ribbons Are the Summer Evening Gowns.

Evening gowns for very young ladies have been lavishly trimmed with ribbon this summer.

Here is a fetching little gown of which the ribbon is arranged in an absolutely new fashion. Glace silk, showing tints of blue and soft pink, covered with a silver sheen, is the material used for the bell-shaped skirt. White chiffon flecked with silver is arranged in fluffy ruffles around the bottom of

the skirt, and headed with a lattice-work of pale pink and blue ribbons, studded here and there with big silver nail-heads. The baby waist of silk is trimmed so much that more than half its simplicity has vanished, yet it is the prettiest, most Frenchy little affair imaginable. Two soft ruffles of chiffon outline the low neck. Below them ribbons are crossed which fasten in the back in a butterfly bow.

These ribbons also form shoulder-straps, and one narrow band encircles the waist. Three airy tiers of chiffon simulate a sleeve. They fall a short distance over the arm and are joined by long pale-pink suede gloves. The whole costume is a study in soft tints, and should make a charming picture of any fairly attractive summer girl.

Peach Pie.

Peel, stone and slice the peaches. Line a pie plate with a good crust, and lay in your fruit, sprinkling sugar liberally over them in proportion to their sweetness. Allow three peach kernels chopped fine to each pie; pour in a very little water and bake with an upper crust.

To make pie crust, take one cup of lard, one-half cup cold water, a pinch of salt, and flour enough to roll. This is enough for two pies.

Cheap and Good Vinegar.

To eight gallons of clear rain water add three quarts of molasses. Turn the mixture into a clean, tight cask. Shake it well two or three times and add three spoonfuls of good yeast, or two yeast cakes. Place the cask in a warm place and in ten or fifteen days add a sheet of common wrapping paper smeared with molasses and torn into narrow strips. This will make excellent vinegar. The paper is necessary to form the "mother" or life of the vinegar.

Sweet Pickled Peaches.

Ten pounds peaches pared, five pounds sugar, one quart best cider vinegar, one tablespoonful allspice, one tablespoonful of mace, one tablespoonful of cinnamon, one tablespoonful of cloves. Put the spices in thin muslin bags. Boil all together half an hour, then put in the peaches and boil twenty minutes. Take out the fruit with a skimmer and spread upon dishes to cool. Boil the syrup until thick, pack the peaches in glass jars and pour syrup over them scalding hot.

Owns an Island.

Mrs. Lucy C. Carnegie of Pittsburg, the widow of Andrew Carnegie's brother, has contracted with a Baltimore ship building company for a handsome steel yacht, on which she expects to cruise in Southern waters. Mrs. Carnegie owns an island off the coast of Georgia, of which she has made an attractive summer resort.

Baked Corn Bread.

Take one teacup of cream, one-quarter teaspoonful of soda, one cup of flour, butter the size of a walnut, one cup of sugar, one cup Indian meal, one egg. Granulated meal is the best.

SUGGESTIONS FOR AUTUMN HATS.

LACE OR CHIFFON.

TWO DESIGNS IN SERGE.

The first of these is a boating dress in cream serge, embroidered in silk of different colors and a narrow braid. A hem of rows of stitching is at the foot of the skirt, which is bordered with a narrow braid.

The second is a dark blue serge dress, trimmed with white braid.

LACE OR CHIFFON.

One of the Summer Girl's Most Dainty Fancies.

The summer girl does not consider her costume quite complete unless a bit of lace or chiffon is carelessly thrown about her neck. It may be habit, but it is such a pretty fancy that she persistently clings to it. The latest kerchiefs to be added to the already large list are shown in the illustration.

One is of pale pink chiffon, accordion plaited, with narrow black velvet ribbons run through it. It crosses over the bust surplice fashion. The other is a Van Dyked bertha of duchess lace, which falls over the sleeves with long points as well as over the corsage. The fichu kerchief is frequently made of white crepe de chine, through which narrow black ribbons are run. In gray silk crepe, with pink velvet ribbons, it is exceptionally dainty and pretty, especially when worn with a soft gray gown. The lace bertha may be made with the Van Dyke points beaded. In heavy white lace worked with jet it is effective.

HER LITTLE MISTAKE.

But the Clerk Proved Himself Quite Equal to the Occasion.

"What do you think I did this morning?" one summer girl asked another in a Broadway car yesterday on their way home from a midsummer shopping jaunt.

"Goodness knows!" ejaculated the other. "You are always doing the unexpected."

"Well," continued the first girl, "I had two things on my mind that I dared not forget—a book I wanted very much and the purchase of a silk waist. So what did I do but walk into a book store, go up to the first man-clerk I saw and ask: 'Do you know how much silk it takes to make a shirt waist?'"

"Oh!" gasped the other girl. "What did he say?"

"That's the funny part of it. He surveyed me with the utmost seriousness and answered promptly: 'If you want big sleeves it will take five yards; that is, unless the silk is very wide.'

"Of course I was completely stunned, for it had dawned on me what I was doing, but I made a great effort and said gratefully: 'Thank you very much—very much. Now, will you please show me Mrs. Blank's last novel?' Then I bought the book and retired in good order. There would have been no sense in exposing my feeble-mindedness to that clerk, but I'd give a good deal to know how he keeps so well posted on dry goods."

TO CLEAN TABLE LINEN.

Suggestions for Laundering Fine Napkins and Doylies.

Embroidered table linen should be ironed over soft, heavy flannel covered with muslin. It should be laid with the right side down and ironed almost dry with a very hot iron. Then it should be folded back and the embroidered part lightly pressed while the plain is heavily ironed with a polishing iron. Roll it over a stick instead of folding.

Stretch all tablecloths, damask napkins and heavy linens diagonally before ironing them. Red cloths must not be starched. Delicately tinted ones should be soaked in sugar of lead water before washing.

Fine doylies should be placed in a white dish, covered with naphtha and stirred. Several days' airing will be necessary to rid them of the odor. If they are not much soiled they may be pinned securely to a sheet and covered with powdered cornstarch. This should be well rubbed in, allowed to remain for half an hour and then brushed and shaken.

Crab Sandwiches.

Broil soft-shell crabs, and while hot place between slices of buttered bread sprinkled with pepper and salt. Trim away the protruding legs.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

For the men and women upon whose nervous energy there are great demands fish is an invaluable article of food. Salmon heads the list in nutritive qualities. It is richer than meat.

Baked salmon—Wash and wipe dry; rub with pepper and salt. Add a pinch of cayenne and powdered mace. Lay the fish upon a grating over your baking-pan and roast or bake, basting it freely with butter and, towards the last, with its own drippings only. Should it brown too fast, cover the top with a sheet of white paper until the whole is cooked. When it is done transfer to a hot dish and cover closely, and add to the gravy a little hot water, thickened with wheat flour—wet, of course, first with cold water; a great spoonful of strained tomato sauce and the juice of a lemon. Boil up and serve in a sauceboat. Garnish handsomely with sprigs of parsley and the bleached tops of celery. A glass of sherry will improve the sauce. This is a fine dish for a company dinner.

In cleaning a badly soiled carpet great precaution should be used. Brussels, tapestries, Wiltons or velvet carpets may be cleaned with ox gall—a pint to a pail of water. Use an ordinary scrubbing brush and afterwards the carpet should be vigorously rubbed with a coarse cloth. Fresh water should be applied. A small portion of the carpet done each day during the hot and sultry weather would keep it greatly refreshed in coloring, as well as sweet and clean.

A lawn stand suitable for piazza, afternoon teas, or for out of door is made of wicker work, and provided with three or four tiers, set in a tripod, to hold the plates, cups and saucers. It is very light and yet perfectly strong.

A common stiff envelope will make a capital little picture frame if a strip of cardboard is sewed with a few stitches to the back to form an upright, and then a slit across and another perpendicular one are cut in the surface. These so-formed sharp corners may then be rolled back, and the face of the inserted photograph is to be seen within.

Russian tea is a most refreshing summer drink and declared by its admirers to be very cooling in its effects. Milk, of course, is omitted and sugar added to the hot tea, with a slice of lemon.

An ornamental table mat is made from a piece of olive-green felt eighteen inches square. The outer edge is cut in the shape of maple leaves, which must be painted in autumnal tints. The center should not be decorated.

Pansy leaves spread among furs and woollens will protect them from moths.

Sage tea, sweetened with honey, with a small bit of alum dissolved in it, is excellent for sore throat. Use as a gargle.

Strong ammonia should be poured over old brass to clean it, then thoroughly scrub with a scrubbing-brush, and presently the brass will shine like new metal.

Violet and orris make the best combination for bureau and chiffonier sachets. The orris imparts a delicious odor of cleanliness, and the violet gives just the suspicion of actual fragrance that is needed.

Always dip a mold in cold water before filling with cream or jelly. Before turning out the contents set it an instant in boiling water.

A spoonful of vinegar put into the water in which meats or fowls are boiled makes them tender.

If tea be ground like coffee, or crushed immediately before hot water is poured upon it, it will yield nearly double the amount of its exhilarating qualities.

Codfish Balls—One pound codfish, one and a half pounds potatoes, one-quarter pound butter, two eggs. Boil the fish slowly, then pound with a pototo masher until very fine; add the potatoes mashed and hot; next add butter and one-half cup milk and the two eggs. Mix thoroughly, form into balls and fry in hot fat.

To remove the odor of onions from kettles and saucepans, put some wood ashes into the utensil, add boiling water and let it stand for a short time on the back part of the stove. If you have no wood ashes use potash or soda with water, then wash in hot suds. All kettles in which onions, cabbage or turnips have been cooked should be washed in this way.

Core apples before paring and there is less danger of their breaking.

The Very Latest.

"Onychophagia" is the jaw-trying name of a new disorder. It comes from Paris, but it is not as fashionable as it will be when a few specialists are imported.

Onychophagia is the scientific name for the bad habit of nail-biting. It is Greek and means nail-eating. At a recent meeting of the medical society of the French Academy a paper was read on the subject that provoked an exciting, because novel, discussion. The author went so far as to assert that nail-eating was a sign of degeneracy, indicating not only nervous but moral weakness. He pronounced the habit a disease that was both hereditary and contagious. If a remedy was prescribed it was not given out for publication.

This will be joyful news for the enterprising manicure artists.

FOR BETWEEN SEASONS.

Just what to wear after the white sailor hat is put aside is a troublesome question. Felt hats have not yet made their debut, and yet the summer girl with her sunburnt cheeks and happy air wants to look her prettiest. The wise

milliner appreciates this and makes up a number of pretty hats just for in between season wear.

One of the most jaunty hats seen is of coarse dark blue straw, shaped like

a walking hat. Around the crown is a band of scarlet velvet, which ties in a bow, with many loops at the side. Through the center loop two dark-blue quills are thrust.

An odd shaped walking hat with very little brim is made of dark cloth—black, blue or brown. It is trimmed with a good-sized bow of ribbon in front, built up by black and scarlet. The charm of this hat is that when its day is apparently over then the trimming may be removed, a silk band placed about the crown, and it is ready to accompany the mackintosh on all sorts of stormy adventures.

COLLEGE EXPENSES.

They Need Not Mount Alarmingly If the Student Be Wise.

The American girl is ambitious. She wants to know everything there is to learn. She believes in a college education, and she makes every effort to be a college graduate. The difficulty in the way is the amount of money it will cost, but the girl of determination need not be appalled by the expense bill of a college education.

Many a man has worked his way through college, and if she can't do it in just the same way she is still able to accomplish the same end as he.

A young woman living in the suburbs of Boston decided two years ago that she would go to Wellesley. She was bright and ambitious, but had no money. The summer of 1892 and this summer she has been occupying the position of waitress and lady's maid. She has been with a Boston woman at her country home. Every cent of money that she has earned she has saved. During the evenings she has studied. This September she hopes to enter Wellesley.

The actual expenses at the different woman's colleges are as follows:

Mount Holyoke	$300
Woman's College, Baltimore	300
Wellesley	350
Smith	350
Vassar	400
Bryn Mawr	475

These figures refer simply to board, room rent and tuition. Of course the other incidental expenses have away of mounting unpleasantly, but there are not as many temptations to spend money in colleges as at home.

At the co-educational institutions the tuitions vary, as follows:

Boston University	$100
Cornell	100
University of Michigan	20
Northwestern University	40
Oberlin College	45
Syracuse	60
Wesleyan	75

At many of these institutions the board and room is not included at these prices. It is safe to say that a girl will be able to complete her education with less expense than a man. she will make ends meet some way if she is in earnest. What the women's colleges need are more generous endowments, which will give free tuition to struggling girls who would appreciate it.

Fond of Tobacco.

Miss Emily Faithful is getting to be as fond of tobacco as the late Mme. Blavatsky. An English actress now in New York, but whose home is in Manchester, where the famous trained nurse is living, and ailing, too, says that Miss Faithful smokes night and day to quiet her nerves and strengthen respiration. She is suffering from asthma and finds it impossible to get rest in any other way. She is also very careless about the ashes, and has to be watched to guard against accident by fire. Presents of choice cigars, cigarettes and tobacco are sent to her from all parts of the globe. Miss Faithful is nearly 70 years of age. She has a comfortable income from her book on hospital nursing, a pittance from a pension allowed her by the Queen and a small salary from a London weekly, to which she furnishes a short article. Her sister is well married and very devoted to her, but Miss Faithful prefers the independence of a home of which she is the mistress.

An All-Round Athletic Girl.

Miss Dodd, the English lawn tennis champion, is an all-round athletic girl. She began playing tennis when she was 9 years old and since then has devoted a part of each day to systematic practice. Her first lawn tennis victory was achieved as long ago as 1886, when she won the West of England championship at Bath. Besides tennis she plays a clever game of golf and rides a bicycle with ease and grace.

Noted Women of Eloquence.

Among women who are good speakers, both the Princess of Wales and the Princess Louise are capable of saying the right thing at the proper moment, and the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Lady Randolph Churchill and Lady Aberdeen can each speak in a thoroughly earnest manner almost without preparation of any kind. Lady Henry Somerset, too, is often eloquent; and among actresses, Mrs. Fanny Brough—who manifests the deepest interest in the welfare of her sister actresses—can always arrest the attention of the heads of the profession.

WHY WOMEN BREAK DOWN.

Cut This Out and Show It to Your Husband.

Woman, says a well-known physician, are breaking down more rapidly than men. The reason of this is that they allow themselves to take less real rest. When a man drops business, he drops it. When a woman lets go of her work she may have in mind, she ties it to her apron strings, as it were. She has been taught through long years of training that it is high crime and misdemeanor to let anything escape her mind. So, when she is supposed to be at rest, she is constantly pinching herself to see if she hasn't forgotton something. In this way she carries her burden into her resting hours, and sits down among the roses of relaxation with her foot on the treadle that turns the grindstone of drudgery.

If men kept their noses to the grindstone as persistently as women they would be nervous and irritable "beyond compare." If women would get their own consent to rest, they would have better complexions, better stomachs and a happier life.

CLOTHES FOR BABY.

Nainsook Slips for 63 Cents—Tiny Shoes Are Very Chear.

He may be a very young baby, with precious little hair on the top of his head. He may know how to do nothing so well as to squirm and screw up his face. But what a quantity of clothes his small highship needs! Whether he is an aristocratic baby or not he is apt to be a rather costly treasure. Dame Fashion gives him almost as much thought as she does his mother.

It may interest mothers to hear that embroidered English nainsook is the fashionable material for the baby's best dress. For christening and other important occasions a pretty dress is made of this nainsook and trimmed with embroidery. The sleeves are short and puffed, and a white ribbon sash is caught about the waist and hangs down in front with long graceful ends.

Plain nainsook slips for morning wear can be bought ready made for 63 cents. For $2.50 they are made with a little square yoke, formed of tucks and lace insertion. The long skirt made with a deep hem and a tiny frill of lace finish the full sleeve.

In the way of bibs baby may own one for 10 cents or $2. The hand-quilted bibs are sensible and inexpensive. Something very new is a double bib of white lawn, with a ruffle of French lace beneath. Another pretty idea is to have the main part of the bib finished with a beading through which a delicately colored ribbon is run, and then edged with a frill of lace.

If there is one thing the baby needs more than another it is plenty of shos. There is a great variety in the shops. Some of them are made of suede, embroidered in light-colored silk. Others of kid, laced up the side with silk cord.

A pair recently presented to a very fortunate baby were made of pale pink kid, laced with fine silver cord and embroidered around the top with silver threads.

Small girls have been wearing sun bonnets all summer, but when they come back to town the sun-bonnet is left in the country. For city wear there is the "best" bonnet, made of white bengaline and trimmed with a bunch of feathers. Broad white ribbons tie beneath the chin. Then, when the cooler days appear there is another bonnet of silk, lined with quilted satin and

trimmed with a band of soft white angora wool.

The plainer baby's cloaks are made of flannel, preferably white, and with the deep cape-like collar embroidered in silk. Cloaks of white Bedford cord, with frills of coarse lace forming the collar, are quite the fashion.

A Woman of Business.

Nothing seems to daunt the Western woman. Out in San Francisco a woman is devoting all her time to a shipping business, which she personally superintends and controls. The schooner in which she is interested runs between San Francisco and ports on the opposite side of the bay.

Where Vaseline Is Useful.

If a bottle of shoe polish does't happen to be in the house rub a little vaseline on your shoes, and you will be astonished at their glossy appearance.

In Memory of Longfellow.

Mrs. Ann Longfellow Pierce, sister of Henry W. Longfellow, has presented to the Maine Historical Society the Longfellow homestead, on Congress street, in Portland, in which the poet lived during his youth, but not the house in which he was born. The property is valued at $25,000, and among Mrs. Pierce's requirements are that the two front rooms shall be forever kept and known as the "Longfellow Memorial Rooms," and that a suitable library hall shall be begun six months after her death.

NYE'S MAIL.

LETTERS FROM CORRESPONDENTS CAREFULLY DISSECTED.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

Napoleon Withum writes from Jackman, Tenn.: "I have been for a year making a study of animal and plant life, beginning with the two great divisions—viz., exogenous and endogenous plants—and studying everything regarding the flora and fauna of our own and prehistoric times. Could you tell me if sponges are or are not divided as to sex, as are most of the lower as well as higher order of life?"

Yes, the question is really considered settled by late authorities, though at first in grave doubt. Even mollusks are, many of them, now so divided.

It is a wonderful study, Napoleon, the relation of the sexes, for instance, in the public schools of Spanish mackerel, and the communities of gasteropods, and the various types of conchifers.

Nye Reads His Mail.

Who would think that away down in the bottom of the sea, where the bones of dead men lie covered with moss and the treasures that it has taken thousands of years to accumulate upon the face of the earth lie forgotten in the back yard of a polyp or echinoderm, the line is closely drawn and the little sponges, some of them, are playing circus and pirates, while the others construct playhouses and carry dolls, while at the head of the school we may find a large carriage sponge as tutor, who tutes in summer and boards around sponging on her relatives in winter? All these are divided into two great classes, like the higher order of vertebrates.

It is not remarkable, Napoleon, that the sponge should love and be loved at the bottom of the deep, deep sea? Do you not wonder as you think that in the show window of the druggist there are fragments of broken hearts and envy and jealousy and unrequited love?

Away down in the bottom of the sea, where the Atlantic cable and McGinty lie together, sponge yearns for sponge with a great big yearn that distance and damp weather cannot destroy.

I once knew a little quiet sponge that had no parents living, and she was given to introspection and absorbed knowledge or anything else that came along, and she grew to be very beautiful, with blonde tresses and features enough for a Sunday paper.

She grew up under the eye of an uncle who did not care for her and who carved in such a way as to give her the salty and disagreeable end of the joint, and in other ways he was unpopular with her.

She loved a large tan sponge with liquid eyes, who sat near her on a rock the livelong day for thirty years, like an aristocrat. He spoke of his love to the cruel old uncle, but he told him to go and soak his head.

And so while they suffered on, hoping for a merciful death to come and carry off the old gent, she was one day torn from the rock on which she had so long been seated that she seemed rooted to the spot, and now far away, where even the murmur of the sea is never heard, she is the top of a sour and unhappy mucilage bottle on the desk of a man who uses grammar that he has learned by ear and who gesticulates with his tongue while he writes and contributes the literature that is marked "Communicated."

Yes, Napoleon, even into all sponge life some rain must fall.

Mortimer G. Tidd, Erin Prairie, Wis., writes: "I am a constant reader and a young man of 24 years old. I was encouraged by what you have said to sort of branch out for myself and try to free myself from my environments at home so that I could, as I say, branch out for myself and get a start. I have no money to speak of, but felt that I should no longer be a burden on my parents, and they agreed with me.

"I got on a train and rode as far as I could, which brought me to a small town, where I thought I would practice medicine. There were no other physicians there, and I got off there more on that account than anything else.

"I felt encouraged to sort of make a large wild ass of myself partly because you had been through the same thing, and I thought it would be exciting to be busted and trust in Providence, like you did, but when I practiced medicine I got arrested for not having a State license, for I did not know that I was required to have them, and the Justice of the Peace called me to one side and said he was my friend and would fix it for me so as that I would not be sent to the Penitentiary. He would advise me to waive examination, and then he would let me go on my own reccomissance, which meant that I could flit.

"So I flitted.

"Please tell me what to do and send $8.

"If I had of used my own good sense, I would still be at home with my parents getting three (3) meals per day and good rest at night. Now I am a felon in the eye of the law. This is a painful thing. A felon in the eye of the law, I mean. It must hurt like everything. I would like to prescribe for it.

"Write at once and please make it $10.

"I would not call on you for this only, as I say, that I've been a constant reader and judged that by what you say it is fun to be free and venturesome and not have anything to eat for a long time. But I am not that way. If I can get $10, I will go back [illegible] home where mother is and she will bind up my broken heart.

"P. S.—If you publish this letter I will kill [illegible] sight."

The Pasha [illegible] is an Austrian [illegible] ring to die before cold weather sets in. He studied medicine [illegible] the above verbatim, hoping that it would be some other constant reader in Koenigsburg, and [illegible] tary surgeon in [illegible]r, Mortimer, to think that you [illegible] He then became [illegible] from home that way and [illegible] suite of Midhat Pa[illegible] of sadness and depression that Minister fell from [illegible] successfully outliving grace, had to leave Constantin[illegible] coming this nameless first to Suakim, on the Red Se[illegible] made his way to Khartoum, where [illegible] the sore and he was introduced to Gen. Gordon [illegible] been thrust Gordon, who made him his milit[illegible]er bird. You [illegible] you can [illegible] eyes and [illegible] would.

But you are chirping now in the wet grass, and you are off your perch, and the sly cat will get you if you do not get a great big move on you.

You do not say that you are a physician, but that is neither here nor there. You can practice even if you are not. That does not disturb you. But you must not give up just as the interest begins to deepen. You have not yet been kicked off a moving train by a copper-toed conductor. That is something to remember. You can have no idea how in future years when you are a great and noted physician with a worldwide reputation and a clinic and a pharmacopœia and that conductor is introduced to you at a reception you can say:

"Ah, yes! I think I have met you before," and he will say:

"I am not able, sir, at this moment to recall the incident. Had I met one of your worldwide reputation I could hardly so soon forget it."

And you can say: "Ah, it was when I was poor and unknown that I met you, and you sternly reproached me with your heavy kip boot for not having a ticket! But let it pass. I have since prescribed for some of your folks. They spoke to me of you before they died. We will not speak of the past. All is forgotten now."

You have not been in jail yet, Mortimer which shows that you have not made the effort that you should.

Bunyan wrote "Pilgrim's Progress" in jail I have often envied people in jail. It is so cool and quiet there, and such a good place to write a book of travel. If I could get into jail and do it honorably, I believe I would. It is not too late yet.

I will send you the money in a few days. I had a check made out for you, and before I could get it into the mail—for I am living in the country—the bank busted. It will resume business, however, it claims, and when it does the check will be good. I am keeping it for you.

Estelle Kripeo of Peabody, I. T., asks: 1. What is a viking? 2. How would you arrange your hair if you was me? I am to be married a year from this fall to a very fastidious young man from Kansas City, and I do not wish to offend his artistic taste.

1. A viking was a Norwegian pirate in the past. He was one of the pioneers in that line and coarse to a degree. He sang ribald songs, Estelle, and sometimes one could detect the odor of liquor on his breath. A viking, even after he had made his money, always ate with his knife and wore a red mustache that would fill a teacup plumb full.

If a reformed viking tasted wine in his pudding sauce, it would arouse his old appetite, and he would load up with a churnful of vodka and sleep all night in the haymow instead of in the palace. Vikings loved to capture rich merchantmen and then take charge of the store themselves.

They also loved to capture beautiful ladies and offer them their hands in marriage. If the lady said no, she was already married, the viking would say that could be fixed in a few moments and would often throw the husband overboard with a cooking stove tied to his leg. Finding it almost impossible to tread water with a cooking stove, death would ultimately be his proportion, and he would drown, leaving no sign but four or five bubbles where he went down.

Viking as a word has nothing to do with the word "king," and should not be confounded with "sea king," a name given to a tribe of royal aquats of early times. "Vik" is a bay, and the word comes from that.

Nye's Hair Dressing.

The vikings were a brave and thirsty people and feared nothing on earth, it is said, except prohibition.

2. You are rather prior, I think, in doing up your hair, Estelle. You will have to take it down again, won't you, before your nuptials a year from next fall?

At first I thought you might be sort of joking with me when I read your note, because I am not a connoisseur on the coiffure and have had no occasion in fact for years to take an interest in it, but I see now that your are in earnest about it, so will say that I would wear a tiara of diamonds over the front and wave the sides. Do not overdo this, however. I waved mine once too much, and now I have all that time to spare.

Back of the tiara you could have two marteau puffs and a doughout at the back, with a large tortoise shell comb through same.

Over all this place a market basket of orange blossoms and your veil. In fastening the veil tie it on so that the ends will not protrude. The veil should be of honiton lace, with designs worked in it. This veil should hang down behind. I do not know what for.

I make a very good hair dressing myself, Estelle, which I sell at $1.50. It removes dandruff and superfluous hair; also kills moths and burdocks wherever found. In July I removed a superfluous postmaster with it. So no more at present.

Bill Nye

THE BASE BALL REPORTER'S KICK.

He Organized a Nine in the Office and Was "Charley-Horsed."

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

The assistant sporting editor saw a lot of printers trying to play ball and staightway resolved that he could get up a nine to beat them. He got the nine and took it out to protect it. He told about it afterward.

"Deez reporters is all wuzzers an stiffs an can't play a little bit. Dere was de city editer an de religious editer, an a whole flock of jimmy reporters what wuz lop-sided an knee sprung. De city editer he smashed de sphere to de city hall reporter an it went clean out to de stock yards man in right. Den when dey got de ball fielded in again to de pitcher he trun it in de grandstand. De commercial reporter trew de ball like a lady and when he ketched one by accident he got stuck on himself and you couldn't do nuttin wid him after dat.

"Well, dem stiffs kep chasin' acrost de diamond an' fallin' over dere feet till half of 'em was charley-horsed so dey couldn't swing de bat, an' scrap, dem fellers didn't do a thing but just jaw at every man what missed a ball and dey wasn't none of 'em could run to first."

"What position did you play?" was timidly asked of the great base ball expert.

"Ne play!" he asked with a look of disgust. "I don't play ball, I'm a base ball writer, I am."

"WHO BUT MUST LAUGH?"

FUN AT A GLANCE.

AT THE COTTON-HOLLOW CLAM-BAKE.

MR. HENDEE—"All yo' needs t' maik a good swimmah, Miss Littlejohn, is pres'nce ob mind. Now when I says jump yo' jes' jump, en I'll ketch yo'."

SKIPPING ROPE IN AFRICA

CAMPING OUT.

Voice from Tent: IS THAT YOU BILL? BRING IN THE WHISKY WHEN YOU COME. I LEFT IT STANDING BY THE PAIL OUTSIDE.

DEACON RITTENHOUSE—"Come asho', yo' chil'n. De pahson am gwine t' cut de watermillion."

ANOTHER VICTIM.

CONDUCTOR—What's the matter with you?
SLEEPING CAR PORTER—I'se had twenty-five silver dollars shoved off on me dis mornin.'

THE SLIDE WALTZ.

"Dey's no use talkin', Mistah Rafbone; I sartinly does laik t' waltz wif yo'. Mah feet nevah touches de groun'."

TOMMY'S REVENGE AND HOW IT WORKED.

PAPA—"Now, you young Hessian! get in there and go to bed. I'll teach you to throw stones at your grandmother——he'll think I hung meself."

TOMMY—"It's lucky I found this old hitchin' strap. I'll just put me coat on over it, an'——But his papa tumbled to it, and——

——fasten the end to the chandelier, an' when the old man comes up I'll kick the chair away, an'——afterward Tommy wished that he had hung himself.

Good Things in "Puck," "Judge" and Other Humorous Weeklies Reproduced for SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH Readers

FITZ ON SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

He Views the International Convention and Gives His Impressions.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

"One more river; that river is the Jordan," sang Fitz, as he came into the cigar store.

"Hello, Fitz!" said the gang.

"Hello, boys!" said Fitz.

"Been to the Sunday-school Convention?" asked the United States Commissioner.

"Well I should smash a record, and it's a great play you get for your money, too. The judges' stand is out of sight and instead of using a bugle to call up the races they have a song to call the starters out onto the track. There are some corn-crackers there, too, that would be a great pull on the block."

"What are they doing, Fitz?" asked the Justice of the Peace.

"Oh, I don't know, they've just come up to the big meet to get in form for local handicaps, and go prancing up and down the track in little five-furlong scrambles. Then the aged class takes a turn at the post and goes out against a record. Some of those three-mile heat races are killers, too, I want you to know."

The Assistant Chief came in, looking for Wedge.

"He's gone to Chicago," said Larry.

"Whose running the book?" asked Fitz.

"I am," chirruped Larry.

"Well, it's a dead even break between you and the cash register. Just let your father give you some good advice. Don't try to beat the register and always wait on your father first, do you mind? Never mind about bothering when a customer comes in; he can wait. Just stay back with the gang and talk horse and post odds and such," and Fitz went out singing "Hear Dem Bells."

Arabian Days.

From Puck.

Aladdin sat dejectedly, plunged in thought. Suddenly there appeared before him a terrifying being, which seemed to rise from the floor and fill the entire place with its presence.

"What are thy orders?" demanded the awful visitor.

Aladdin in his fright was speechless.

"Name but thy slightest wish," roared the being, "and I will gratify it. I can do anything I want and have anything I want. The world is mine. I am the genie of the lamp."

Aladdin's face brightened with quick intelligence.

"Oh, yes!" he exclaimed; "the Standard Oil Company. Well, I declare!"

To test the matter he ordered a breakfast of roe's eggs, fried, sunny-side up, and they were speedily forthcoming.

CONGRESSIONAL STORIES

Told During the Interim Between Speeches in the House.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1.—Several Congressmen left their seats in the House one day this week and met in the cloak-room. Some one told a story and they all took a hand in it. Mr. Fitch told a story and just as he reached the point of it Mr. Dunphy came in.

He laughed at Mr. Fitch's story in a way which seemed to indicate that he had heard it before. His great regard for his colleague, however, induced him to make no remark to that effect. Moreover, he had an incident of his own to relate.

"Have you heard," he asked, "of Senator Vest's remark to the Postmaster-General?"

Nobody would admit that he had heard the story.

"Well," said Mr. Dunphy. "It was this way: Senator Vest called upon the Postmaster-General and expressed a desire to have a certain distinguished Missouri Democrat appointed Postmaster at a certain place.

"'I am familiirr with the case,' said the Postmaster-General. 'The present incumbent, I understand, is a very able man.'

"'Yes,' replied Senator Vest. 'I dare say he is, but he is a Republican.'

"'Oh, yes, I know,' said the Postmaster-General, 'but all my reports agree that he is an extremely efficient man.'

"'I do not question that statement,' said the Senator, 'but, as I said before, he is not a Democrat.'

"'Of course not,' rejoined the Postmaster-General, 'but, as I have said, I understand that he is one of the most efficient men in the service.'

"Senator Vest rose, picked up his hat and turned to leave the room. Before passing through the doorway, however, he stopped and said:

"'I think, Mr. Postmaster-General, it is quite probable that the present incumbent is, as you say, a most efficient man. Permit me to add that there are people who considered Mr. Wanamaker a most efficient man. Good day, sir.'"

"Gentlemen," said John Chamberlain, as he joined the group, "I trust that you fully appreciate the extreme necessity of immediate action upon the financial situation. I fear, however, that some of you do not grasp the real condition of affairs. Permit me, therefore, to inform you that I have just returned from New York, and to say to you that when the time comes, as it has come, when the Chemical Bank of New York declines to cash a note for $1,000 bearing the signature of Thomas P. Ochiltree, the Congress of the United States owes it to the people to take immediate steps to relieve the money stringency."

"I guess that is so," commented Mr. Allen, reflectively, "but, speaking about New York, reminds me of a most interesting though humiliating experience of mine last evening. As I was coming along Pennsylvania avenue I met my friend Gen. Gordon, and the General said to me:

"'Mr. Allen, I desire to introduce you to a gentleman whom you ought to know, the youngest, brightest, ablest and best informed Attorney-General in the South. I refer, sir, to the Attorney-General of Georgia.'

"I agreed with my friend, the General, that I ought to know such a gentleman, and we stepped into the Metropolitan Hotel, where he was stopping. The General found him and proceeded with the introduction.

"'Sir,' he said, 'this is John Allen, of Mississippi. His fame has pierced the uttermost parts of the universe. I do not doubt you are familiar with his great reputation.'

"'Yes, sir,' said the gentleman, 'I have heard of Mr. Allen. I may even say that I have seen his name frequently in the public prints. I am proud and happy, sir, to meet him.'

"The General turned to give a suitable order to commemorate the occasion, and the gentleman said:

"'Excuse me, Mr. Allen, but what paper do you represent?'

"I have had many strange experiences in my life," continued Mr. Allen, "but this, I admit, was so unusual that for a moment my equanimity was disturbed. But I rose to the occasion as promptly and completely as my poor abilities would permit, and I replied:

"'I represent the Tupelo *Journal*, sir.'

"The gentleman seemed to be perplexed and repeated the question, and I repeated the answer. Then he said to me:

"'Excuse me, Mr. Allen, but is that paper printed in New York?'

"Fortunately for me," added Mr. Allen, "the conversation was terminated abruptly by the arrival of the beverage, and I then took great pleasure in drinking the health of the youngest and the brightest and ablest and the best-informed Attorney-General in the South."

"I wonder if there was any truth in that story about Niedringhaus?" chipped in Mr. Fitch.

"What was that?" asked the new member.

"Why when Niedringhaus came here he desired to meet all the other great men as soon as possible, and some mutual friend introduced him to Senator Sherman.

"'Oh, yes,' said Niedringhaus, 'I have heard of you, Mr. Sherman, and am very happy to meet you. You are from Atlanta, I believe.'"

Mr. Allen said that he was inclined to believe that there was no truth in the story. Then Amos J. Cummings appeared in the doorway, and everybody went home.

HE'S ALL RIGHT NOW.

Cronin Delighted at the Call of the Extra Session.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

The Alderman was turning flip-flops all over the back of the room when the reporter entered the place Thursday to obtain the latest criminal news.

"You are the man I want to see," yelled the Alderman, as he wrung the reporter's hand and invited him to eat a bite of kidney stew. "Ain't it great?"

"The kidney stew?"

"No, this;" and the Alderman took off his hat and showed the reporter the official notice calling for an extra session of the Municipal Assembly. "Do you see it?" and the Alderman jumped four feet high. "The financial stringency won't worry Cronin now. No, sir. The barkeeper can knock down all he wants; he can put the cash register in the cellar or give it to the barber shop next door. Cronin's fixed."

"How's that?" asked the reporter.

"Young man," and the Alderman led the reporter to the door. "You are young. You don't understand. Don't you know that when the House is not in session Cronin is losing money, the same as a tailor shop that makes nothing but misfits? No, yer pa is all right now. He will be buying a stone-front row on Pine street in another month. Good day." And Cronin showed the reporter out, while he did a hop, skip and jump for joy.

A Withering Analysis.

"An eminent philosopher (Mr. Herbert Spencer) recently put very neatly the distinction between sport as an amusement and as an occupation. Dropping in at his club, he met a young friend, who invited him to play a game of billiards. The philosopher broke the balls and left them in a good position for his opponent, who dexterously ran out, not allowing his companion another shot.

Then the young expert naturally looked at the philosopher for the customary compliments, but the loser of the game said very seriously, after depositing his cue in the rack "sir, moderate proficiency in such a sport as this is a sign of a good education of the eye, the nerve, the hand; but the mastership of billiards which you have exhibited could have been acquired only by an ill-spent youth."

A SMART STRATAGEM,

Or a Desert Tale.

1.

Heroes of the desert make their way in pursuit of lions.

2.

At lunch one of the party explains the methods by which Lord Randolph Churchill captured the king of the animals in South Africa.

3.

Another hunting party.

4.

A donkey in a lion's skin.

5.

"A lion!" General stampede.

6.

The heroes.

7.

The Nigger: "Golly, where is dat lion?"

8.

The return home of the uninvited guests.

She Knew Him.

From Truth.

"He is a tragedian, isn't he, mamma?" asked the small person who observes.

"Why, no, dear; he doesn't act. What made you think so?"

"Why, look how he drags his feet when he walks!"

In the Third Reader.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

Teacher: "'For men must work and women must weep.' What is the meaning of that line, Tommy Figg?"

Tommy: "It means that men just to work to get money, and then the women has to cry before the men will divide with 'em."